REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR

1873-74.

1635

PART I.

By M. Kempson, Esq., M.A.,

Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces.

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(90 1874 N.W.P.)

REPORT

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No. 675.

FROM

M. KEMPSON, ESQ., M.A.,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces,

To

C. A. ELLIOTT, ESQ.,
Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces.

DATED NYNEE TAL, THE 15TH JUNE, 1874.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following review of the progress of education in the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74. On this date I have not even yet received all the materials for the many financial and other details which my subordinates supply for the summary statements contained in the following paragraphs, but I shall be able to complete them during the time occupied in printing. The Inspector's report do not ordinarily reach me till June, for they have a mass of details to arrange and classify, and this year every exertion has been made to render the exactest possible accounts, in the hope of correspondence with the Accountant-General's figures. I have called for accounts of money drawn and spent between April 1st, 1873, and March 31st, 1874, only with this object in view, whereas hitherto the plan has been to account for the charges of each month, irrespectively of the month in which they were drawn. Thus, March bills cashed in April have formerly been charged to March as March expenditure, whereas the Accountant-General debited them to April. This change has necessitated the returns of papers for correction, and delay has been unavoidable.

2. In the opening paragraph of last year's report it was said that His Excellency the Viceroy would probably lay the foundation-stone of the Muir Central College in the cold season. This hope was realized on the 9th December, in the presence of the principal native supporters of the institution. Copies of the address read by Mr. Justice Turner, and of the speeches delivered by Lord Northbrook and Sir William Muir, were printed in the *Government Gazette*. The design and destinies of the Central College need not be detailed afresh. Suffice it to say it is quietly progressing, and by the time the lecture rooms and residences for students are ready, will be prepared to assume the character of a suitable "coping-stone" to the educational fabric.

3. The Department suffered a loss, which it can ill afford, in the death of Mr. H. Templeton, twelve years Principal of the Bareilly College, on the 9th November, 1873. W. H. Wright, Professor, 3rd Grade, in the Central College, was moved to Bareilly, and Mr. A. E. Gough was promoted to his vacancy from the Anglo-Sanskrit Department of the Benares College, where his place has not yet been permanently filled. Mr. E. E. Rogers, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in the Benares College,

who was on deputation in the Central Provinces, died of cholera at Jubbulpore. His work at Benares was very praiseworthy, and his most distinguished pupil, Pundit Lukshmi Shankar Misr, M.A., now holds the place. This officer was publicly honoured and rewarded for his Hindi treatises on mixed mathematics by Sir William Muir, on his farewell visit to Benares in March.

4. Baboo Siva Prasad, C.S.I., Inspector, 3rd Circle, was gazetted Rajah in the same month for his long-continued exertions in the cause of education; and Baboo Misr Gunga Pershad, Raees of Bareilly, received the same distinction.

5. During his tour in the cold season, Sir W. Muir opened a fine boarding-house at Etah, the gift of Rajah Dilsookh Rai, and distributed prizes to the zillah school. In the same district he opened a new school-house at Soron, and proceeding to Rohilkhund, distributed the prizes at the Bareilly College and Branch Schools, one of which then took formal possession of its new building, and at Shahjehanpore and Budaon. The foundation of a new school-house was laid in Furruckabad, and prizes were distributed at Cawnpore. Earlier in the season, the foundation-stone of the Diocesan Girls' School at Nynee Tal was also laid by the Lieutenant-Governor.

6. No changes of financial consequence occurred. The normal schools and lower female school establishments were reviewed and recast. The only change of administrative importance was the transfer of the financial control of the hulkabundee schools from the Inspectors to the School Committees, and the placing under their supervision aided schools of the middle and lower order. The new rules will be found in the appendix.

As regards building, the twelve unfinished projects noted below have been carried on to 1874-75 for completion.

	Estimate. Rs.
Meerut Zillah School	15,946
Haupper Tuhseelee School	7,500
Ghazeeabad ditto	7,500
Shamlee ditto	9,000
Seharunpore Zillah School Boarding-house	6,000
Furruckabad ditto and ditto	20,000
Goruckpore Zillah School	16,860
Jounpore ditto	15,000
Nynee Tal Diocesan Girls' School	18,000
Muttra Zillah School Boarding-house	7,589
Bareilly College, new Boarding-house	38,556
Phupphoond Tuhseelee School	3,716

SECTION I.

Finance.

7. The distribution of actual charges in 1873-74—that is, of charges incurred on and after April 1st, 1873, up to March 31st, 1874, according to the accounts of my own office and those of the Principals and Inspectors—stands as follows :—

SUMMARY ABSTRACT.

Heads of Expenditure.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	41,687	...	41,687	Fractions omitted.
Inspection	1,84,291	...	1,84,291	
Instruction	11,02,072	44,895	11,46,967	
Total ...	13,28,050	44,895	13,72,945	

8. The details of this summary, which have been submitted for verification to the Accountant-General, are as follows :—

(1).—*Direction.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Salary	26,900	0	0
„ Establishment	8,765	3	6
Servants and Contingencies	2,961	7	2
Travelling Allowances	3,060	11	7
Total ...	41,687	6	3

(2).—*Inspection.*

Circles.	No. of officers	Salaries.			Establishment.			Servants and Contingencies.			Travelling allowance.			Total.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Circle ..	35	45,313	1	8	4,945	4	7	4,943	14	3	5,987	3	8	61,189	8	2
2nd „ ...	36	43,811	15	7	4,790	8	10	6,385	1	6	6,036	6	7	61,024	0	6
3rd „ ...	32	35,934	1	11	5,681	13	5	6,456	15	7	7,920	7	0	55,993	5	11
4th „ ...	5	3,693	5	3	748	0	0	1,013	0	10	630	0	[illegible]	6,084	6	1
Total ...	108	1,28,752	8	5	16,165	10	10	18,799	0	2	20,574	1	3	1,84,291	4	8

(3).—*Instruction.*

Schools.	Number of schools.		Average attendance.		Cost to Government.		Cost per head.					
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873	1874.	1873.			1874.		
Government.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges—English ...	4	5	114	153	78,443	1,37,786	688	1	6	900	8	11
„ Oriental ...	1	1	238	258	34,010	21,195	142	14	4	82	2	5
Schools—High English ...	12	12	2,298	2,425	1,9[illegible],938	1,38,906	83	8	4	57	4	6
„ Middle „ ...	14	14	956	1,050	38,569	40,60	40	5	6	38	10	8
„ „ Oriental ...	...	2	...	225	...	2,748	...			12	3	5
„ „ Vernacular,	569	482	25,127	21,676	87,701	97,491	3	7	10	4	7	11
„ Lower (male) ...	3,336	3,687	87,456	1,03,241	3,12,668	3,32,302	3	9	2	3	3	5
„ „ (female) ...	420	427	6,327	6,374	28,358	30,042	4	8	2	4	11	4
„ Normal (male) ...	4	4	222	225	30,817	33,386	138	13	0	149	0	8
„ „ (female),...	3	4	32	36	8,401	6,210	293	12	6	175	0	0
Total ...	4,363	4,588	,22,770	1,35,663	8,11,105	8,40,66[illegible]	6	9	8	6	3	0
Aided.												
Colleges—English ...	2	2	24	22	15,033	3,813	626	6	0	173	5	1
Schools—High Europeans,	17	2	3,252	243	51,14[illegible]	9,000	15	11	7	37	0	7
„ „ Native ...		19		3,773		61,581				16	5	2
Schools Middle European,	159	9	8,018	474	94,908	16,720	11	13	4	35	6	9
„ „ Native ...		149		8,329		74,378				8	14	10
Schools High Oriental ...	2	2	340	138	804	1,200	2	5	10	8	10	2
„ Middle Vernacular,	17	6	781	300	2,360	1,802	3	0	4	6	0	1
„ Lower (male) ...	32	42	1,020	1,532	1,920	4,206	1	14	0	3	9	0
„ „ (female) ...	140	154	2,533	2,855	14,905	16,715	5	14	1	5	13	8
Normal Schools ...	4	2	136	105	4,184	2,880	30	12	2	27	6	10
Total ...	373	387	16,104	17,771	1,85,254	1,92,295	11	8	0	10	13	2
Indigenous ...	4,754	5,135	46,261	...	504	804	...			...		
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,490	10,110	1,85,135	...	9,96,359	10,33,766	...			...		

9. This statement is drawn up to tally with that given in paragraph 2 of G. O. No. 52, December 2 rd, 1873, and, with one or two modifications, represents in a distinct manner the status of the schools. Under Government Colleges I have included the Law Department of the Central College, which ranks as an institution in the summary statement at the head of Section III. below, and the cost of which is provided in the Education Budget, which does not include the cost of the Engineering and Medical Colleges of Roorkee and Agra. I have also shown the Sanskrit branch of the Benares College as an Oriental College.

10. In aided schools I have shown schools for Europeans and natives separately; in the first place—because inquiry is going on in the matter of European and Eurasian schools, and it is useful to have a distinct entry; and in the second place because they are aided on different pinciples and the cost of teaching should be contrasted. The second part of the table has been constructed with difficulty, for many managers of schools seem unable to construct an intelligible return, and papers have to be sent back for correction and completion. A note on the "cost per head" for aided colleges is necessary. The great reduction is due to the fact that the Principal of Jaynarain's College expended the grant-in-aid intended for both college and school department upon the latter, charging little over Rs. 200 for the year as the expenditure of Government on the former. During the current year aid is given separately to the two departments of St. John's College, and none is given to the college department of Jaynarain's, which has cempletely failed.

It will be noticed that the "cost per head" for all Government schools has been generally reduced.

11. Rs. 10,32,962 being thus shown to be the Government outlay (provincial) on schools, it remains to complete the item "instruction" by adding sundry other summary heads of expenditure provided in the Education Budget, and disbursed through my own office under the orders of Government.

These are shown in the margin, omitting fractions. Contingencies and Miscellaneous include examination charges, &c., and a sum of Rs. 1,119 paid under the orders of Government to the Secretary, Diocesan Board of Education in Calcutta.

	Rs.
Rewards for authors, purchase of newspapers, &c.	23,616
Scholarships	20,740
Contingencies and Miscellaneous	4 420
Special Building grants	19,530
Total ...	68,306

Adding this to the sum quoted above, the provincial outlay on instruction is Rs. 11,01,268, or, in round numbers, eleven lakhs.

12. On referring to the corresponding return for 1872-73, it will be noticed that the provincial outlay under "instruction" was Rs. 12,47,528. The difference is due to the omission of the cost of the Roorkee and Agra Special Colleges, which, not being included in the Budget of this Department, you omitted in the model statement for instruction which has been my guide.

13. Under the head "Local," Rs 44,895 has been obtained (*vide* summary statements at the heads of Sections III. and IV.,) by deducting the actual receipts from the Budget allotment for the year from the total cost of the schools, as shown in the returns of my subordinates. Last year, the sum of Rs. 5,52,182 was entered under this head by the inclusion of the local, and of course unbudgetted and unchecked cost of aided schools compiled from the managers' returns. I think this, equally with the estimated cost of unaided and indigenous schools, should be excluded from the summary.

If I am wrong, it is easy to add the figures given in the summary statement of Section V.

14. Under Receipts, the following statement, after the manner of that given in paragraph 15 of your review of last year's report, shows Rs. 1,46,206.

	1872-73	1873-74
	Rs	Rs.
Municipal contributions	44,990	92,188
Subscriptions	20,200	5,988
Fees	45,440	36,171
Interest on endowments	13,130	10,139
Miscellaneous	37,840	1,720
Total ...	1,61,600	1,46,206

15. The entries under municipal contributions for education are summarised below, the amounts and distributions of amounts being taken from the various orders of Government registered in my office, and by me communicated to the Inspectors. These grants have been of essential service not only in increasing the efficiency and popularity of existing schools, but in providing means for free primary education in the bazaars, but also in interesting the leading members of the community in the subject of moral and intellectual progress. I frequently meet with native acquaintances of past years who seem to have imbibed new notions with the new dignity of being "a Municipal Member." The whole of the sum voted by Municipalities for education has not been entirely spent, but there has been less remissness in taking up the grants, because they have been announced earlier in the year. The large sum voted at Furruckabad for the zillah school has not been all expended. The following statement shows the proportions of distribution circle by circle :—

	1st Circle	2nd Circle.	3rd Circle.	4th Circle	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Schools	5,728	120	2,400	...	8,248
Middle "	9,494	2,818	3,080	500	15,892
Lower "	7,152	3,834	4,900	200	16,086
Female "	4,720	292	420	...	5,432
Scholarships and prizes, &c. ...	710	1,289	2,010	...	4,009
Rent and building	2,870	39,651	...	...	42,521
Total ...	30,674	48,004	12,810	700	92,188

Municipal Grants for 1873-74.

District.	Municipality.	Amount of grant.	Appropriation.
1st Circle.		Rs.	
Dehra Doon ...	Dehra ...	300	Rs 120 for free elementary school ; Rs 108 for scholarships to tuhseelee boys proceeding to the superior school , Rs 48 rent of tuhseelee school-house ; Rs 24 for increase to teacher's pay.
Seharunpore ...	Mussoorie ...	300	For bazaar free schools
	Deobun ...	240	For the pay of an English teacher.
	Hurdwar ...	240	To be devoted to the Jowalapore School.
	Seharunpore ...	360	Rs 168 for two primary schools · Rs 120 for a girls' school ; Rs 72 for rent, a reduction, and higher rates are boarding-house, zillah school.

Municipal Grants for 1873-74—(continued).

District.	Municipality.	Amount of grant.	Appropriation.
1st Circle.—(concld.)		Rs.	
Moozufferuggur	Moozufferuggur ...	200	For free schools.
	Shamlee ...	75	For education in the town.
Meerut ...	Pilkooah ...	180	For pergunnah and a free branch school.
	Haupper ...	240	For pay of the Anglo-Vernacular school-master.
	Barote ...	120	For free school.
	Baghput ...	120	Ditto.
	Shaderah ...	390	For municipal school
	Ghazeeabad ...	700	Ditto.
	Meerut ...	480	For free schools
Boolundshuhur...	Khoorjah ...	624	Rs 480 for Anglo-Vernacular school; Rs. 144 for Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit school.
	Boolundshuhur ...	492	Rs 192 for scholarships; Rs. 200 for girls' school; Rs 100 for boarding-house.
	Secundrabad ...	2,220	Rs 2,000 for construction of the Anglo-Vernacular scho l; Rs. 50 for rent of school; Rs 120 for primary school; Rs. 50 for prize books and contingencies.
	Anoopshuhur ...	50	Contribution to Anglo-Vernacular school.
Allygurh ...	Coel ...	2,368	For improving the school staff and boarding-house.
	Secundra Rao ...	800	For Anglo-Vernacular school.
	Hurdoosgunge ...	1,025	Rs. 700 for construction of a school-house; Rs 325 for primary instruction.
	Hatrass ...	3,880	For local education and grant to Allygurh School.
Bijnour ...	Nujeebabad ...	402	Rs 72 for scholarships to boys; Rs 36 for scholarships to girls; Rs 264 for the support of female school; Rs 30 for paying fees of poor boys
	Bijnour ...	192	Rs 72 for scholarships; Rs. 120 for a girls' school.
	Dhampore ...	200	For elementary education
Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	1,000	For school compound and boarding-house.
	Dhunowra ...	120	For primary education.
	Amroha ...	1,200	For the Anglo-Vernacular school.
	Sumbhul ...	1,000	Rs 500 for tuhseelee school; Rs. 300 for the hulkabundee schools; Rs. 200 for female schools.
	Chundowsee ...	400	For municipal schools.
Budaon ...	Oojhanee ...	216	Rs. 120 for a free school; Rs. 96 for scholarships.
	Bilsee ...	120	For primary school.
	Suheswan ...	360	Rs 240 for increase of pay of the school-master; Rs 72 for two scholarships at Rs. 3 per mensem; Rs 48 for one scholarship at Rs. 4 per mensem
	Ditto ...	120	For free school.
	Budaon ...	1,140	For female schools chiefly.
Shahjehanpore ...	Tilhur ...	300	For mission school.
	Shahjehanpore ...	3,000	Rs. 40 per mensem for Sanskrit teacher, zillah school; Rs. 50 per mensem for American Mission School, Carewgunge; Rs. 140 per mensem for municipal school; Rs 20 per mensem for American Mission girls' schools.
Bareilly ...	Bareilly ...	6,000	For branch schools and girls' schools.
	Total ...	30,674	
2nd Circle.			
Agra ...	Iradutnuggur ...	100	For strengthening the tuhseelee school establishment.
	Futtehpore Sikree	140	For Durgah school.
	Ferozabad ...	396	Rs 180 for Anglo-Vernacular school; Rs. 120 for free school; Rs. 96 for girls' school.
	Agra ...	1,200	For primary education.
Mynpoory ...	Mynpoory ...	350	Rs. 200 for boarding-house; Rs. 150 for prizes.
Etah ...	Murchra ...	150	For primary education.
	Soron ...	372	Rs. 240 for head-master's pay; Rs. 120 for Urdu teacher's pay; Rs. 12 for stationery.
	Kasgunge ...	600	Rs 300 for pay of English teacher at Rs. 25 per mensem; Rs. 168 for scholarships at Rs 14 per mensem; Rs. 84 for pay of a free school teacher at Rs. 7 per mensem; Rs. 48 for rent of free school at Rs 4 per mensem.
	Aleegunge ...	204	Rs. 144 for three scholarships to tuhseelee school boys proceeding to the zillah school; Rs 60 for an Urdu teacher at Rs. 5 per mensem for free school.
	Etah ...	174	Rs. 60 for Hindi teacher, tuhseelee school; Rs. 72 for three scholarships at Rs. 2 each; Rs. 42 for Gardener boarding-house.
Lullutpore ...	Lullutpore ...	300	Rs. 250 for free schools; Rs. 50 for girls' schools.
Jhansie ...	Mow Ranee pore ...	250	Rs. 50 for girls' school to be started at Mow; Rs 150 for paying the fees of poor boys; Rs. 50 for Mow tuhseelee school.
Jaloun ...	Koonch ...	600	For Anglo-Vernacular school.
	Orai ...	200	Paying fees of two annas per mensem for thirty-two poor boys; two scholarships of Rs. 3 per mensem; salary of an assistant teacher at Rs 5 per mensem.
Cawnpore ...		500	For primary education.

Graph 15 of 1

Municipal Grants for 1873-74—(concluded).

District.	Municipality.	Amount of grant.	Appropriation.
2nd Circle—(concld.)		Rs.	
Muttra ...	Kosi ...	1,000	For tuhseelee school-house.
	Muttra ...	1,408	Rs. 252 for seven scholarships at Rs. 3 per mensem; Rs. 192 for four servants, each at Rs 4 per mensem; Rs 112 for three punkah coolies, each at Rs. 4 per mensem, Rs. 120 for one superintendent of boarding-house; Rs. 12 for increase to pay of peon; Rs. 48 for one scholarship at Rs. 4 per mensem for first class; Rs. 60 for one librarian at Rs. 5 per mensem; Rs. 408 as grant-in-aid towards normal school; Rs 96 for two city girls' schools; Rs. 108 for the pay of free school teachers.
	Juleysur ...	327	Rs 230 for contribution of grant of current year; Rs 72 for free school at Rs 6 per mensem; Rs. 15 for prizes; Rs. 10 for miscellaneous charges
	Bindrabun ...	580	Rs 180 for free school; Rs. 400 for English school.
Etawah ...	Etawah ...	45	For free schools.
	Juswuntnuggur ...	100	For strengthening tuhseelee school staff.
Furruckabad ...	Furruckabad ...	38,603	Rs. 34,603 for building of zillah school boarding-house; Rs. 4,000 cost of the site.
	Total ...	48,004	
3rd Circle.			
Banda ...	Banda ...	360	For the maintenance of Hindi and Sanskrit school.
Futtehpore ...	Futtehpore ...	300	Rs 120 for one scholarship at Rs 10 per mensem in the zillah school; Rs. 84 for one scholarship at Rs 7 per mensem in the zillah school; Rs. 96 for two scholarships at Rs 4 per mensem in the zillah school.
Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	3,000	Rs 600 for free schools; Rs. 2,400 for the zillah school.
Mirzapore ...	Mirzapore ...	1,000	For free schools.
Benares ...	Benares ...	3,270	Rs. 1,620 for free schools; Rs. 500 for scholarships at the normal school, to be held by free school students; Rs. 150 donation to Benares' public library; Rs. 1,000 for other projects.
Jounpore ...	Jounpore ...	200	For education in zillah school.
Ghazeepore ...	Bullia ...	120	For primary education.
	Ghazeepore ...	3,060	Rs. 840 for Victoria school; Rs. 600 for city mission school; Rs. 600 for Chashmai Rahmat school; Rs. 300 for city girls' school, and Rs. 720 for free schools.
Goruckpore ...	Goruckpore ...	1,500	Rs. 480 for one additional English teacher at Rs. 40; Rs. 360 for one additional English teacher at Rs. 30; Rs. 60 pay of peon for collecting subscriptions; Rs. 480 for free schools; Rs. 120 for mission girls' schools.
	Total ...	12,810	
Kumaon Circle.			
Terai ...	Kasheepore ...	200	For primary education.
Kumaon ...	Nynee Tal ...	500	For the mission schools, Nynee Tal.
	Total ...	700	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	92,188	

16. As regards the second entry in the statement of para. 14 above, *viz.*, "subscriptions," I have taken the amounts from the statements received from the Inspectors and Principals, but am not able to say the reason why they are so much less than those given in your statement for 1872-73, the composite parts of which I have not been able to determine.

17. The fees have decreased in consequence of a general lowering and equilization of the scale which came into force during the latter part of the year. The principle of taking fees in accordance with the supposed income of the parents was rightly abandoned for a scale in which all pay alike; and it being a general complaint, among the Mahomedans particularly, that the rates were too high, and that many respectable families were unable to take advantage of the schools from poverty, a reduction was published. Benares College was, however, made a special case, and higher rates are

Colleges ...	... Rs.	14,126
High Schools,	... „	7,208
Middle „	... „	14,527
Lower „	... „	310
	Rs.	36,171

taken there than at the Agra and Bareilly Colleges, yet with the same principle of a uniform, in place of a varying, charge, according to the income of parents.

18. The list of endowments has been revised, and a somewhat lower income calculated as the just receipt under this head. Recent additions to the endowments of the Central College will add to this next year.

Miscellaneous charges are shown in the Benares and Agra College returns only, and the large sum entered for 1872-73 has nothing to correspond with it this year, nor do I know how the constituents of that entry were compiled.

19. Finally, the proportions of outlay under Direction, Inspection, and Instruction are shown in the summary at the head of the Section to be 3 : 13·5 : 83·5—which correspond to your calculation of para. 19 of the review of last year's report, *viz.*, 3·5 : 13·6 : 82·9—and indicate that your directions have been followed in the tabulation of the charges, and in the attention paid to the mode of calculation adopted by the Account Office.

20. I conclude this Section with a list of the rewards given for authorship and attempts at authorship in 1873-74. The general effect of the plan of offering prizes for the promotion of literary effort will form the subject of a separate report, called for by Sir John Strachey. I observe that 18 persons have received rewards amounting in all to Rs. 4,625, against Rs. 5,550 given last year to 29 persons.

21. The list is as follows :—

List of Rewards for Authorship, 1873-74.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Book.	Amount of reward.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
1	Rajab Ali ...	Futtehpore ...	"Mufid-ut-tulaba." An Alphabetical Dictionary of Hindi words, with the meanings in Persian and Arabic.	200	The author encouraged to bring out an improved edition of the work, for use in the schools in the North-Western Provinces.
2	Mohomed Munsoor Shah and Musud Shah Khan.	Rampore ...	"Risala Intizam-i-Mudun." A treatise on Political Economy.	200	Rs. 100 to each of the two authors. The edition (if the book be printed) to be purchased for the use of schools in the North-Western Provinces.
3	Munnoo Lall ...	Sub Deputy Inspector of Schools, Moradabad.	"Mufid-ud-dahr." A book of morals in verse for the use of the young.	100	
4	Nowbat Rai ...	A student of St. John's College, Agra.	"Chahar Bagh." A work on (1) superiority of men over animals; (2) good government; (3) female education; (4) knowledge and religion.	25	This sum was given as a prize for an intelligent essay, rather than as a reward for authorship.
5	M. Raheem Buksh,	Delhi ...	"Hadiqai wisál." A book advocating re-marriage of widows.	200	One hundred copies to be purchased if an expurgated edition of the work is published.
6	Moonshee Mushtak Hossein, assisted by Moonshee Gulzari Lall and Baboo Gunga Pershad.	Lucknow ...	"Sarguzasht Napoleon Buonaparte." A translation of an English work entitled "The French Revolution and Napoleon."	100	One hundred copies of the work purchased for distribution as a prize book in vernacular schools in the North-Western Provinces.

List of Rewards for Authorship, 1873-74—(concluded).

Number.	Name.	Residence.	Book.	Amount of reward.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
7	Syud Ibraheem Hosein.	Allahabad ...	"Tahzib-ul-Hind." A treatise on British rule in India, &c.	100	Copies to be purchased for distribution as prizes, if the work is suitably revised.
8	Moonshee Zulfiqar Ali.	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Seharunpore.	"Tazkirat-ul-Balâghat." A treatise on rhetoric and composition.	500	One hundred copies to be taken for distribution and as prizes, if the work is suitably published at a reasonable cost.
9	Moonshee Hafiz Rahim-ullah.	Head Munshee, Zillah School, Moradabad.	An Arabic Grammar ...	200	The book will be adapted for publication as proposed by Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces.
10	Moonshee Nazeer Ahmad.	Deputy Collector, Azimgurh.	"Taubat-un-Nasuh:" The repentance of Nasuh. A tale of domestic life in a Mahomedan family.	1,000	
11	Meer Altaf Ali ...	Agra Medical School.	"Astána-i-Ilm Mousim." A work on meteorology.	50	Fifty copies to be taken for the colleges and chief schools in the North-Western Provinces.
12	Sheikh Hyder Buksh.	Calpee, Zillah Jaloun.	"Tawárikh-i-Calpi." History of Calpee.	100	
13	Ruheem Buksh ...	Delhi ...	"Mirát-ul-Mulk." A tale illustrating the reform in Native States by the adoption of the principles of the English administration.	200	
14	Lakshmi Shankara Misra, M.A.	Offg. Professor of Mathematics, Benares College.	(1) "Saral Trikon mitiki upakramanika; (2) Sthiti Vidya; and (3) Gati Vidya." Works on plane trigonometry, statics, and dynamics.	1,000	This prize was bestowed in public by Sir William Muir, in March, 1874, at Benares.
15	Mirza Mahmud Beg,	Puttiala ...	"Nataijul Mani." A collection of original tales, chiefly taken from facts within the author's experience.	150	One hundred copies to be taken for colleges, schools, and prizes.
16	Ahmud Hosein Furqani.	Meerut ...	"Adáb-ul-tulláb." A translation from the Arabic of a work on educational subjects, entitled "Adab-ul-muta-allimin."	100	1,000 copies to be purchased.
17	Pundit Mokund Lal,	Teacher, Government School, Lullutpore.	"Siksha Kaumadi." A work on the advantages of education and morality.	100	To be printed at the Government Press for village schools.
18	Moonshee Jamil-ud-din.	Agra ...	"Arsi Mashaf." An improving and instructive tale for women.	300	
			Total Rs. ...	4,625	

SECTION II.

22. There appears to be nothing worthy of remark in the proceedings of the Syndicate. Persian has been added to the list of languages for honours, and I have been asked for information as to authors and texts. No addition has been made to the list of affiliated institutions in the North-Western Provinces.

23. The following information is compiled from the minutes of the Syndicate :—

(1.)—*Entrance Examination*, 1873.

Provinces.	Candidates.					Passed.				Percentage of passed men.	Percentage in 1872.
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	Total.		
Bengal ...	1,797	109	89	104	2,099	111	289	243	641	30·53	42 92
N.-W. Provinces ...	180	13	23	4	220	17	62	33	112	50 90	53 76
Punjab ...	40	8	26	3	77	7	12	7	26	33·76	39 28
Oudh ...	48	8	13	2	71	3	22	11	36	50 70	41 66
Central Provinces ...	57	5	1	...	63	3	10	15	28	44 44	43·66
Ceylon ...	...	...	14	...	14	3	2	...	5	35·71	50 00
Total ...	2,122	143	166	113	2,544	144	395	309	848	33·33	43 75
Total, 1872 ...	1,775	125	142	102	2,144	181	499	258	938	...	...

From this it will be observed that there has been an increased candidature under all sections of the population, amounting in all to 400 boys. The number of Musalman candidates is between 5 and 6 per cent. of the whole as last year, but in the North-Western Provinces the proportion has fallen from 10 to 6 per cent. It has also fallen in Oudh.

24. The general result of the examination is 10 per cent. behind last year's results, owing chiefly to failure in Bengal. The North-Western Provinces again show the best proportion, and Oudh comes next.

The failures are shown in the margin, and the figures show that the standard of proficiency required this year in *mathematics* was considerably higher, or that the boys came up worse prepared. Last year there were only 534 failures in this subject. The contrast is very remarkable, and as a candidate who fails in one subject is held to have failed in all, it is easily seen that the requirements of one examiner, whether they are pitched high or low, affect the general results enormously. In this examination, the mathematical examiners between them plucked more than half the candidates. I am glad to think the standard of proficiency has been raised in this particular branch of study, in which the utmost exactness should be required. The work sent up this year indicates bad teaching in the Bengal schools probably, for on examining the returns I find 62 failures in mathematics, chiefly in aided schools in the North-Western Provinces, so that less than one-third failed, whereas in the whole number of candidates which came up more than one-half failed.

English ...	... 1,095
Second language	... 404
History, &c. ...	... 931
Mathematics...	... 1,232
	2,662

25. The following is a view of the failures of the North-Western Provinces' schools in all subjects :—

Classes of school.	Number of schools.	Number of candidates.	Failed in				Total failures.	Percentage of failure.
			English.	Second language.	History and geography.	Mathematics.		
Government	11	95	11	2	18	16	47	12
Aided	19	81	30	8	32	37	107	33
Unaided	5	16	4	2	7	9	22	34
Total ...	35	192	45	12	57	62	176	22

Ajmere is wrongly included in the North-Western Provinces, and also private pupils and teachers are counted.

Rajpootana, with the Colleges of Ajmere and Jeypore, deserves a separate entry.

This is a useful table for the purposes of comparing the character of the instruction given in the three kinds of school. It appears that 22 per cent. of the answers sent in were rejected on the whole, but that in the case of the Government schools only 12 per cent. were rejected, though the number of candidates was larger. This shows very distinctly that greater discretion is exercised by the heads of Government schools in sending up candidates, and that the classes are fuller and better prepared, as ought to be the case. The percentage of failure for the whole of the candidates for matriculation was 26 per cent.

26. The next point of interest is the second language results. These are remarkably good for the North-Western Provinces, so far as passing the examination is concerned. Only 12 papers were rejected by the examiners out of 192—that is, rather more than 6 per cent.; whereas taking the total returns of all candidates, 15 per cent. failed in the second language. But I regret still to have to observe that the vernacular is too commonly adopted as the second language instead of Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian, which are the only oriental second languages allowed in the F. A. Examination, and which ought, therefore, to be taken up by students for matriculation, if they wish to proceed beyond.

27. I have analysed this part of the examination with some interest by the aid of the University returns, and the table below will show the second languages taken up in each province:—

Provinces.	Greek.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Bengali.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Uriya.	Armenian.	Total.
Bengal	1	63	1,147	37	13	675	130	23	7	4	2,100
N.-W. Provinces ...	...	16	29	1	13	24	86	35	...	...	204
Punjab	...	13	14	14	...	1	35	...	...	...	77
Oudh	...	10	18	2	1	1	52	2	...	...	86
Central Provinces ...	...	1	44	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	63
Ceylon	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total ...	1	117	1,252	54	27	701	314	67	7	4	2,544*

From this it appears that 1,451 candidates took up a classical language, and 1,093 a vernacular. Again, therefore, I observe that a retrograde movement has taken place, for only 57 per cent. of the candidates were prepared with a classical second language, against 61 per cent. in 1872 and 71 per cent. in 1871. In the North-Western Provinces only 29 per cent. of the candidates took up a classical language—a fact which I attribute chiefly to the practice of the mission schools, which do not care to educate in orientals. Bengal shows, on the other hand, a percentage of 60 candidates in a classical second language, and it is creditable to the tone of the instruction imparted that over 1,100 boys took up Sanskrit against 675 Bengali. The Central Provinces show best of all in this respect. As regards Latin, the 16 candidates who took up this language in the North-Western Provinces were boys of European parentage at schools in Mussoorie and Agra.

28. In the Government schools I have insisted, as far as is at present practicable, on the boys taking up a classical oriental language, with a view to their after-progress in the F. A. course; but both boys and masters fancy the vernacular test is the easiest—wrongly as I think—and look to present rather than future success. Persian is now begun quite low enough down in the school course to admit of being taken up in the matriculation examination, and now that the allotment of scholarships depends on the character of the second language taken up, I expect to find many more candidates prepared in Sanskrit and Persian than before. Arabic is hardly to be

* Though this total corresponds with that in the table given in para. 23 above, the component entries differ, because the calculation has been made according to the examination centres. For example, Cawnpore boys go to Lucknow to be examined, and thus are counted in the Oudh figures.

hoped for from the paucity of Musalman students. Of those who took up the vernaculars this year, it is curious to find 86 for Urdu against 35 for Hindi; whereas the proportion is entirely the other way in our vernacular schools, *viz.*, about 44,000 Urdu pupils against 1,17,000 Hindi in round numbers, on the school registers. The reason is that the boys of the superior schools belong to the town population, which uses Urdu.

(2.)—*First Arts Examination*, 1873.

29. It appears that only 539 candidates appeared this year against 560 of the year before, there having been no less than 45 fewer candidates from the Bengal Colleges, while there were 35 more from the North-Western Provinces. The following table gives the University return :—

Provinces.	Number of institutions	Number of candidates.					Number passed.				Percentage of passed men.	Percentage of last year
		Hindu.	Musulman.	Christian.	Others.*	Total.	I.	II.	III.	Total.		
Bengal ...	17	349	22	13	34	418	27	95	104	226	54	39
N.-W. Provinces...	11	55	4	7	4	70	7	21	14	42	60	37
Punjab ...	2	17	2	...	4	23	2	8	6	16	69	38
Oudh ..	1	16	1	...	1	16	4	5	3	12	75	33
Central Provinces	1	8	1	...	...	9	...	3	3	6	66	37
Ceylon ...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	100	33
Total ...	33	445	30	23	43	539	40	135	130	305	56	39

The first figure column in this statement has been added to show the respective facilities for a University education which have been provided in the various provinces. The eleven institutions in the North-Western Provinces, however, include the Ajmere College and the Cawnpore and Mirzapore Mission Schools, which latter cannot be said to be properly equipped for teaching beyond the entrance course. As regards candidature, there were two more Mahomedan and three more Christian candidates this year. It is further to be noticed that 16 of the 539 candidates were teachers, of whom 13 passed, but no one in the 1st division. On the whole, the indications of the table are favourable. Fifty-six per cent. of the candidates have passed against 39 per cent. in 1872, and with a smaller number of competitors there are over twice as many in the 1st division.

30. In the matter of failures, the Registrar reports that 139 were rejected in English, 127 in the second language, 51 in history, 96 in mathematics, and 57 in logic and the optional philosophy or chemistry. In the North-Western Provinces, not including Ajmere, the failures were as follow:—

Class of institution.	Number of institutions.	Number of candidates.	Number failed in						Percentage of failure.
			English.	Second language.	History.	Mathematics.	Other subject.	Total.	
Government	4	37	8	5	1	1	...	15	8
Aided	6	23	9	6	6	6	1	28	24
Total ...	10	60	17	11	7	7	1	43	14
Total, 1872 ...	7	39	17	12	5	9	16	59	30

* "Others" in these returns include persons who describe themselves as deists, theists, and Brahmists.

The last column of this statement shows very encouraging results, for the figure of failure is less than half what it was last year with many more candidates than this. It shows, too, that the Government Colleges have done remarkably well so far as the preparation of their eleves was concerned for this examination.

31. The second languages taken up by the whole candidature are shown in the margin, and for contrast I add the figures for 1872. I regret to notice fewer entries for Arabic, though there were two more Musalman students. The increase in Persian is probably due to the growing candidature in the North-Western Provinces. I am sorry not to be able to separate the second language for each province. The information supplied by the Registrar is too curt for a subject of this importance. The study of orientals *in connection with English* is a very important feature of the system, and should be carefully watched. I should also like to see in the University report something in the way of distinctive comments on the character of the work sent up by the several provinces. Comparisons are not invidious when the object is to indicate shortcomings with a view to their reform. The Registrar gives us the bald figures, and it would be helpful to have the examiners' interpretations.

	1873	1872.
Sanskrit	445	488
Arabic	27	34
Persian	47	20
Latin	20	18
Total ...	539	560

(3.)—*B. A. Examination*, 1874.

32. There is a falling off of 30 in the candidature this year, caused by fewer entries in Bengal and the Punjab, and relatively fewer men have passed. The following table shows the details:—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.					Number passed.				Percentage of passed men.	Percentage, 1873.
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	Total.		
Bengal	145	2	3	30	180	10	45	22	77	42	53
N.-W. Provinces ...	15	2	4	1	*22	2	7	4	13	59	43
Punjab	5	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	2	40	57
Oudh	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total ...	169	5	7	31	†212	13	53	26	92	43	52
Total, 1873 ...	190	8	9	35	242	14	59	53	126	...	...

33. As regards failures, I can only quote the figures in the margin. No comparative return has been sent me this year, and I am unable to say in what subject the North-Western Provinces' undergraduates failed. As regards second language, the Registrar reports that of the 212 candidates, without distinction as to how many were students and how many teachers, 191 took up Sanskrit, 8 Arabic, 8 Persian, and 5 Latin, but his paper is silent as to the number of failures in each language.

English ...	53
Second language ...	44
History	16
Mathematics ...	91
Philosophy ...	29
Optional	26

* Teachers are apparently counted. Of the two who were placed in the 1st division, one (a teacher at Mussoorie School) stood *third* in order of merit, and the other (a pupil at the same school) *seventh*.

† It is noteworthy that there was the same number of candidates (212) for the B. A. Examination in 1868, when 99 passed, and again in 1871, when 84 passed.

(4.)—*M. A. Examination (Honours in Arts.)*

34. I compile the following table from the return in the University minutes :—

Subjects for honours.	Bengal.			N.-W. Provinces.			Punjab.			Total.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of institutions.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of institutions.	Number of candidates.	Number passed	Number of institutions.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
English	2	12	6	2	5	3	1	1	1	5	18	10
Sanskrit ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
History... ...	3	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	3
Mathematics ...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2
Metaphysics ...	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	3
Physics... ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Total ...	10	34	18	2	5	3	1	1	1	13	40	22

There are six institutions in Bengal which sent up Honor candidates, *viz.*, the Presidency College, the Sanskrit College, the Dacca College, the General Assembly's Institution, the Cathedral Mission College, and the Free Church Institution. In the North-Western Provinces, the Muir Central College and the Benares College sent up candidates, and the Lahore College in the Punjab.

As regards place in the examination, two were placed in the 1st class, 11 in the 2nd, and 10 in the 3rd, including one of two teachers who passed. From the *Gazette of India* (February 28th), it appears that one graduate (Presidency College) passed in the 1st class in English, and one (Sanskrit College) in Sanskrit. Of the three successful M. A. graduates in the North-Western Provinces (Muir Central College), one passed *second* in the 2nd class, and the other two *first* and *fifth* in the 3rd class.

I observe, in conclusion, from the last named source of information, that *one* Mahomedan student (Hooghly College) has taken the degree of Master of Arts this year.

SECTION III.

Colleges.

35. The following is a summary of the attendance and expenditure :—

		Number.	Roll.	Average attendance.	Cost.	
					Provincial.	Local.
					Rs.	Rs.
General...	(1.)—Colleges ...	4	187	128·47	1,26,661	4,145
	(2.)—Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit College, Benares	...	337	257·94	21,195	109
Special ...	Law, Medicine, Engineering ...	3	342	316·93	1,26,885	...
	Total ...	7	866	703·34	2,74,741	4,254
	Total, 1872-73 ...	7	741	675·28	2,91,384	5,621

In this return it is satisfactory to note an increase of 125 students, half of which is due to a fuller roll-call in the four general colleges ; but it must not be forgotten at

the same time that the average daily attendance has been less regular. The decrease in the total cost is due to an apparent diminution of actual expenditure in the Thomason College. The component details of the entries for colleges for general education are reserved for their proper place in the second part of this report. Those for special institutions are abstracted in the margin, and the Thomason College charges are made up in a return furnished by the Principal, as follows :—

	Roll.	Cost.
		Rs.
Thomason College ...	229	97,927
Agra Medical School ...	67	17,833
Law Department, Muir College,	46	11,125
Total ...	342	1,26,885

Salaries, Rs. 76,982; scholarships and prizes, Rs. 3,030; and servants and contingencies, Rs. 17,915. From another return the expenditure is put at Rs. 1,30,191, which may perhaps include charges which fell outside the limit of 1873-74, to which the accounts are confined.

36. It may be interesting to add here the details of the registers of the seven colleges, according to the creed of the pupils, from which it will be seen that the constitution of the Engineering College and the Agra Medical School swells the figures for Mahomedan and Christian students. Hindus predominate in all except the latter, and especially in Benares, where the Sanskrit Department of the Government College attracts large numbers. The attendance in the Thomason College is distributed in the three branches of the institution, as shown in the margin, and it will be noticed that the proportion of Mahomedan pupils in the lower subordinate class is comparatively large. The reluctance of this section of the community to undergo a course of education which necessitates the acquirement of English is obvious and unfortunate. I am not one of those who would force English on the people, and I have frequently said that I believe the Calcutta University system is too exigent in this respect; but considering the temporal advantages of a practical acquaintance with the language, I regret the unwillingness of the Mahomedans to take advantage of the opportunities for distinction which the liberality of the Government sets before them in the institutions for general education.

	Roll Attendance.			
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.
Muir Central College ...	44	2	2	48
Benares " ...	390	5	5	400
Agra " ...	30	2	1	33
Bareilly " ..	35	8	...	43
Thomason " ...	117	45	67	229
Agra Medical School ...	23	41	3	67
Law Department, Muir Central College ...	32	11	3	46
Total ...	671	114	81	866

	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.
Civil Engineering Class ...	10	1	43	54
Upper Subordinate " ...	8	1	24	33
Lower " " ...	99	43	...	142
Total ...	117	45	67	229

37. I pass on to the results of the examinations of the colleges for general learning. Five students—three from Allahabad and two from Benares—sat for the M. A. degree of honours in the English language. The first three passed, and thus the results of the B. A. Examination of the year before (*vide* para. 24, last Annual Report) were repeated, for these three young men—Priya Das, Bepin Behari, and Bishen Lal—headed the list then, in the order named. In the M. A. Examination, Bepin Behari, who is a Bengali, and probably an easier English writer than his fellows, obtained a 2nd class, and the other two a 3rd class. It was very creditable to these young men to pass at all, for the Central College is not yet provided with a suitable reference library, and

the Committee of the Public Library were for a long time unwilling to allow the use of the books to the college students. I did not think the lads would succeed, and the Principal shared my doubts to some extent. As regards the Benares students on the other hand, whose *forte* was the English language, and who are probably the best among the many excellent English scholars Mr. Griffith has turned out, it was a disappointment to find failure instead of brilliant success. The Principal's comments will be quoted below, and he has my full sympathy in what is said regarding the Registrar's refusal to communicate the marks. No doubt the young men made a mess of the questions, or perhaps found them beyond the scope of their reading; but it is natural that a painstaking and scholarly tutor, who has watched their progress and proficiency for years, should desire to know in what degree and in what special papers they failed to meet the examiners' requirements.

38. My letter of the 23rd March last to your address stated in some detail the reasons why it is desirable for the University Examination marks to be made public in all their details :—"In the present state of education in India it is specially important that all who are entrusted with tuition should have the fullest means of estimating the strong and weak points of the results achieved at each stage of the curriculum of study. The Calcutta University is an examining body, and the usefulness of its effects upon the education of the country depends upon a clear understanding of its requirements and upon a right interpretation of the results."

I also referred to the reason why in this particular instance the marks asked for had been refused to Mr. Griffith, *viz.*, that "the University examiners have been the subject of most unjust attacks in the North-Western Provinces," (Mr. Sutcliffe's demi-official letter to the Principal, dated 27th February,)—remarking that if it was right for the marks to be known at all, it was right they should be communicated irrespectively of such considerations.

In forwarding this to the Government of India Sir W. Muir said :—"It is not intended that the marks should be published, but the Lieutenant-Governor thinks they should be sent officially, but confidentially, and not as a personal favour, by the Registrar of the University."

The Government of India in reply declined to interfere.

39. The results of the examinations of the remaining four classes of undergraduates in the colleges are as follow :—

Colleges.	A.—4TH YEAR.					B.—3RD YEAR.					C.—2ND YEAR.					D.—1ST YEAR.					COMBINED RESULTS.					
	Number of students	Passed.				Number of students.	Passed.				Number of students.	Passed.				Number of students.	Passed.				Number of students.	Passed.				Percentage of passed men.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		1st Division.	2nd Division	3rd Division	Total.		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Full total.	
Allahabad ...	4	...	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	3	7	2	2	1	5	9*	1	2	3	6	23	3	8	5	16	69
Benares ...	6	...	3	1	4	4	1	2	1	4	12	1	4	2	7	14	...	...	4	4	34	2	9	8	19	56
Agra ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2*	10	1	1	5	7	13	...	1	6	7	25	1	2	11	16	64
Bareilly ...	4	...	3	...	3	5	2	1	2	5	8	2	4	1	7	15	...	1	6	7	32	4	9	9	22	68
Totals ...	14	...	7	2	9	14	3	6	3	14	37	6	11	9	26	51	1	4	19	24	114	10	28	33	71	62
Total, 1872	13	...	3	4	7	12	...	9	·	11	27	...	8	5	13	41	4	11	7	22	93	4	31	18	53	57

The general results are thus five points better than last year, and each College shows well, though Bareilly, which was superlative last year, has descended to a less exalted level.

* These students took up the B. alternative course and are not classed.

40. The A. class, which consisted of candidates for the B. A. degree, succeeded. Nine out of fourteen passed, and only two in the lowest division. I should like, as last year, to have given the marks, but the Registrar has not sent them, and I have been left to the *Gazette of India* for information. I am unable to say in what subjects those who failed, failed. The one student who failed at Bareilly was one of the best of the year all round, and was a Mahomedan.

41. The B. class, which consists of students who hope to graduate this year, was examined departmentally. The mark list and results according to the reports of the examiners will be placed in the appendix. The Board of Examiners was constituted as follows :—

English	J. Sime, Esq. ...	Principal, Delhi College.
Mathematics ...	A. H. Pirie, Esq. ...	Professor, Canning College.
History and Philosophy,	Rev. R. Hoernle ...	Jaynarain's College.
Persian	Moulvie Karim Bukhsh ...	Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Sanskrit	A. E. Gough, Esq. ...	Professor, Muir Central College.
Latin	R. Griffith, Esq. ...	Principal, Benares College.

The subjects in *English* were Selections from Bacon, Macaulay, Shakspeare, Milton ; in *Mathematics*, dynamics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, and pneumatics, with additional papers in algebra and trigonometry ; in *History* and *Philosophy*, Elphinstone's History of India and part of Marshman, Hamilton Vols. I., II.; in *Persian*, Vagai Niamat Khan Ali and Qasaid-i-Badrchack ; in *Sanskrit*, Raghovansa, Chapters I—IX. ; and in *Latin*, Catiline of Sallust and Horace, odes III.

42. The students of the class all passed with totals of full marks varying from 53 to 36 per cent., but some broke down in single subjects. The range of marks varied in single subjects from the very high one of 74 per cent. in Persian, secured by Abul Hasan of Bareilly,* and 22 per cent. in history, assigned to a Hindoo class-fellow. I should say that half of these young men would graduate easily next year, but whether any one will be in the 1st division is doubtful, for only one student, the first instance of a Native Christian so well placed in a Government College, shows a high degree of proficiency in English.

43. Class C. came up for the F. A. Examination of 1873, and the results achieved are the best I have ever been able to record. Seventy per cent. of the college candidates passed, and six out of 37 in the 1st division. Twenty-six students in all passed from the four colleges ; and, as will be seen in Section 5 below, eleven others from six aided schools passed also. The Registrar of the University has sent me the total marks gained by each student who passed, but not the marks in each subject, or the marks gained by those who failed. This is a great drawback, for it is impossible for professors to know how and in what degree their pupils missed a place. The failures as a whole are as below, from which it is easily apparent that the language subjects were most difficult. It is worthy of notice that no student failed in Philosophy, and I record this with special reference to the Calcutta view of a remark made in my report last year. I had pointed out that in this subject especially it was objectionable to have tutors as examiners, and I was interpreted to mean that the examiners were partial, and that thus the failure of the North-Western Provinces' students was easily explained. No students have failed in this class in Philosophy this year, but I take leave to denounce the practice above mentioned as

	English.	Second language	History.	Mathematics.	Philosophy.
Allahabad	1	1	...	...	...
Benares	3	3	...	1	...
Agra	3	1	1	...	...
Bareilly	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	5	1	1	...

* Now reading at the Muir Central College.

strongly as ever. The names of the six students who stood in the 1st division, with their marks, are as follow :—

Purma Nund, Agra	College	...	...	274
Dharma Nund, Bareilly	,,	...	...	273
Ram Shunkar, Benares	,,	...	...	257
Nizam-uddin, Muir Central	,,	...	...	257
Doorga Churn ,, ,,	,,	...	...	256
Buktower Lal, Bareilly	,,	...	...	254

The first and second of these youths are boarders, as also the fourth and sixth. Indeed, it has become a trite remark, that if any student does particularly well he is sure to be a boarder. Purma Nund began school at Mynpoory, and Dharma Nund at Almorah. Both took up Sanskrit as their second language. Comparing their places as heads of the North-Western Provinces' Colleges, I find that they are tenth and eleventh on the general list of the Calcutta University. A European student from one of the aided colleges in the North-Western Provinces (St. Peter's) stood sixth. I am sorry to say the second student on the list has abandoned his studies in the hope of preferment in the Almorah Commission.

44. Class D., consisting of lads who come up for the middle examination of 1874, were examined by the Board of Examiners named in paragraph 41 above. The subjects of examination were—in *English*, certain Johnsonian Essays and the Lay of the Last Minstrel; in *Mathematics*, arithmetic, and algebra, Euclid to Book XI., Proposition 21, and a little trigonometry; in *History*, Taylor's Manual of Ancient History; in *Philosophy*, either Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers or Reid's Inquiry (Reid is affected by the Benares students only); in *Arabic*, Selections for the F. A. Examination; in *Persian*, Sikandar-nama and Sih Nasr-i-Zuhuri; and in *Sanskrit*, the Kumara Sambhava. The results of the examination, with abstract of the reports of the Board, are in appendix. One student only was placed in the 1st division, but the standard taken was very high, *viz.*, 60 per cent. of full marks. Lal Bahadur, of the Central College, achieved this with ease. His distinction of last year has not been forgotten, and is still talked of by natives who are interested in education. He was gifted with a clear intellect and retentive memory, but his health failed early this year, and retiring to his home in Sumbhul, he fell a victim to fever, and probably to want of proper medical advice.

45. Arabic was taken up by two Mahomedan pupils of Benares and Guru Pershad of the Muir College. It is rare to find a Hindu scholar so proficient as this youth. He was brought up at the Cawnpore Zillah School. Thirty-three were examined in Persian, and the best papers were those of Akbar Ali of Agra The rest were not so good as they should have been, and Bareilly stands badly in this part of the examination. Twenty-two were examined in Sanskrit, and the best (Maya Shankar) belongs to Benares.

I examined this class and the 3rd-year class myself in the subject of translation, and found the average ability low. A few very excellent translations were sent in, but the majority were unsatisfactory, and some few showed carelessness as well as ignorance.

46. The following extracts are taken from the Principals' reports :—

(1.)—MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

The Principal writes :—

"In my report last year I intimated that the college, having been opened only nine months previously, had no classes for the University examinations, and could hardly be said to have fairly entered the arena of competition This year we have had students in all classes, and have sent up candidates not only for the departmental but also for the University tests and degrees I may still urge that the students in the latter had one and a half year's training instead of the full period of two years, but I trust the results as detailed further on will show that we have taken a place not unworthy our position as the central college of these provinces, and be deemed satisfactory I can only say they have exceeded my anticipations generally, although some shortcomings also must be confessed

"My record of events of the period under review would prominently notice the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the superstructure of the college building, on the 9th December last, by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, in the presence of a very distinguished assembly. No account, however, of the proceedings on the occasion will be necessary on my part, as the whole, with the address of the College Committee, presented by the Hon'ble Justice Turner as President, Sir William Muir's speech and the Viceroy's reply to both, are permanently recorded in a supplement to the *Government Gazette*, North-Western Provinces, for the 13th December, 1873, and I only point out that by a clerical error the ceremony is there dated as occurring on the 9th *November*. The massive foundations having been already built, the stone was really the first of the superstructure, and occupies the middle of the north wall of the great tower, which, when completed, is to be 188 feet above the plinth, which is itself on high ground. It will, therefore, be a beacon from afar, and for comparison, I may add that the spire of the church, which is on a lower site, rises only 132 feet. The magnificent design by Mr. Emerson, when carried out, will give us the finest building of European construction in these provinces, and one perhaps only surpassed by the Taj: whilst the noble Vizianagram hall, with library and lecture-rooms, though not too large for the numbers which may confidently be reckoned on, will greatly adorn Allahabad, besides fulfilling the mere mechanical object of class rooms and examination halls.

"The whole fabric will necessarily be the work of years, but it is hoped that a portion (say the lecture-rooms and one hall) may at no great interval admit of the transfer of the classes to their permanent and more central domicile. The present building, hired at a rent of Rs. 250 monthly, though adequate now, may soon prove inconvenient, if not also insufficient for our numbers.

"The inscription to be graven on the stone is as follows :—

"'Heaven's light our guide.'

"'This foundation-stone of the Muir Central College at Allahabad was laid by His Excellency the Right Honorable Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook of Stratford, G.M S.I, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 9th December, 1873; the Honorable Sir William Muir, K C.S.I., being at the time the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.'"

47. Mr. Harrison mentions that "the library is gradually assuming fit proportions, though ten years' growth will barely furnish it with a comprehensive selection of works of daily reference and the principal standard authors." He adds that some extra provision for the law department will soon be needful in the way of works for reference. At present the class being held in the High Court building is permitted to use the Government Advocate's Library.

Speaking of the results of the University Examination, the Principal remarks that only two candidates failed in the F. A. Examination, one of whom (a Bengali) was floored by the second language paper only. This youth, being ignorant of Sanskrit, perforce took up Persian. Of the three students who missed their degree, two came from the Saugor High School, and one was a student from Benares, who was deemed unfit to attempt the B. A. course.

(2.)—BENARES COLLEGE.

48. The following extracts are taken from Mr. Griffith's report, which was read by him at the college prize distribution on November 17th :—

"SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

"The subjoined table shows the subjects taught by the professors and the number of students who attend the lectures of each :—

Pandits.	Subjects.	Students		
		Oriental pupils.	Others.	Total.
Bala Shastri	Grammar	41	8	49
Busti Ram Dube	Ditto	74	...	74
Kati Prasad Bhattacharya ...	Nyaya	6	12	18
Kylas Chandra Bhattacharya ...	Ditto	6	10	16
Raja Ram Shastri	Law	27	...	27
Ram Chandra Shastri... ...	Rhetoric	9	21	30
Sital Prasad Tiwari	Poetry	12	20	32
Bichan Ram Tiwari	Sankhya	21	20	41
Ram Misra Shastri	Ditto	6	10	16
Bapu Deva Shastri	Astronomy	44	1	45
Deva Krishna Misra	Hindu Astronomy ...	12	8	20
Vaman Acharya	Mathematics	6	10	16

"The first column shows the number of the special pupils of each pandit, its total representing the total number of pupils in the Sanskrit College. The second column shows the number attending each pandit's lectures in addition to those of their own special tutors. The third column shows the total number of each professor's hearers, and may serve in some degree as a gauge of the celebrity of the teacher and the popularity of the subject in which he lectures. Grammar, it will be seen, is by far the most popular subject; astronomy ranks next, and then law.

"EXAMINATIONS.

"The annual examination in December was strictly and carefully conducted and supervised. The results are, I think, very satisfactory. The scholars of last year have passed creditably, and there is no lack of promising and deserving candidates for the vacancies caused by withdrawals and other causes. On looking over the examination returns, I am justified in saying that more than seventy per cent. of the whole number of Sanskrit students have done at least tolerably well, and that the proposed scholarship list contains the names of several very excellent young pandits, who are certain to reflect credit upon the college in which they have been trained.

"NUMBERS AND ATTENDANCE.

"At the end of the year 1873 there were 264 students on the rolls of the Sanskrit College, against 248 at the end of 1872. In 1871 the total number was 243; in 1870 only 200.

"The average daily attendance was 86 91 per cent. For the preceding year it was 90. The fluctuations in the percentage of attendance cannot always be satisfactorily accounted for, and I do not know to what cause to attribute the falling off in the past year. Attendance in the Sanskrit College, except in the case of those who have scholarships, is, like attendance at the lectures of University professors in England, entirely voluntary.

"ANGLO-SANSKRIT DEPARTMENT.

49. "Mr. Gough has had the entire charge of this department, and under his able management and careful tuition the majority of the students have made satisfactory progress, and a fair quantity of good work has been done in Sanskrit, Hindi, and English. Mr. Gough reports as follows on the four classes which have been under his own and his assistants' tuition:—

"'The first class, under my immediate tuition, has consisted of eight pandits, of whom the first five have been engaged in the preparation of Sanskrit and Hindi books in addition to their ordinary studies. Pundit Kesava Shastri, the senior scholar, has translated Goldsmith's *History of Rome*, Chapters I.—XII, into Hindi, and, during the latter part of the year, Bishop Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge* (Introduction and SS. 1—45) into Sanskrit. The latter work was suggested by Pandit Bala Shastri and other members of the Sanskrit Department, who wished to study Berkeley's philosophy, but were unacquainted with the English language. It has been published in the *Pandit*. Pandit Dhundhi Raj Shastri has written three Hindi stories, based on the Sanskrit dramas *Mrichchkakati*, *Sakuntala*, and *Vikramorvasi*, in the manner of Lamb's *Tales from Shakspeare*. Pandit Kamala Datt has translated Goldsmith's *History of Greece*, Chapters 1—6, and the Sanskrit drama *Dhananjuya vijaya*, into Hindi. Pandits Visvanath Shastri and Vihari Choube have conjointly translated Lamb's *Tales from Shakspeare* into Hindi. The students of this class have also worked assiduously in the study of English. They have read a much larger amount than in any former years, and translate with spirit and accuracy. They take, as might be expected from pandits, a great interest in European philosophy. They have twice read the four volumes of Sir W. Hamilton's Lectures. Of these they have carefully gone through the third and fourth, and revised the first during the past year. They have also read Shakspeare's *Hamlet*; Pope's *Essay on Criticism*; Freeman's *General Sketch of European History*, and part of the *Students' Hume*; and revised Shakspeare's *Macbeth* and *Merchant of Venice*; Pope's *Essay on Man*; and Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*. The two most advanced students have read, additionally, Berkeley's *Dialogue* of *Hylas* and *Philonous*, and J. S. Mill's *Utilitarianism*.

"'The second class contains six students under the instruction of Pandit Gaya Datt. They have revised part of their work with myself. Their text-books have been more difficult than in former years. A greater attention to Sanskrit is desirable on the part of these students, to qualify them for admission into the first class. A wide interval remains between the first and the lower classes.

"'The third class, under Babu Brij Bhushan Dass, contains thirteen pupils. Their work, moderate in amount, has been thoroughly well done. They have made steady progress in English, and have at the same time read elementary mathematics with the teacher of the lowest class. The fourth class, that of the beginners in English, contains at present three pupils. They have been efficiently instructed, have acquired a good pronunciation, and translate easy English into Hindi or Sanskrit with fluency.

"'Of the stipendiary students on this year's list, Pandit Kamala Datt, of the first class, has recently been elected to the Macleod Fellowship in the Punjab University College, Lahore; value Rs. 103 per mensem. Lalji Misra, of the second class, was some months ago appointed to a Sanskrit and Hindi teachership in the Government Zillah School at Arrah. Visvarupe, of the third class, died. Two others, Satya Narayan and Jawahir Tewari, forfeited their scholarships by remaining absent without leave; and one, Ramesvar Tewari, after his application for, and nomination to, a scholarship, declined to take it up, that he might give himself wholly to Sanskrit study.'"

50. Mr. Griffith adds, respecting the examination of this department:—

"The results of the annual examinations are, on the whole, creditable. The pandits of the first class have made a steady progress, maintaining nearly the same relative positions as before. Their written answers were full and accurate, and their translations showed care and skill. Their papers in history were the least satisfactory of all.

"The students of the second class found their text-book difficult as compared with their former work. This accounts for their generally low marks. Increased attention to Sanskrit on their part is desirable. There is necessarily a wide interval between the first and the lower classes.

"The work of the third class, if not large in quantity, has been thoroughly well done. It will be increased in quantity next year. The pupils of this class have done well in elementary algebra.

"The fourth class contains beginners only. They have been taught with diligence and attention. Their pronunciation is pretty good, and they translate fairly.

"Pandit Ramchandra, a pupil in this department, studied during the year in the entrance class of the English College and succeeded in passing the matriculation examination. This is the more creditable to him as he had considerable difficulties to surmount through not having gone through the usual school course.

"ENGLISH COLLEGE.

"UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

"M. A.

51. "Two students, Baboo Girish Chunder Set and Girish Chunder Roy, went up for honours in English and the M A. degree The former is a particularly good English scholar, and his range of reading unusually extensive; the latter has a sound knowledge of English, and has spared no pains in mastering his text-books. I considered both candidates perfectly safe, and expected that one of the two would greatly distinguish himself in some papers, even if he did not obtain a good place in the first division. To my very great surprise and annoyance neither of the two passed. The failure is to me unaccountable, and the Registrar of the University, who has for the last fifteen years sent me returns of the marks gained by my pupils in other examinations, refuses to tell me, even for my own private satisfaction, in what paper or papers these two candidates failed. He considers that 'as the University examiners have been made the subject of most unjust attacks in the North-Western Provinces, he is bound to keep their award secret.' No intentional unfairness has, I believe, been imputed to the individual examiners: but there are grievous complaints, not in the North-Western Provinces only but in Bengal also and in Calcutta itself, against the present system of selecting for the delicate task of examination professors who have been lecturing during the year in the very subjects they have to examine in, and whose professional peculiarities and favourite books of reference are known to all their pupils, and communicated as valuable 'tips' to all those pupils' friends from Dacca to Lahore. I confess my own strong objections to the present system have been considerably strengthened by the Registrar's refusal of the information which I requested him to give.

"B. A.

"Six students went up for the B. A. degree. Four passed, three being placed in the second division and one in the third. The last, Baboo Prayag Singh, is the first boarder who has obtained a degree from this college. Both the students who failed, failed in English and Sanskrit. One of them has left the college and is looking out for employment; the other is continuing his studies, and will, I hope, pass next time.

"Siva Dutt Pande, before he passed the B.A. Examination, obtained a scholarship of Rs. 50 per mensem in the Thomason Engineering College.

"The Vizianagram gold medal and scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem is usually given to the B. A who gains the highest marks in English in this examination, and the Tucker scholarship of Rs. 18 to the student who passes second. As Baboo Siva Dutt Pande is now in the Roorkee College, and Lala Vendhyesvari Prasad is employed in this college, only two B. A s remain, one of whom passed in the second division and the other in the third. Still, in consequence of the Registrar's refusal to communicate the marks, I do not know which student actually gained the Vizianagram prize, or to whom to award this medal, and another which falls to the lot of the student who passes best in this examination.

"F. A.

"Twelve students went up for the First Examination in Arts. Seven passed: one (Rama Sankar Misra) in the first division, four in the second, and two in the third. The failures were—in English, three; in classics, three; in history and philosophy, none; and in mathematics, one. The result of the examination is a decided improvement on all former years. I consider it satisfactory and creditable to the professors and teachers. The class was under the charge of Mr. Dearden in English and Latin; of Baboo Lakshmi Sankar Misra in mathematics; of Baboo Balkrishnacharya in philosophy and history; of Pundit Ramjasan in Sanskrit; and of Moulvie Mohomed Musa in Persian.

"All the students who passed are now reading in the 3rd-year class, and, as far as I have yet been able to judge, seem likely to do credit to the college."

(3.)—AGRA COLLEGE.

52. The Principal says:—

"In the University examinations, if the success of our students was not brilliant, there was at all events no marked failure. Of the entrance class, five passed out of eight candidates—a fair percentage, looking at the results obtained in other colleges. The F. A. class, so far as regards the number of those who gained a place, showed somewhat better than in former years, though I was a little disappointed in not finding more in the first and second divisions. Of ten candidates three failed, while of the remaining seven, one only was in the first division, one in the second, and five in the third. Six of the seven have joined the B. A. class, which has been increased by two other students from St. John's College. This gives us a class double the size of any we have hitherto had for the degree; and, so far as I can judge at the present time, nearly all ought to pass the examination. I trust that we shall have no withdrawals, but poverty on the one hand, and the desire to earn a livelihood at the very earliest opportunity, constantly threaten to thin our numbers.

"We had no candidates for the B. A., and our class for 1875 consists of two students only, both taking up the alternative B. course. In spite of the view with which the Government of these provinces regards that course, I cannot refrain from saying that I look upon it as one likely, in the majority of cases, to be of great benefit to students, whether in regard to the effect it has upon their intellects, or the practical utility of the studies themselves. In the place of metaphysics, a science which, in my opinion, is the very last which we should offer to the ordinary Indian student, we have in the study of physics exactly what we need to develop that close and accurate observation in which our classes are so lamentably wanting. It is constantly the case that would-be students of the B. A. class are unable to manage the higher mathematics and metaphysics, and so have to stop short in their education after passing the F. A. Examination; while many of those who persist in carrying on their studies get through the course by just reaching the minimum required in each subject, but attaining excellence in none of them. I admit, however, that if political economy were allowed as an alternative to mathematics, the A. course would, as a rule, be the better one."

The appointment of a Physical Science Professor has been sanctioned for the Central College, and the B. alternative course can in future be taken up by students who have a turn for physics, under proper guidance.

(4.)—BAREILLY COLLEGE.

53. The Principal's report, which is not drawn up in a form adapted for extracts, contains the following:—

"*General Progress.*

Class.	No. of pupils.	Result.
B. A. class ...	4	3 passed in the 2nd division.
3rd year " ...	5	43·59 per cent. gained; departmental examination.
First Arts " ...	7	6 passed: 2 in the 1st division, 3 in the 2nd, and 1 in the 3rd.
1st year " ...	15	36 25 per cent. gained; departmental examination.
Entrance " ...	21	19 passed. 2 in the 1st division, 14 in the 2nd, and 3 in the 3rd
2nd class " ...	27	26 promoted; percentage of these 26=43· departmental examination.
3rd " ...	36	28 " " " " 28=37·5 " "
4th " ...	68	52 " " " " 52=41·42 " "
5th " ...	53	39 " " " " 39=41 85 " "

"The above table speaks for itself, and shows that, so far as University results are concerned, we have had a most successful year. This college sent in 32 candidates for the University examinations, and 28 of these passed. Such a success is altogether unprecedented in the North-Western Provinces, or probably in any college in India, and shows that the teaching of these classes must have been of a very high order. The results of the departmental examination of the 3rd and 1st year college classes are not satisfactory."

54. The Bareilly students have reason to be proud of the position thus described by Mr. Wright. It is a faithful testimony to the wise administration of his predecessor in office. As regards the attendance in the college department, the Principal adds—

"The number of students on the roll of the college department continues to show a steady increase. The numbers for the last three years have been as follow:—

College Department, 31st December, 1871	22
" " " " 1872	26
" " " " 1873	31

"That this increase is steady and continuous is shown by the fact that we have commenced the current year (1874) with 47 undergraduate students, the corresponding number at the commencement of

1873 having been the same as at the conclusion—*viz.*, 31. Thus the numbers have more than doubled in the last three years—a gratifying evidence of the popularity of the higher English education in this district."

(5.)—LAW DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COLLEGE.

55. Mr. Harrison reports in the following terms :—

"In this I have to advert to the classes of two years, for the examination of the students of 1872-73, *i. e.*, of a period extending over some time before, and eight months after the connexion of the classes with this college, and whilst the English students were under the sole charge of the late Professor, took place in May, 1873.

"There were then 30 candidates present thus distributed :—

	English.	*Urdu.*
"Final class	8	4
"Preliminary class	12	6

"The result was pronounced by Government in No. 578A. of the 4th September, 1873, to be 'on the whole fairly good;' these results being that from the final class on the English side *four*, and on the Urdu side only *one*, passed; but, on the other hand, all but *one* in the English preliminary class did pass. I know that the examination was severe and searching, though not unduly so: and no doubt, Aziz-ur-Rahman, to whom was awarded a prize of Rs 200 in the English final class, and Zamin Hossein, who gained a scholarship of Rs. 15 in the Urdu preliminary class, both merited the distinction.

"It is worthy of notice that though the Mahomedan students were only *seven* out of *thirty*, they carried off the reward in both classes.

"There descended, therefore, to the classes of this year seven failed students of the previous final class, who by our rules are not required to attend a further course of lectures, together with seventeen passed from the preliminary classes, to constitute the final classes of this year. To this number must be added Raj Bahadur, an established successful pleader of the lower courts in this district, who was, therefore, excused the peliminary ordeal: and lastly, *two* remaining in the preliminary English class. There have been fourteen admissions during the year, and at the late High Court examinations, into which ours have been very judiciously absorbed, sixteen students went up, all from the final classes. Of this second examination the results are not declared. It follows that our preliminary class students who did not go up are now left without examinations—a matter of no great consequence at present; but arrangements must be made hereafter to supply this defect, and on this subject I have addressed you in a separate communication.

"The numbers reading in the law classes, both on the English and Urdu side, are far below what they should be. The cause of this lies, I believe, in the many changes in their constitution and time and nature of the examinations—all which are yet not finally determined. If our students should obtain a pre-eminence generally in the late High Court examinations, there will be at once a large increase to their number, and I have no reason to fear any permanent depression when all points are settled. The new system will not draw in many, perhaps, to study here for the Calcutta B. L. degree, but I anticipate that the High Court examinations will be the final goal for all who intend to practise in these provinces, even for those originally from Bengal. It is clear that their nature is so searching, and they enter so much into principles, as to give private students little chance of passing in the higher grades Only those who study systematically and under competent instructions can hope to succeed. All this will tend to fill our classes."

I forbear to add more to the above, for in the first place the question is before the Government at the present time, and in the next place, the result of the recent examination is unknown.

56. As regards the accessions to each college of students coming from a distance, the Principals report that 68 boys were entered in the Benares College, 24 in the Bareilly College, and 38 in the Agra College. I find too late that, with the exception of Benares, the Principals have neglected to furnish the materials for the statement given at page 29 of the last report. Mr. Deighton states that "the Boarding is as full as it can be;" and Mr. Wright finds fault with the building under construction. Mr. Griffith reports that there are 128 inmates in the college boarding-house, of whom 71 are stipendiaries. He adds the further interesting information that nine of the boarders are in the college department, and that ten others are preparing for the Entrance Examination of this year. One boy died during the year from heat apoplexy in the Benares house.

57. The tables in which I have been directed to trace the gradual disappearance of students between the 3rd school class and the degree examination have been supplied

in the form approved last year, by the Principals of the Benares and Bareilly Colleges:—

(1.)—BENARES.

Classes.	Years.	Non-promoted residue.	Promoted according to column 9.	Number in class at beginning of year.	New admissions.	Withdrawals.	Non-promoted boys left behind.	Promotions.	Remarks.
3rd school class	1867	...	...	53	16	20	20	29	
2nd " "	1868	19	29	48	9	18	16	23	
1st " "	1869	9	23	32	1	12	8	13	Entrance Examination.
1st year class	18 0	...	13	13	1	7	...	7	
2nd " "	1871	5	7	12	1	3	5	5	F. A "
3rd " "	1872	...	5	5	2	2	...	5	
4th " "	1873	2	5	7	...	1	...	...	B. A "
Total ...	...	35	...	...	30	63	49	...	

Arithmetical result = 53 + 35 + 30 — 63 — 49 = 6.

Thus the 3rd school class, which consisted of 53 boys in 1867, was reduced by various changes to six, who went up for the B. A. degree; and of these six, as was reported above, four graduated. Mr. Griffith has not said what has become of the 63 boys who withdrew from the college during the seven years. It is next to impossible to trace the whereabouts of so large a number.

(2.)—BAREILLY.

Classes.	Years.	Non-promoted residue.	Promoted according to column 9.	Number in class.	New admissions.	Withdrawals.	Non-promoted boys left behind.	Promotions.	Remarks.
3rd school class ...	1867	...	...	42	...	10	5	27	
2nd " "	1868	5	27	32	1	12	...	21	
1st " "	1869	2	21	23	1	7	1	16	Entrance Examination.
1st year class ...	1870	...	16	16	1	9	...	8	
2nd " "	1871	3	8	11	...	2	4	5	F. A. "
3rd " "	1872	...	5	5	...	1	...	4	
4th " "	1873	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	B. A. "
Total ...	...	10	...	...	3	41	10	...	

Arithmetical result = 42 + 10 + 3 — 41 — 10 = 4.

In this case the 3rd school class of 42 boys in 1867 dwindled to four in 1873, of whom three graduated. The Principal has not attempted to trace out the 41 withdrawals.

(3.)—AGRA.

Classes.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
3rd school class	24	18	26	17	27	36	25
2nd " "	...	24	25	28	18	20	21
1st " "	...	XII.	8	11	15	14	19
1st year class	...	...	V.	20	19	11	9
2nd " "	...	...	...	II.	9	20	17
3rd " "	...	...	...	...	I.	4	8
4th " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

The Roman numerals in this statement denote the number of boys originally in the 3rd school class who passed upwards year by year. It thus appears that all had withdrawn by the end of 1872.

The Principal has ascertained that twelve of the youths who thus left college have received employments according to the marginal return, and adds that two others are known to have died, but that the occupation (if any) of the remainder is unknown. Probably in and about Agra there is a pretty constant demand for the kind of aid in business which these youths can give. Yet there is a large number of candidates for employment who hang about the place on the look-out for a livelihood, and as yet I see no signs of any special mode of occupation being provided. Eventually, these better-educated men will take the place of the less-educated class beneath them, and so on, till education has become the rule, not the exception. I may mention, in illustration of the want of occupation which seems to condemn so large a proportion of the people to idleness and the life of drones, and thereby causes unrest and discontent, that I have lately received applications which may be counted by hundreds from Mahomedans educated according to their own fashion, who understood that a number of teachers of Arabic and Persian were wanted by the Government for new Mahomedan schools. The majority of the applicants were evidently well-read men orientally, many of them being expert dialogicians and grammarians, but yet without a means of livelihood, and hiding their poverty in out-of-the-way places.

Educational Department ...	3
Pleaders	2
Clerks	3
Victoria College	1
Jeypore Raj	2
Settlement Department ...	1
	12

58. The Principals of the Agra and Bareilly Colleges have furnished me with means of enumerating the occupation in life of the parents of 568 boys at school :—

	Independent means.	Service.		Profession.			Trade.		Artizans.	Landholders and cultivators.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Public.	Private.	Religion.	Law.	Military.	Merchants and bankers.	Shop-keepers.				
Agra	...	137	55	5	1	1	4	69	...	39	8	319
Bareilly ...	15	121	35	20	10	2	3	23	6	1	13	249

These figures are a telling indication of the backwardness of the general public in availing itself of State education of the highest order. That not a single "*raees*" of Agra should think it worth while to give his son a collegiate education is strange to European notions. Mayhap the enumeration of the above table is faulty, and parents, really independent, may appear under some one of the other categories : but the mistake (if any) must be exceptional. Yet, notwithstanding this evident indifference of the "*raeeses*," on the smallest inkling of a reduction in the establishment of the Agra College, there came up a petition signed by 67 of the principal residents, deprecating the measure in the strongest terms, and declaring fifteen reasons why it would be unjust to the native public. I am sometimes driven to conclude in these cases that the "native public" cares nothing about the matter, and that the petitions are contrived by parties interested in drawing Government money and doing as little as they can to earn it.

SECTION IV.

Government Schools.

59. The following summary shows the details of attendance and cost :—

Class.	Designation.	Number of schools.	Roll on 31st March, 1873. Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Cost. Provincial.	Local
								Rs.	Rs
High A. ...	Collegiate ...	3	770	149	10	929	812 50	65,299	2,349
	Superior zillah ...	9	1,744	399	19	2,162	1,612 98	73,606	15,605
Middle A....	Inferior " ...	14	1,065	238	8	1,311	1,049·63	40,601	2,899
	Oriental " ...	2	185	70	10	265	225·27	2,748	...
Middle B....	Tuhseelee and town...	227	11,805	3,483	115	15,403	12,549 25	65,758	2,146
	Hulkabundee I. ...	255	10,799	831	71	13,350	9,127 05	31,723	152
Lower ...	Hulkabundee II. ...	3,509	104,606	19,145	651	122,653	98,539·50	3,32,221	1,606
	Female ...	427	6,580	1,564	74	8,218	6,374·19	30,042	235
	Municipal and free ...	128	4,505	1,441	23	5,969	4,701 60	80	15,507
Special ...	Normal for males ...	4	198	42	...	240	224 90	33,385	142
	" for females ...	4	37	5	...	42	36·07	6,210	...
	Total, 1873 74 ...	4,582	142,294	27,367	881	170,542	135,252·94	681,683	40,641
	Total, 1872-73 ...	4,358	...	...	...	159,770	122,418 95	689,437	20,172

60. This return shows an increase of 224 Government schools during 1873-74, chiefly in schools of the lower class elementary, and an addition of between 10,000 and 11,000 boys. The average daily attendance is nearly 80 per cent., and, considering that the bulk of the attendance belongs to the agricultural classes, is a very creditable result for the year through. The cost has fallen by Rs. 7,750 provincial, and risen by Rs. 20,400 local, outlay.

The additional schools have, therefore, been opened at no additional cost to the State. The following table is a useful abstract of the attendance details :—

Schools.	1872-73. Number of schools.	Roll	Average attendance	1873-74. Number of schools	Roll.	Average attendance.
High	12	2,676	2,297·94	12	3,091	2,425·48
Middle	583	32,654	26,083·18	498	28,680	22,951 20
Lower	3,756	124,170	93,783 41	4,064	138,489	109,615 29
Special	7	2·0	254 42	8	282	260 97
Total ...	4,358	159,770	122,418·95	4,582	170,542	135,252 94

RESULTS OF THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1873.

61. The following table has been drawn up in the form given in paragraph 26 of G. O. No. 52, dated 23rd December, 1873 :—

	December, 1872.		Schools.	Candidates.	Passed December, 1873.			
	Candidates.	Passed.			I.	II.	III.	Total.
			(1.)—*Government Schools.*					
	18	14	Benares	25	4	12	4	20
	10	7	Agra	8	1	2	2	5
	22	18	Bareilly	21	2	14	3	19
	6	4	Etawah (Hume's High School) ...	6	1	2	1	4
	5	1	Allahabad	13	2	4	4	10
	5	3	Allygurh	5	...	2	...	2
	3	2	Cawnpore	2	...	1	...	1
	3	2	Mirzapore	5	...	...	...	...
	3	2	Muttra	4	...	3	...	3
	...	...	Moradabad	5	...	1	...	1
	...	...	Shahjehanpore	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	Budaon	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	75	53	Total ...	95	10	42	14	66
			(2.)—*Aided Schools.*					
	12	1	Jaynarain's	5	...	...	...	...
	8	6	St. John's, Agra	9	...	2	3	5
	2	...	Victoria College, Agra	1	...	...	...	...
	6	2	St. Peter's „ „ (R. C.) ...	5	1	2	...	3
	8	7	L. M. Institution, Benares ...	8	1	...	2	3
	...	...	„ „ Mirzapore ...	3	...	...	1	1
	3	2	„ „ Almorah ...	1	1	...	...	1
	9	5	C. M. S., Allahabad (St. Peter's) ...	15	...	1	3	4
	...	...	„ Azimgurh	2	...	...	...	...
	...	...	„ Jounpore	1	...	...	...	...
	3	1	„ Ghazeepore	4	...	...	...	...
	4	1	„ Goruckpore	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	„ Meerut	2	...	...	...	...
	5	1	S. P. G. Christ Church, Cawnpore ...	4	...	2	...	2
	...	...	A. P. M, Dehra	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	„ Furruckabad	1	...	...	...	...
	3	1	„ Seharunpore	4	...	...	...	...
	...	...	A. M. E. M, Moradabad	3	...	...	1	1
	7	1	„ Shahjehanpore Orphanage	1	...	...	...	...
	...	...	Bengali Tolah, Benares ...	8	1	...	1	2
	4	1	Victoria School, Ghazeepore ...	4	...	1	3	4
	4	2	Diocesan H. S., Allahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80	31	Total ...	81	4	8	14	26
			(3)—*Unaided Schools and Private Students.*					
	5	5	Mussoorie School (Diocesan) ...	3	2	1	...	3
	1	1	St. George's, Mussoorie (R C.) ...	2	...	2	...	2
	...	...	Lind Cottage Academy, Mussoorie ...	5	...	1	...	1
	...	...	Hampton Court School, „ ...	1	1	...	...	1
	...	...	A. P. N, Allahabad (Jumna) ...	5	...	...	...	...
	25	10	Private students and teachers ...	28	...	8	5	13
Total ...	31	16	Total ...	44	3	12	5	20
Grand Total	186	100	Grand Total ...	220	17	62	33	112

By a small correction I have made the figures in the left hand columns tally with the University return, but the entry of 25 under "private" is not exact, because it includes boys from the Ajmere and Jeypore Colleges, who are wrongly reckoned to belong to the North-Western Provinces by the Registrar. In the same way, the total candidature of the North-Western Provinces in 1873 is put at 220 by the

University authorities, and includes the Colleges of Ajmere and Jeypore, the Sultanpore School in Oudh, and teachers and private students—in all 28. Consequently I consider the true returns for all *schools* in the North-Western Provinces proper to be as follows :—

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.			
			I.	II.	III.	Total.
Government ...	12	95	10	42	14	66
Aided ...	22	81	4	8	14	26
Unaided ...	5	16	3	4	...	7
Total, 1873 ...	39	192	17	54	28	99
Total, 1872 ...	36	161	20	57	13	90

62. The Government schools have done very fairly, having passed 70 per cent. of their candidates as last year. The aided schools, which passed only 38 per cent. in 1872, have passed only 32 per cent. in 1873. Not only is the instruction less successful, but the managers are not sufficiently careful, I think, in attending to the University caution not to send up candidates unless they have a reasonable chance of passing. The case of the Allahabad Mission Schools is in point. In St. Peter's the manager sent up 15 candidates, of whom only four passed; and the Jumna School five candidates, of whom none passed. Two of the Government Zillah School Headmasters were not sufficiently cautious in this respect, *viz.*, those of Moradabad and Mirzapore.

63. The following is a list of the 17 boys who gained a place in the 1st division :—

No.	Name.	Place of education.	Marks.	Remarks.
1	A. H. Anthony ...	Mussoorie School ...	270	
2	Mahendro Nath Dutt ...	L. M. Institution, Benares...	247	A Native Christian.
3	Balmokund ...	Agra College ...	235	
4	J. Kennedy ...	St. Peter's, Agra ...	232	
5	Luchman Dass ...	Bareilly College ...	231	
	Chujjoo Mul ...	Allahabad Zillah School ...	231	Now in the Muir College.
7	Parshottam Dass ...	Etawah Zillah School ...	228	" "
8	Sanjivan Lal ...	Benares College ...	219	
9	F. J. Raynor ...	Mussoorie School ...	218	
10	H. M. Sells ...	Hampton Court School ...	215	
11	Sevak Ram ...	Benares College ...	211	
12	Balkrishna Moitra ...	Allahabad Zillah School ...	210	" "
13	Nanak Chund ...	Benares College ...	209	
14	Ali Mahomed Khan ...	Bareilly College ...	207	
15	Budri Nath Chowdri ...	Benares College ...	204	Wards' Institute.
16	Gunjee Sah ...	L. M. Institution, Almorah,	203	
17	Abhichurn Sanyal ...	Bengali Tolah, Benares ...	200	Now in the Govt. College.

RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION OF THE 2ND AND 3RD SCHOOL CLASSES—DECEMBER, 1873.

64. The Board of Examiners selected for 1873 was as follows :—

English.—Messrs. G. A. Mackay (Delhi) and W. Bonnaud (Etawah).
Mathematics.—Babu Piary Mohan Biswas, M. A. (Bareilly).
History and Geography.—Mr. C. R. Casaubon (Meerut).
Arabic and Persian.—Moonshee Nisar Ali Beg (Allahabad).
Sanskrit.—Pandit Gaya Dutt (Benares).

These gentlemen performed their duties, on the whole, to my satisfaction, and the questions set were certainly not too easy. Some little confusion was caused by Mr. Mackay's neglecting to post his question papers in time, and the consequence was he had to supply a fresh set on another day.

The subjects were the components of the Calcutta University Entrance Course, and the examination in English was not confined to text-books, in order to prepare the boys for the improved system of the Calcutta University Examination which comes into play this year.

The failures in English were not so numerous as might have been expected, but it is obvious that the native teachers are much put to it to do without the familiar cram books. I took up the translation part of the examination myself as usual, and found improvement. The exercises books recently introduced into the school classes have done much good. The whole of the boys were obliged to take up a classical language, and it is instructive to observe that the failures are not conspicuous, except in the 3rd class of the Bareilly College, the Persian teacher of which has in consequence been removed. The examiners' remarks and lists of the passed boys, with full details of failure, are printed in the appendix, and I may add that each head of an institution has received full information of the marks gained in every subject by all their pupils, whether passed or plucked.

65. The number of boys examined in both classes was 407, and of this number 167 were under preparation for the entrance examination of this year (1874), though probably not more than half can be permitted to go up.

The failures in each class are tabulated below :—

	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Remarks.
Number of students ...	167	240	In 1872 the number of candidates in the 2nd class was 131, and in the 3rd class 259.
" failed in English	58	132	
" " " mathematics	89	62	
" " " history and geography ...	13	46	
" " " second language ...	31	93	
Total ...	191	333	
Total, 1872 ...	240	467	

Thus, as each boy sent up papers in four subjects, the percentage of rejected papers in the 2nd class is 28 per cent., and in the 3rd class nearly 31 per cent., which is not by any means a discouraging result when compared with the results of 1872, or with reference to the strictness with which this examination is conducted.

66. The next table shows the exact number of passed boys, school by school :—

	Collegiate and Zillah Schools.	2ND CLASS.					3RD CLASS.				
		Number of candidates	Number passed.				Number of candidates.	Number passed.			
			I.	II.	III.	Total		I.	II.	III.	Total.
	(1.)—*Superior.*										
1	Agra	18	1	5	...	6	29	1	2	6	9
2	Bareilly	27	2	4	7	13	36	...	2	10	12
3	Benares	45	...	2	5	7	47	2	3	13	18
4	Etawah	9	...	1	...	1	11	...	2	1	3
5	Allahabad	12	...	...	...	0	10	...	...	1	1
6	Allygurh	8	...	...	3	3	13	...	...	5	5
7	Moradabad	10	...	1	1	2	10	...	...	2	2
8	Mirzapore	8	...	...	...	0	9	...	...	...	0
9	Cawnpore	6	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	1	1
10	Muttra	6	...	...	1	1	6	...	1	2	3
11	Shahjehanpore ...	9	...	...	..	0	9	...	...	...	0
12	Budaon	2	...	...	...	0	6	...	...	1	1
	(2.)—*Inferior.*										
13	Seharunpore	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
14	Moozuffernuggur ...	...	...	...	...	0	3	...	...	...	0
15	Meerut	...	...	...	...	0	4	...	...	...	0
16	Boolundshuhur ...	...	...	...	...	0	4	...	...	2	2
17	Bijnour	...	...	...	...	0	3	...	...	...	0
18	Etah	...	...	...	...	0	5	1	...	1	2
19	Mynpoory	...	...	...	...	0	6	...	...	1	1
20	Furruckabad	...	...	...	...	0	5	...	1	1	2
21	Humeerpore	...	...	...	...	0	4	...	1	...	1
22	Calpee	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
23	Jhansie	...	...	...	...	0	2	...	1	...	1
24	Lullutpore	...	...	...	...	0	4	...	...	...	0
25	Banda	...	...	...	...	0	5	...	2	2	4
26	Futtehpore*	7	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	0
	Total, 1873 ...	167	3	14	18	35	240	4	15	49	68
	Total, 1872 ...	131	...	10	12	22	259	1	16	35	52

67. The names of the 1st class boys in each class alone need to be recorded as having gained over 60 per cent. of full marks. The collegiate schools all but monopolise the best places, as they ought; and only one boy of the inferior zillah school of Etah has approached the standard. Of this boy's ability I had oral demonstration when I examined the school on tour :—

Number	Name.	School.	Marks. Percentage
	2nd Class.		
1	Budri Dutt	Bareilly	66·7
2	Iqtidar-uddin	"	63·0
3	Roshan Lal	Agra	62·0
	3rd Class.		
1	Ram Gopal Mitr	Benares	69·0
2	Isan Chundra Rai	"	64·0
3	Bansi Dhar	Agra	62 2
4	Shankar Lal	Etah	61 5

* Futtehpore, though an inferior school, was allowed to have a second class at the Inspector's request, but it does not compete for the entrance examination.

All these lads, and several others who gained over half marks in the 2nd division, will do credit to their teaching in the matriculation examinations of 1874 and 1875.

68. As regards the second language, in the second class, though 21 Mahomedans were examined, only four took up Arabic. Among these, two from the Mirzapore School displayed excellent proficiency. There is also good promise of high individual excellence in Sanskrit. In the 3rd class, out of the same number of Mahomedans, only two took up Arabic. But we have the phenomenon of four other Arabic scholars from *Muttra*, who are *Hindus*. Persian is not so well mastered as it ought to be.

69. The following statement gives a detail of the High and Middle A. Schools' attendance with other particulars, and will be followed by brief remarks on each school:—

Number.	School.	Head-master.	Roll, 1872-73.	Roll, 1873-74.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.	Examined on paper.	
				Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.			Candidates.	Passed.
	(1.)—*Collegiate.*								Rs.		
1	Agra ...	Mr. Statham ...	158	190	83	...	273	212·40	21,613	55	20
2	Bareilly ...	Mr. Dodd ...	310	304	51	8	363	325 85	25,197	84	44
3	Benares ...	Baboo Muttra Prasad	308	276	15	2	293	274 32	20,840	117	45
		Total ...	776	770	149	10	929	812 57	67,650	256	109
	(2.)—*Superior Zillah.*										
4	Etawah ...	Mr Bonnaud, Offg.	323	197	16	3	216	176 58	12,265	26	8
5	Allahabad ...	Mr. Gordon ...	247	314	78	8	400	236 00	14 904	35	11
6	Allygurh ...	Mr. Platts ...	196	189	19	...	208	159 48	11 867	26	10
7	Moradabad ...	Mr Phillips ...	155	126	63	...	189	132·00	12,187	25	4
8	Cawnpore ...	Baboo Ram Roop, B.A.	252	213	37	5	255	188 93	8,049	15	3
9	Mirzapore ...	Mr Mather, Offg	293	251	60	2	313	241·00	8,258	22	0
10	Muttra ...	Pandit Kedar Nath,	229	261	20	1	282	168 00	7,310	16	7
11	Shahjehanpore ...	Mr Budden ...	83	102	56	...	158	100 94	7,597	18	0
12	Budaon ...	Moonshee Hurdeo Pershad	122	91	50	...	141	107 00	6,774	9	2
		Total ...	1,900	1,744	399	19	2,162	1,612 96	89,211	192	45
	(3.)—*Inferior Zillah*										
13	Seharunpore ...	Baboo Bishambhar Nath.	80	59	23	...	82	70·81	3,376	0	0
14	Moozuffernuggur,	Moonshee Dalchund	58	54	12	...	66	61 65	3,415	3	0
15	Meerut ...	Moonshee Luchmun Pershad.	117	106	25	...	131	98·00	3,249	4	0
16	Boolundshuhur ...	Moonshee Waji-ud-din.	80	79	22	...	101	74 18	3,594	4	2
17	Bijnour ...	Vacant ...	51	15	22	...	37	29 80	1,895	3	0
18	Etah ...	Baboo Choora Mull,	76	71	8	...	79	72 89	3,608	5	2
19	Mynpoory ...	Baboo Cheetar Mul,	105	113	8	...	121	101 87	3,611	6	1
20	Furruckabad ...	Moonshee Buldeo Pershad, B A.	110	115	20	...	135	104 44	2,975	5	2
21	Humeerpore ...	Moonshee Gufur-ud-din.	64	59	11	...	70	56·00	2,947	4	1
22	Calpee ...	Vacant ...	...	76	18	2	96	77 69	2,609	0	0
23	Jhansie ...	Moonshee Roop Kishore.	83	69	15	1	85	70·00	3,071	2	1
24	Lullutpore ...	Moonshee Nihal-chund.	103	111	10	3	124	86 00	3,522	4	0
25	Banda ...	Baboo Dina Nath ...	110	80	20	2	102	80 80	3,077	5	4
28	Futtehpore ...	Baboo Kashi Nath ..	90	58	24	...	82	66 00	3,151	9	1
		Total ...	1,137	1,065	238	8	1,311	1,049 68	43,500	54	14
		Grand Total ...	3,813	3,579	786	37	4,402	3,475 18	2,00,361	502	168
		Total 1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	3,813	...	2,09,59[illegible]	465	127

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE SCHOOLS.

70. (1.) *Agra.*—The reduction in fees has produced the effect of bringing more boys to school. Early in the year the Principal had proposed to remove the lower classes, in accord with the views of the Government and the steps taken at Benares and Bareilly, at which latter college the lower school classes are not housed in the main building. The inhabitants, or more accurately a body of native residents who claimed to represent public feeling on the subject, protested against any change at Agra, and the Principal withdrew his recommendation, on the ground that the upper classes would probably dwindle for want of entrants from below, and because he found that the lower classes were filling better than heretofore.

The settlement of the question is still pending.

The management of the Head-master, Mr. Statham, is spoken well of, but I should like to have seen a larger proportion of passed to examined boys in the three upper classes than 20 to 55.

(2.) *Bareilly.*—The upper school has done well so far that more than half the boys examined upon paper have passed muster. Had the Persian instruction been in better hands the result would have been more favourable, and I found on personally visiting the college that the impression of all the masters concerned was to this effect. The fact is, it is easy to obtain a Moonshee who knows Persian, but it is not easy to find one who can teach it to a large class. It is also to be remembered that the study of this language in the lower classes has not been long organized. The late Principal had been anxious about it of late years, for he found the boys utterly careless of the subject, because they fancied it was easy enough to pass in Urdu when they came to the entrance test. The importance of knowing Persian is that a student who knows Urdu only cannot proceed beyond matriculation in the University course. The city branch schools seem to be improving, and there is no fear for the continued success of the classes they feed.

(3.) *Benares.*—Here, as at Agra, the plucked boys outnumber those who passed; but a great improvement has been effected recently in moving the noisy lower classes from the main building, and thus the 2nd and 3rd classes, in which the failure has occurred, will have a better chance of quiet and systematic training. In the three collegiate schools taken together, it is curious to observe that the number of boys up to the written examination standard outnumber those at all the rest of the schools, 25 in number.

(4.) *Etawah.*—Mr. Bonnaud, who has acted for Mr. D'Mello during the year, has managed the school very well; but the classes failed in the departmental examination. The Head-master complains of the English paper set to the 2nd class; but I observe that only three boys failed in that particular subject. I note that the mathematical teaching of this school has been successful.

(5.) *Allahabad.*—The ill-success of this school in former entrance examinations made this year's performance an agreeable surprise to all concerned. The school sent up 13 candidates (5 more than could be mustered in the Agra College), and 10 passed, with two in the 1st division. The 2nd and 3rd classes do not stand well, and cannot hope to emulate these results without earnest effort. Mr. Stapley, the late Head-master, who has done good service to the department by supplying a practical elementary exercise book, retired from his duties on sick leave in the summer, and being found to have mismanaged the business of the school, though not in the way his accusers supposed, was relieved of the charge by Mr. Gordon from the Mirzapore School. The attendance has much improved of late, and there seems to be an earnest desire to obtain good schooling among the respectable classes of the town. The building is too small for the purpose, though well situated.

(6.) *Allygurh.*—The attendance has again improved in this school, and it is now 208 ; but the average daily attendance is below par, *viz.*, 76 per cent. only. The upper classes are filling steadily, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes now contain 15, 15, and 28 boys respectively. The Head-master states that he wants more teachers, so as to enable him to divide the larger classes; but so long as the average daily attendance in the school is nearer 150 than 200 boys, the necessity is not apparent. The number of withdrawals during the year was 95, against 113 admissions, from which it may be concluded that at least half the parents are satisfied with the merest smattering of learning for their children, or that they remove them from school on the smallest pretext. This fact taken together with the poor average daily attendance shows that the desire for a good education in Allygurh itself is very limited. The boarding-house here is successful, and accommodates 52 inmates.

(7.) *Moradabad.*—Here also the attendance has risen, though still short of 200 by 11 boys; and I am glad to notice that the average daily attendance is 92 per cent., which stands in strong contrast to the Allygurh proportion. The season was healthier in Moradabad than last year, when the attendance was 81·5 per cent. The same instability of purpose on the part of parents as I have noticed at Allygurh is shown here too. No less than 100 boys were withdrawn in the course of the year, and these were replaced by 139. The result of the examinations is not so satisfactory as I hope to see it a year or two hence. The junior teaching staff has been idle or incapable, and the changes made in consequence will produce improvement. The most promising boy in the school seems to have been tempted away* by employment before the entrance examination came on. One boy, a Mahomedan, passed well and proceeded to the Bareilly College, but has now abandoned his studies. In the following remarks it will be seen that the Head-master blames teachers more than boys for ill-success:—"In making promotions I think it always a safer rule to err on the side of lenity than of strictness. For one lad who will abuse the favour of a promotion to which he has strictly no right, ten will do their best to justify it, and even if at the end of the term not quite up to the mark, will still have been far more benefitted than if left, with broken spirits, to plod on in the old class. Speaking from personal experience as a teacher, I should look elsewhere for blame in an ill-taught class than in any alleged unwillingness on the part of the students." These remarks are much to the Head-master's credit as a teacher of native youth, and explain in some degree the popularity he enjoys. There are 26 boarders at this school, of whom five only are stipendiary. The number of Mahomedans is 64, rather more than one-third of the total attendance.

(8.) *Cawnpore.*—There has been no rise in the attendance here, but the staff has full occupation with 250 boys on the roll. The Mission School has 208 boys, exclusive of its branches, so that on the whole between 500 and 600 boys are receiving English instruction in Cawnpore, whereas ten years since less than half that number were learning the rudiments.

The average daily attendance for the year was nearly 80 per cent. In February it was 88 per cent. As regards examinations the school has done tolerably well. It has sent up excellent pupils to the Muir Central College. The boy named in my para. 80 of last year's report suffered from ill-health, and missed his 1st division in the entrance examination; he has proceeded to the Delhi College. I record here the native Head-master's comment on the old system of examining in English adopted by the University:—

"The yearly selection of English authors brought in a herd of key-makers, who in the name of paraphrase ran riot in outrageous English. The system fostered cram and damped free vigorous thought." He wisely welcomes the new system, and would add a *vivâ voce* test.

* It must be admitted that Rs. 70 per mensem on the local railway was an offer which the boy's parents were right not to refuse.

The details of attendance are shown in the margin. Sanskrit, in addition to English, is read by 28 boys, Persian by 87, and Arabic by 10. The rest read the vernaculars, *viz.*, 69 Urdu and 61 Hindi, as well as English.

Hindu	213
Musalman	37
Jews	2
Christian	3
	255

(9.) *Mirzapore.*—The present year is the fifth of this school's existence as a Government school. Its constitution differs from that of others of the same class by reason of the liberal endowment from subscriptions which is attached to it, and on the proceeds of which separate oriental departments are maintained. There was an increased attendance of boys in 1873-74, and of this 313 boys on the roll at its conclusion, 157 were in the English Department, 45 in the Sanskrit, 33 in the Arabic, 47 in the Persian, and 31 in the Hindi. Of the whole number 60 were Mahomedans, and the average attendance was 86 per cent., which is an improvement on the year before.

This school has not yet achieved success in the entrance examination. No boys passed this last time, but they seem to have been a weak set, and the best boy in the school was too ill to sit, and died shortly afterwards. The Head-master reports that the best boys in the 2nd and 3rd classes left school for employments offered them during the year, and that the majority of the pupils are too poor to continue their studies. The Arabic Department seems to attract pupils from Azimgurh and Jounpore chiefly. The Moulvie has a reputation, and his pupils readily find employment. Fourteen of them expressed a wish to learn English, but naturally, I think, objected to entering the English Department in the lowest class. Mr. Mather has arranged to allow them private tuition till they can join the upper classes. There are now 16 boarders in the school, of whom six are stipendiary; these reside in hired quarters.

(10.) *Muttra.*—There is a considerable increase in the attendance at this school, which now has 282 boys on the roll instead of 229 last year, and the percentage of daily attendance has also risen from 89 to 91. Looking to these signs of prosperity, and the general success of the classes in the examinations, the Head-master is desirous that his establishment may be placed on the same footing as Cawnpore or Allygurh; and I think his request worthy of consideration. Muttra is an important, but intellectually backward town, and the success which has been achieved by Pandit Kedar Nath's labours and Mr. Growse's hearty encouragement is capable of still further enhancement. A branch Hindi and Sanskrit school has recently been opened in the city, and the boarding-house has 19 inmates, though as yet the projected building has somehow or other hung fire. The school did fairly in the examinations. Four candidates were prepared for the entrance examination and three passed in the 2nd division. The boy who failed, failed in history and geography, and unfortunately is the same boy who failed last year also in the same subject, though the best boy in the class in other matters.

(11.) *Shahjehanpore.*—This school has shown signs of recovery from failure: Mr. H. O. Budden took charge in May, and by the time of Sir W. Muir's visit to the school in January was able to show great advance in attendance and organization, for which he received His Honor's personal commendation. The roll was 81, and the attendance irregular, fees were paid irregularly, and the masters were under no sufficient control; but soon after Mr. Budden took charge, his energy and personal attention to details at once worked a salutary change. The roll numbers rose to over 150 boys, and the average attendance gradually crept up during the year from 69 to 90 per cent., and the boys and masters seem to have thrown off their lethargy. I had no expectation, under the circumstances, of success in the examinations of 1873, but the year's work cannot fail to tell upon future results. A boarding-house, with 19 inmates, has been opened, and a building has been sanctioned. Messrs. Colvin and Bullock have aided in the reforms which have been introduced, and it is worthy of remark

that by their interest a sum of Rs. 180 was presented by the Raeeses of Shahjehanpore for prizes on the occasion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to the school.

(12.) *Budaon.*—There is a rise in the attendance here also, *viz.*, from 122 to 141 ; but the upper classes do not fill so well as they ought, and the entrance examination standard cannot yet be said to be mastered or even actively approached, and there is no entrance class during the current year. The 2nd class of last year, which should have risen to this rank, was curiously dispersed. It seems that a native of the place had passed the Roorkee College course with credit, and been posted to the district on Rs. 100 per mensem, soon after rising to Rs. 250. Six boys of the 2nd class at once turned their attention to the Roorkee studies, and found a teacher in one of the overseers. Eventually four went up for the Roorkee examination and failed. Had they passed the entrance examination in this zillah school and then studied for Roorkee they would have done better. The Head-master reports favourably of the lower classes, and so long as he can work them well, the school has hopes of gaining distinction in the end. The following remark is worth quoting as a native view of the ideas of parents :—" I attach so much value to my lowest class, because I consider it the foundation of my school. The parents of boys reading in other classes care very little how they are taught, but those who send their sons to school for the first time closely watch how their sons are taught. The first day's report a newly-admitted lad makes to his parents and other relations on his master and instruction, if not satisfactory, is a severe blow to the credit and prosperity of the institution."

The boarding-house here contains 26 inmates, but I am sorry to say the new building, personally arranged for by Sir W. Muir and the Chief Engineer in December last, has not been begun yet.

(13.) *Seharunpore.*—The absence of a 3rd class in this school, and the low numbers in the 3rd classes of nearly all the inferior zillah schools, may be partly accounted for by the fact that these schools do not educate up to the entrance examination, and therefore the third or highest class presents no definite standard up to which the pupils may work, and consequently they leave school almost as soon as they can read and write English with tolerable ease. Moreover, those boys who reach the 3rd class, and after a year's study enter the departmental examination, are placed at a considerable disadvantage side by side with the better-trained pupils from the collegiate and superior zillah schools, and cannot hope to share largely in the scholarships awarded. At Seharunpore, an additional circumstance, *viz.*, that there is a mission school which educates, though weakly, up to the entrance standard, tends to thin the upper class attendance at the zillah school. Nevertheless, the instruction imparted is good in its way, and as the place is not important enough to maintain two schools educating up to the entrance standard, the Government school must be content to send on its advanced pupils to the mission school. If the latter fails in the *rôle* it has undertaken, the better plan will be to raise the zillah school to the " superior " or high school standard, and aid the mission school as a middle class institution. The attendance roll is 82, and there are 22 boarders.

(14) *Moozuffernuggur.*—The Inspector cannot explain the poor performances of this school. His only comment is—" The Head-master was afraid the class would fail in the departmental examination, and his fears were realized."

The attendance roll shows 66 boys against 58 the year before, and 23 Mahomedans, which is a large proportion. Of these 12 are boarders. Speaking of the admissions and withdrawals at this class of school, Mr. Constable thinks that "a spirit of vacillation is abroad as regards the study of English, and a restless eagerness to obtain employment. The masters, as a rule, do their best to keep up the status of the schools, but their pupils are too unsettled in mind to apply steadily, and hence so many failures in the written examinations." This statement is apparently borne out by the schedule of admissions and withdrawals, on which the Inspector bases his remark.

For instance, at this very school 56 boys withdrew during 1873-74, and 64 were admitted. Consequently, hardly a boy in the school has been more than one year in it, and the majority must be in the lower forms. But I am inclined to think, judging by what is known of native character, that the masters do not do their best to encourage perseverance in study by new entrants. In cases where the Head-master has no control over his subordinates, or when caste prejudices or personal quarrels interfere with harmony on the staff, the under-masters work against, instead of for the interests of the school. They do their work unreadily and discourage their pupils, and these finding the discipline stricter than they expected, and the teachers harsh and indifferent, soon throw up the idea of learning English at all. Meanwhile, the staff, secure of the monthly salary, is indifferent, till the Inspector brings home his fault to some one or other of the set, and the warning takes effect. In pursuance of an intention mentioned last year, I examined on paper all the junior teachers at this class of school who had not passed the entrance examination. I set every paper and examined every answer myself, and it was easy to see one cause at least of the ill-success of the inferior zillah schools. The majority were grossly ignorant. The remedy is only now becoming possible because it is easier to find qualified men. The remarks made by the Head-masters of the Moradabad and Budaon Schools, quoted above, throw light upon the question as to who is most to blame, the teachers or the pupils, when a school is in bad order or shown to be unpopular. Mr. Budden's success at Shahjehanpore is a strong illustration. In this case there were good and bad on the staff, but energy and example were wanted to wake up the one and expose the other.

(15.) *Meerut.*—This school has never yet had a fair chance of success. It has been held in a corner of the town in a cramped hired tenement, and has struggled along with a feeble staff. A building is in course of erection, and it will be raised with an entirely new staff of teachers to the rank "superior," as soon as possible. The Inspector says "no reasons are assigned" for the failure of the 3rd class in the departmental examination. I observe the attendance has risen from 117 to 131—a number which it is quite beyond the strength of the establishment to teach.

(16.) *Boolundshuhur.*—This school has 101 boys against 80 the year before, and has done well comparatively. It has a boarding-house, thanks to Mr. Willock, of fourteen boys. The Collector's interest in the school is probably the cause of its success, for its staff is not better than that of Seharunpore or Moozuffernuggur, and the town is not a large one. I hope now that the Secretaries of the District School Committees will look to the interests of these middle schools.

(17.) *Bijnour.*—This school has had a nominal existence only during the year, and has been recently refitted at the request of the District Committee. The attendance is now gradually rising, and a graduate of the University from the Bareilly College has been appointed Head-master. A boarding-house will be erected during the year, for though the town is a poor place, there are important cities in the district.

(18.) *Etah.*—This is a well-managed school of the kind, and the position of one of the boys in the 1st division of the 3rd class in the departmental examination shows what may be done by careful teaching. The Committee have sought for its elevation to the superior standard, but while larger sulder towns have as yet an inferior school only, it seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor inexpedient to sanction a larger outlay here at present. The average attendance is remarkably good, and the Head-master deserves credit for good management. The school-house is the gift of Rajah Dilsookh Rai and is a fine roomy building, and the school now possesses a boarding-house, also his gift, which was opened by Sir W. Muir last December, and now accommodates 21 boys. Mr. Harvey James, Secretary to the Committee, has given much help to the school by the interest he has shown in the educational progress of the town.

(19.) *Mynpoory.*—The number of pupils has increased here from 105 to 121, and the average attendance was 84 per cent. The teaching was better in the other subjects than in English, and the boys who were examined on paper broke down in this branch. The Inspector found the lower part of the school fairly taught, and the knowledge of the vernacular shown was above the average. The Head-master had done well in taking part of the instruction of the beginners into his own hands.

The boarding-house contains 26 inmates, of whom 18 are stipendiary, and this increase in numbers necessitated an enlargement of the building, which Mr. Lane was good enough to effect by the aid of the Municipality.

(20.) *Furruckabad.*—This school has improved during the year, and according to the announcement made last year has now risen to the "superior" grade. The propriety of this advance has been made good by the immediate formation of a 2nd class of ten boys, who aim to matriculate in December, 1875, and under the tuition of the Head-master, a graduate from the Agra College, have every chance of success. Sir W. Muir laid the foundation-stone of the new school-house in January last, and at present the disadvantages of rented quarters tell against good discipline. The average attendance during the year, under the circumstances, was very good, *viz.*, nearly 80 per cent. Mr. Lloyd saw the school in March, and pronounces the instruction throughout "very fair." There is no boarding-house at present. I conclude this notice by quoting the praise earned by the Head-master, Buldeo Pershad, from the District School Committee (President's Report, dated April 30th):—"I believe the school will continue to flourish under Pandit Buldeo Pershad, whose ability, energy and intelligence are the best guarantee for this. So far as I have seen, I am convinced that the school could have no better Head-master than this clever, but unobtrusive and gentlemanly young man."

(21.) *Humeerpore.*—There has been a slight rise in the attendance at this school, and the 3rd class did well on the whole, though one boy only passed in all subjects. As the Inspector remarks, they did well in history and geography, in second language, and in mathematics.

English in Bundelkhund seems to be mastered with difficulty, and requires more careful teaching at first. The paper was evidently too much for the boys. The Assistant Inspector found that they were inapt at expressing themselves orally, and bad idiom and grammar are more conspicuous when written than spoken.

There is no boarding-house here as yet, and the Inspector regrets the circumstance, because there are boys in the district who desire to attain a higher standard of instruction than can be had out of the sudder station.

(22.) *Calpee.*—The Jaloun Zillah School is established at this town, and partly owing to Captain Quin's influence and interest has been a success from the first. It now numbers nearly 100 boys, 22 of whom are boarders, and will soon reach the full standard of instruction allowed.

(23.) *Jhansi.*—The attendance here has been sustained and tolerably regular, and a good specimen of teaching was presented in the departmental examination. The Inspector ranks it as "fair." There is no regular boarding-house, but a few boys from the district live in a small building on the premises.

(24.) *Lullutpore.*—The attendance has risen to 124 boys from 103 the year before, including an oriental vernacular department of 49 pupils. The average attendance is about 80 per cent. This would have been higher but for the prevalence of dengue for two months, and to this cause the Inspector attributes the failure of the 3rd class in examination. He adds that two boys left the class before the examination came on. This year there is a 3rd class of ten boys. Mr. Lloyd finds that one boy in every twelve of an age to go to school in Lullutpore is at the zillah school, and as there are two free schools (municipal) in the town, and private schools, the place sets a good example to the more favoured and wealthier towns of the Doab. The new boarding-house is not yet built, and twelve inmates of a shed in the compound, a number which might be easily

increased, attest its necessity. Colonel Davidson and Mr. Finn are kind supporters of education in the district, and it is owing to their influence that so fair a degree of success has been achieved.

(25.) *Banda.*—This school has been selected for elevation to the superior grade during the current year. Under the present Head-master it has met with uniform success, and with an attendance of over 100 pupils has always had a well-taught head class. This year the attendance has fallen by 8 boys, which is attributed to the opening of other schools in the town, one of which is "a free school set up by a European lady of great influence and respectability." Some of the best boys, moreover, have proceeded to the Allahabad Zillah School, and the zillah scholars, it appears, have been entered at the tuhseelee school. The Head-master speaks favourably of the reduction in fee rates, as a measure from which both Government and the public will eventually largely benefit The boys did well in the departmental examination, and showed good teaching. In translation my own note was :—"As a whole, no other school of this class has done so well in this important subject."

There is a boarding of 20 boys attached to this school, but neither school nor boarding-house has yet been moved into the old tuhseelee, which was placed at the disposal of the department, and ordered to be renovated and adapted by the Public Works Department for school purposes.

(26.) *Futtehpore.*—The attendance has scarcely varied during the year. Though an inferior school, the Inspector recommended the retention of a second class, as there was only a small third. This was allowed, and the boys did well in the examination. One boy especially stood as high as seventh in the general list, having been nineteenth the year before. The other boys seem to have failed in mathematics and translation. Five of them have proceeded to Allahabad and Benares, to pursue their studies for matriculation this year. The boarding-house here is in a rented domicile, and accommodates 11 boys.

71. This statement shows the number of boarders in zillah schools :—

Zillah Schools.	Boarders.			Remarks.
	Stipendiary.	Self-support	Total	
(1)—*Superior.*				
Etawah	25	16	41	
Allahabad	25	17	42	
Allygurh	20	32	52	
Moradabad	5	21	26	
Cawnpore	...	...	...	
Mirzapore	6	10	16	
Muttra	14	5	19	
Shahjehanpore	18	1	19	
Budaon	25	1	26	
Total ...	138	103	241	
(2)—*Inferior.*				
Seharunpore	16	6	22	
Moozuffernuggur	6	6	12	
Meerut	...	...	..	
Boolundshuhur	14	...	14	
Bijnour	...	...	...	
Etah	10	11	21	
Mynpoory	18	8	26	
Furruckabad	...	...	...	
Humeerpore	...	...	...	
Calpee	1	21	22	
Jhansie	9	...	9	
Lullutpore	7	5	12	
Banda	12	8	20	
Futtehpore	8	3	11	
Goruckpore	10	1	11	
Total ...	111	69	180	
Grand Total ...	249	172	421	
Total, 1872-73 ...	203	128	331	Increase of 90 boys.

This shows five blanks, *viz.*, Cawnpore, the only superior school without a boarding-house in 1873-74, and the inferior schools of Meerut, Bijnour, Furruckabad, and Humeerpore.

The building is nearly ready for occupation at Cawnpore, and at Meerut, Bijnour, and Furruckabad arrangements are in progress. At Humeerpore, the District School Committee can at present devise no means of adding this useful appanage to the sudder station school.

72. On the whole, I am satisfied with the returns for the Government schools of the class High A. and Middle A. There has been an increase of 153 boys in collegiate schools, 262 in superior zillah schools, and 174 in inferior zillah schools; and 168 boys out of 502 have passed a very strict written examination in all subjects of study, against 127 out of 465 the year before. Also, 90 more boys have resorted to these schools from the interior of the districts for advanced studies.

MIDDLE B. SCHOOLS.

73. *Oriental zillah.*—These are the oriental zillah schools of Jounpore and Goruckpore, to each of which teachers in English supported by subscriptions and aided by the Government, have been attached on the recommendation of the District Committees. The following statement shows the attendance and cost:—

	Roll at end of year.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
	Hindu.	Musulman	Others.	Total.		
						Rs.
Jounpore	68	34	...	102	92·3	1,596
Goruckpore	117	36	10	163	132·9	1,152
Total ...	185	70	10	265	225·2	2,748

In the Jounpore School, 22 boys study Arabic, 9 Persian, 18 Sanskrit, and 29 English. The Inspector reports that the zillah school, the tuhseelee school and a municipal free school are all held in the Atala Musjid, and that matters cannot progress satisfactorily until the new building, projected and considered two years ago in the Public Works Department, has been provided. It has not even yet been begun. No written examination of the school has yet been possible, but it will be classed this year with the new oriental departments attached to selected colleges and zillah schools, and examined accordingly.

The Goruckpore School is in the first year of its existence, and of the 163 boys now on the register 97 study English. Both the Inspector and Assistant express satisfaction with the progress of the school. The new building, sanctioned and provided for, has not yet been begun, and the Officiating Chief Engineer has recently altered the project with my consent, so as to utilize a building which he thinks may be preserved. There is an initial boarding-house here, containing 11 pupils from towns in the district.

Next year the entries under this head will probably be augmented by eight or ten schools, being the new Mahomedan schools attached to the Agra and Bareilly Colleges, and the zillah schools of Allahabad, Moradabad, Cawnpore, Shahjehanpore, Budaon, Seharunpore, Meerut, and Furruckabad.

74. *Tuhseelee, Town, and Hulkabundee, 1st Grade.*—In the return for this class of schools I have included the tuhseelee and town schools and a select number of hulkabundee schools. The principle which is safest to carry out in this classification is that which concerns the financial status as well as the character of the schools. The tuhseelee and town schools are paid entirely on the provincial establishment, and the hulkabundee from the district cesses. Added to this, the tuhseelee and town schools

are by constitution middle class, though they may not in every case have worked up to the full standard of instruction. All of them have assistant teachers, and therefore provide separate instruction for upper classes. The division of hulkabundee schools into three grades was determined by recent orders on the same principle. First grade hulkabundee schools are those in which assistant teachers are employed, and which, therefore, cost more money, and they are undoubtedly the best schools as a rule, and situated in the larger villages, where more than a strictly elementary education in the vernacular is appreciated. The other method of classification, *viz*, that which groups all hulkabundee schools as "middle" which can send up candidates for the vernacular written examination, is found to be open to objection. A teacher of a small and really third grade school can teach one or two boys up to the standard and neglect the rest, and yet have his school classed as "middle." The failure of the 3rd Circle in the last examination is partly due to this. The Deputy Inspectors were anxious to show as many "middle" schools as possible, and thus candidates were collected from all grades of hulkabundee school who seemed to have a chance of passing. The hulkabundee schools classed as middle last year have, in consequence, been largely cut down by the Inspector of the 3rd Circle, who has now adopted the plan of entering those only who actually succeeded, as will be seen further on. Thus, instead of 142 tuhseelee and town schools and 426 hulkabundee schools entered last year as middle, total 568 schools, we have this year 216 tuhseelee and town schools and only 245 hulkabundee schools, total 461 schools; that is, 107 schools fewer on the whole, which 107 schools have been relegated to the "lower" class—a result due to last year's excessive enumeration in the 3rd Circle. At the same time, the gain in tuhseelee scholars is 5,000 and the loss in hulkabundee 9,000.

	1872-73.				1873-74.			
	Tuhseelee, &c.		*Hulkabundee*		*Tuhseelee, &c*		*Hulkabundee.*	
	Number of schools	Number of scholars	Number of schools.	Number of scholars	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars
1st Circle	45	3,339	13	743	71	5,113	19	1,215
2nd "	46	2,925	85	4,069	76	5,107	196	9,543
3rd "	51	2,998	328	16,906	69	4,244	30	1,649
Total ...	142	9,262	426	21,718	216	14,464	245	12,407

RESULTS OF THE 2ND ANNUAL DEPARTMENT VERNACULAR EXAMINATION.

75. The results of this examination have been already submitted, and G. O. No. 452A., dated 4th June, 1874, conveys His Honor's orders thereon. The whole is reprinted in the appendix, and I need do no more than summarise here. Five examiners were chosen to conduct the test, *viz.*, the two oriental language professors in the Central College, two normal school-masters, and the second master of the Etawah School. The subjects were general, and grammar papers in Urdu and Hindi, with

optional papers in Persian, Arabic or Sanskrit, the History and Geography of India, Arithmetic, Algebra up to Equations, and three Books of Euclid, with Mensuration, and a paper in the Rudiments of Natural Science, and general knowledge.*

76. The candidature from tuhseelee, town, and hulkabundee schools was as follows, and there were 100 others from inferior zillah and Anglo-vernacular schools; total 1,749:—

Schools.	Circle I.			Circle II.			Circle III.			Total.		
	Schools	Pupils.	Number examined.	Schools	Pupils.	Number examined.	Schools.	Pupils.	Number examined.	Schools.	Pupils.	Number examined.
Tuhseelee and town ...	45	3,339	128	46	2,925	223	51	2,998	157	142	9,262	508
Hulkabundee	13	743	239	85	4,069	312	328	16,906	590	426	21,718	1,141
Total ...	58	4,082	367	131	6,994	535	379	19,904	747	568	30,980	1,649

From this it appears that 3½ per cent. of the boys at the former schools in the 1st Circle, 7½ per cent. in the 2nd Circle, and 5 per cent. in the 3rd Circle came forward for examination. But it will be remembered that the number of schools entered is only that number of schools which was registered in last year's report as Middle B. The proportions of boys who came up from all schools bearing the name of tuhseelee and town would, of course, read less still. On the whole, 5 per cent. of the boys from this class of school were sent up, and this is very well for the second year of trial. On the other hand, too large a proportion of hulkabundee schools, especially in the 3rd Circle, having been wrongly rated last year as middle, the candidature was vitiated and large batches of unprepared boys were sent up. This mistaken zeal, accompanied as it was by want of direct preparation of the boys on the part of the Deputy Inspectors, lowered the percentage of passed boys, as will be seen below. The issue is not surprising, as His Honor has remarked, for it is natural that unprepared students accustomed to oral examination, especially in such subjects as grammar and geometry, should find it difficult to pass a written test. These school-boys, moreover, are more accustomed to slates than paper, and cannot afford the cost which frequent answer-writing practice would involve.

77. Ten per cent. of the boys were Mahomedans, but the proportion rose as high as 25 per cent. in the Upper Doab and in Rohilkhund. Seharunpore, Moradabad, and Allahabad sent up more candidates of this class than any other, and the Districts of Etawah, Mynpoory, Cawnpore, Jhansie, Futtehpore, and Benares sent up none. On the whole, only one-quarter of the candidates were examined through the medium of Urdu, chiefly in the 1st Circle. In the other two circles only 10 per cent. This coupled

* Note.—As some curiosity has been expressed as to the contents of this paper, I give a translation here:—

1. Give a short account of the whale, and say to what class of the animal kingdom it belongs
2. How many kinds of governments are there? Name them, and explain the working of each, so far as you can.
3. To which of the three kingdoms of nature does each of the following articles belong? Give reasons for your choice in each case:—Knife, water, ivory, cocoanut, sealing-wax, chalk, almonds, bread, pearls, and coral beads.
4. What is the shape of the earth? Show how your conclusion may be established.
5. What are the organs of hearing and feeling?
6. Explain how it happens that of two objects let fall from an elevated point at the same instant of time, that which has the greater specific gravity reaches the ground soonest.
7. What is the pressure of the atmosphere on the body of a man of ordinary size?
8. Explain the difference between the planets and satellites.
9. How is the appearance called colour produced? Name the primary colours.
10. How do you account for the fact that more rain falls in places near the sea and on mountains than in the central parts of continents and in the plains?
11. Describe the qualities and uses of the magnet.

with the fact that the best schools are Hindi schools shows the naturalness of the latter branch of the vernacular as the folk-speech

78. Fourteen per cent. of the boys passed in the 1st Circle, 18 per cent. in the 2nd, and only 3½ per cent. in the 3rd. Considering the strict and thorough nature of the tests applied, the 2nd Circle did well, and the Etawah District, thanks to its Deputy Inspector, extremely well. The following is the summary :—

Abstract Result of Departmental Vernacular Examination, 1873.

	Number of candidates					Number passed				Per cent of passed.	Failed in				Per cent of failure	Optional subject				Per cent. of passed
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.	1st	2nd.	3rd	Total		Hindi.	Urdu.	History, Geography, and Natural Science	Mathematics.		Number examined	Passed: Persian.	Arabic	Sanskrit	
1st Circle,	318	108	128	298	426	4	36	26	61	14	98	146	317	297	67	183	109	1	..	60
2nd „	534	16	518	32	550	8	37	56	101	18	312	17	365	362	64	14	8	..	...	57
3rd „	720	53	669	104	773	1	11	16	28	3½	611	76	641	711	91	64	27	4	1	50
Total ...	1,572	177	1,315	434	1,749	13	84	98	190	10½	1,021	239	1,323	1,370	75	261	144	5	1	57

Only 13 boys reached a 1st division place with 55 per cent. and over of full marks, and the names of those are given below ; but 17 others gained half marks and over, and the 30 were rewarded with exhibitions, which fell thus.* That the majority of the rewards should fall to boys from tuhseelee schools is just as it should be. The zillah schools are not intended to compete as a rule, for the pupils have great advantages in constant writing practice, and the acquisition of English stimulates their intelligence, given the same training in vernacular knowledge. For example, the boy who stands fourth in the 1st division is the boy who stands seventh in the departmental examination of the 2nd school class, of which the results are reported in their place above.

* Zillah	Schools	...	8
Tuhseelee	„	...	13
Town	„	...	1
Hulkabundee	„	...	6
Anglo-vernacular	„	...	2
Total		...	30

The optional subjects add little interest to the examination, in my opinion. After three days' hard examination a boy has little energy with which to tackle a subject in which he has no extra marks. The tabulation is useful in one way as showing the extent to which the study of Persian is carried on in our tuhseelee schools. As regards the candidature from private schools, I hope, ere long, to place the examination on a working footing among these also. It is obvious that schools out of our control cannot be brought into form by order, and the candidature being entirely voluntary must be irregular and eccentric at first.

79. The following is a list of the 1st class boys :—

Number.	Name.	School	District.	Marks, per cent	Language through which examined
1	Piyari Lal ...	Kunouj—*Hulkabundee* ...	Furruckabad ...	66 0	Hindi.
2	Teeka Ram ...	Kassgunge—*Tuhseelee* ...	Etah ...	64 0	„
3	Ajudhia Pershad ...	Kalpee—*Ditto* ...	Jaloun ...	63 0	„
4	Gopal Lal ...	Futtehpore—*Zillah* ...	Futtehpore ...	61 7	„
5	Gokal Chund ...	Oreya—*Tuhseelee* ...	Etawah ...	61 5	„
6	Aulad Hossein ...	Amroha—*Town* ...	Moradabad ...	59 0	Urdu.
7	Jagannath ...	Kyntara—*Hulkabundee* ...	Etawah ...	58 3	Hindi.
8	Lalta Pershad ...	Bamyari—*Ditto* ...	Furruckabad ...	58 0	„
9	Gunga Sehai ...	Chitari—*Ditto* ...	Boolundshuhur ...	56 7	Urdu.
10	Rughonath ...	Salganpore—*Ditto* ...	Etawah ...	56 2	Hindi
11	Faqir Chund ...	Moozuffernuggur—*Zillah* ...	Moozuffernuggur ...	56 0	Urdu.
12	Sheo Narain ...	Kalpee—*Tuhseelee* ...	Jaloun ...	55 2	Hindi
13	Babal Singh ...	Shamlee—*Ditto* ...	Moozuffernuggur ...	55 0	Urdu.

80. For the 2nd Circle, which did fairly in the examination by contrast with the 3rd, Mr. Lloyd regrets that so many failures occurred in districts which he had expected would do better, and he blames want of books in some cases and a disadvantageous conduct of the examination in others. Want of books, however, means want of preparation, and I cannot hear of any disadvantages to which the candidates were subject in the examination, except that the questions were dictated instead of being printed. This disadvantage was common to all, but is one which tells only against ill-prepared and unready candidates. A boy who cannot write down the questions correctly and rapidly can hardly be expected to answer them accurately; and thus the real cause of failure is brought round to what it always is in these cases—unpreparedness.*

81. The Inspector would do better to accept the results of the examination with more responsiveness to the intentions of its institution, one of which is the application of a stricter test of the instruction actually imparted than has hitherto been possible. The instance of the Etawah District alone is enough to show what could have been done by all, but the Inspector not only objects to the praise which the Deputy of Etawah has received, but expresses disapproval of the plan adopted in that district of selecting and preparing the candidates. No doubt this preparation may be carried too far, and the work be thus taken too much out of the teachers' hands, but it is the special duty of Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Deputy Inspectors to show the teachers how to teach, and personally to see that the subjects prescribed are diligently studied. It is, and has been, too much their custom to tour hurriedly through their schools and examine them perfunctorily. In the same tone he defends the Deputy Inspector of Mynpoory, an adjoining district in which failure in the examination was very marked, by observing that in his own inspection tour through the district "as much good teaching was to be found there as in any part of the circle." This may be true enough, but where secondary instruction is imparted, and boys are promoted to the 1st and 2nd classes of tuhseelee schools, they should be able to justify the correctness of the classification by proficiency on paper. On the proportion of failures Mr. Lloyd remarks:—"I am responsible for the excess of numbers created by the candidates from the 2nd class. It is only fair that I should mention this, because some of the Deputy Inspectors have incurred censure for want of discrimination in selecting candidates. They really had no choice left them in the matter. My orders were to send in all boys from the 1st and 2nd classes, and let them do as well as they could. Deputy Inspectors obeyed these orders, and with that their responsibility ceased." So far from this being the case, their responsibility and that of their subordinates was enhanced, for it became distinctly their duty to justify the classification of the boys by seeing that they came up well prepared for examination at the end of the year.

The test is a little high for the 2nd class, and none but specially-prepared boys in this class could expect to be successful.

1st Circle—Middle Schools.

82. The attendance, progress and examination tables of tuhseelee, town, and hulkabundee schools which are included by the Inspector in this class are as follow:—

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* Note.—I witnessed the dictation of questions in grammar in both Hindi and Urdu to a large batch of the examinees. There was delay and loss of time, but this was due solely to the presence of numbers of unprepared boys, who wanted to have the questions explained as well as read out to them several times.

(1.)—*Attendance Table.*

District.	Tuhseelee.									Pergunnah.									Upper Hulkabundee.									Total number of schools.	Total number of students.	Remarks.
	No. of schools.	*Number of students in*								No. of schools.	*Number of students in*								No. of schools.	*Number of students in*										
		1st.	2nd	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.		1st.	2nd.	3rd	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.		1st.	2nd	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.			
Dehra Doon	2	...	3	3	5	9	17	30	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	67	
Seharunpore	4	7	15	19	30	53	68	125	317	‡2	...	6	11	13	24	39	34	127	4	4	14	16	29	65	135	...	263	10	707	
Moozuffernuggur ...	4	14	27	22	36	62	61	74	296	3	...	5	12	18	27	25	39	126	3	...	12	16	22	31	75	...	156	10	578	
Meerut	6	6	15	35	51	96	79	139	421	2	...	5	6	10	8	8	23	60	1	...	...	3	5	14	31	...	53	9	534	
Boolundshuhur ...	4	21	21	40	49	94	91	161	477	3	...	8	15	18	27	41	47	156	5	...	14	29	44	77	134	...	298	12	931	
Allygurh	6	30	29	41	62	141	173	258	734	2	...	5	4	13	26	34	69	151	3	13	18	25	35	64	110	...	265	11	1,150	
Bijnour	5	9	42	41	55	66	51	41	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	305	
Moradabad	6	2	30	35	34	76	84	163	424	3	...	4	9	17	30	32	55	147	2	...	7	10	11	33	69	...	130	11	701	
Budaon	*4	...	3	12	17	67	74	115	†288	2	...	...	7	9	26	24	46	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	400	
Bareilly	8	5	15	39	53	92	124	319	647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	6	10	24	...	50	9	697	
Shahjehanpore ...	4	...	11	16	26	35	44	100	232	1	...	...	4	6	5	4	7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	258	
Total ...	53	94	211	303	418	791	866	1,525	4,208	18	...	33	68	104	173	207	220	905	19	20	68	703	152	294	576	...	1,215	90	6,328	
Total, 1872-73 ...	41	64	160	253	418	572	643	930	3,040	4	4	13	16	28	50	62	25	199	13	...	...	129	111	167	336	...	743	58	3,982	

* Datagunge was changed into a hulkabundee school.

† The Deputy Inspector of Budaon has added (30) thirty, number of students reading English at the Suheswan Tuhseelee School, twice, and hence the difference of 30 between this number and that entered in the summary statement.

‡ The one sanctioned for Roorkee was not opened.

This statement shows 53 tuhseelee, 18 town or pergunnah, and 19 hulkabundee schools—total 90 schools, with 6,328 boys, against 41 tuhseelee, 4 town, and 13 hulkabundee schools—total 58 schools, with 3,982 boys, the previous year. There are 114 against 68 boys in the 1st class, and a push has evidently been made in the way of preparation. Allygurh and Boolundshuhur stand well with an average of five boys in each 1st class, and the hulkabundee schools of these districts and of Seharunpore have advanced. These latter schools average well throughout the circle in the matter of attendance. The Dehra Doon, Bijnour, Budaon, and Shahjehanpore Districts are without hulkabundee schools of this standard. The circle ought certainly to have 150 passed candidates in the next vernacular examination, if this table is a correct indication, but it is difficult to forecast.

83. The examination tables of each class of school follow separately :—

(a.)—Tuhseelee Schools.

Number.	District.	Schools examined.	Not examined.	Roll at the time of examination	Boys present at examination.							Prizes obtained.						Remarks.
					1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th	5th.	Total.	
1	Dehra Doon ...	2	...	67	...	3	3	4	9	17	36	...	2	1	2	2	7	
2	Seharunpore ...	4	...	317	7	13	17	29	48	67	181	...	1	7	9	18	35	
3	Moozuffernuggur ...	4	...	294	11	20	25	27	63	65	211	...	6	13	13	32	64	
4	Meerut	6	...	348	...	14	20	31	86	88	239	...	...	13	14	39	66	
5	Boolundshuhur ...	4	...	458	10	22	28	42	74	96	272	...	9	20	21	30	80	
6	Allygurh	6	...	732	13	27	34	57	140	157	428	...	10	13	22	62	107	
7	Bijnour	5	...	350	9	42	37	53	47	43	231	7	22	20	24	16	89	
8	Moradabad... ...	6	...	403	2	29	27	30	68	91	247	2	15	17	12	36	82	
9	Budaon	4	...	294	...	3	11	18	66	77	175	...	3	9	14	33	59	
10	Bareilly	8	...	591	4	12	36	49	85	116	302	1	6	25	25	46	103	
11	Shahjehanpore ...	4	...	212	...	...	16	34	30	52	132	...	...	9	17	19	45	
	Total ...	53	...	4,066	56	185	254	374	716	869	2,454	10	74	147	173	333	737	
	Total, 1872-73 ...	41	...	3,090	57	137	236	385	538	654	2,022	43	85	144	195	269	736	

(b.)—Pergunnah Schools.

Number.	District.	Schools examined.	Not examined.	Roll at the time of examination.	Boys present at examination. 1st.	2nd	3rd	4th.	5th.	6th.	Total.	Prizes obtained. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Total.	Remarks.
2	Seharunpore ...	2	...	134	...	6	10	12	18	34	80	...	...	5	5	9	19	
3	Moozuffernuggur ...	3	...	127	...	4	9	15	26	24	78	...	1	4	5	11	21	
4	Meerut ...	2	...	62	...	5	3	9	9	9	35	...	1	2	4	2	9	
5	Boolundshuhur ...	3	...	125	.	7	16	20	27	19	89	...	...	8	11	13	32	
6	Allygurh ...	2	...	132	...	5	5	17	27	23	77	...	3	3	1	5	12	
8	Moradabad ...	2	1*	116	..	4	9	18	31	12	74	...	3	6	9	17	35	*Buchraon was examined as a hulkabundee school.
9	Budaon ...	2	...	112	...	...	4	5	19	19	47	...	...	3	3	9	15	
11	Shahjehanpore ...	1	...	31	...	..	4	7	5	6	22	..	...	3	3	2	8	
	Total ...	17	1	839	...	31	60	103	162	146	502	...	8	34	41	68	151	
	1872-73 ...	4	...	194	3	13	15	22	46	34	133	2	11	12	14	25	64	

(c.)—Hulkabundee Schools.

Number.	District.	Schools examined.	Not examined.	Roll at the time of examination.	Boys present at examination. 1st	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Total.	Prizes obtained. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th	Total.	Remarks.
2	Seharunpore ...	4	...	263	4	13	14	26	65	122	...	2	9	11	19	41	
3	Moozuffernuggur ...	3	...	153	...	9	16	22	30	77	...	...	7	8	13	28	
4	Meerut ...	1	...	52	...	2	3	5	8	18	...	...	2	2	3	7	
5	Boolundshuhur ...	5	...	302	...	20	15	33	70	138	...	...	8	13	25	46	
6	Allygurh ...	3	...	269	8	15	23	36	57	139	2	5	8	11	21	47	
8	Moradabad ...	2	...	135	...	9	5	11	35	60	...	4	4	11	20	39	
10	Bareilly ...	1	...	50	3	3	3	6	11	26	2	1	3	3	6	15	
	Total ...	19	...	1,224	15	71	79	139	276	580	4	12	41	59	107	223	
	1872-73 ...	13	...	678	...	30	74	82	144	330	...	18	45	44	70	177	

84. In registering the progress of the schools this year, I have rejected the cumbrous tables of last year and have shown status and progress side by side. The Inspector has furnished tables for the tuhseelee and pergunnah schools as follow :—

(a.)—Tuhseelee Schools.

Number.	District.	Number of schools.	Status.				Progress.			Remarks.
			Good.	Fair.	Middling.	Low.	Improved.	Stationary.	Fallen off.	
1	Dehra Doon ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
2	Seharunpore ...	4	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	
3	Moozufferuuggur ...	4	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	
4	Meerut ...	6	...	1	2	3	...	6	...	
5	Boolundshuhur ...	4	3	1	...	...	...	3	1	
6	Allygurh ...	6	1	4	...	1	1	3	2	
7	Bijnour ...	5	1	1	3	...	...	3	2	
8	Moradabad ...	6	...	4	2	...	2	4	...	
9	Budaon ...	4	...	1	2	1	1	3	...	
10	Bareilly ...	8	...	3	3	2	...	5	3	
11	Shahjehanpore ...	4	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	
	Total ...	53	7	18	18	10	4	35	14	

(b.)—Pergunnah Schools.

Number.	District.	Number of schools.	Status.				Progress.			Remarks.
			Good.	Fair.	Middling.	Low.	Improved.	Stationary.	Fallen off.	
2	Seharunpore ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	
3	Moozufferuuggur ...	3	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	
4	Meerut ...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	
5	Boolundshuhur ...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	
6	Allygurh ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	
8	Moradabad ...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	
9	Budaon ...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	
10	Shahjehanpore ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
	Total ...	17	...	5	7	5	4	11	2	

In commenting on the examination tables, the Inspector remarks that though there was an increase in the attendance and schools to be examined, the number of prizes was not proportionally greater, and in the 4th class of tuhseelee schools was considerably less. He attributes this partly to the fact that the standard of requirements was raised, and that the boys who had proceeded to the written examination were not called up in the oral. Also, as in some schools fees begin to be taken in the 4th class, there is tendency to leave school at that point.

The plan of examining the upper classes on paper was adopted to some extent by the Inspector on tour, and this necessarily diminished the chance of a prize. The plan is a good one, when the Inspector can devote sufficient time to managing the details, because it affords practice for the departmental written examination ; but one paper in all subjects together very much limits the inquiry into the proficiency of the boys. In such subjects as history and geography the test should continue oral.

85. I quote the following remarks in detail from Mr. Constable's report :—

REMARKS ON THE TUHSEELEE SCHOOLS.

Dehra.—There was a small increase in number, but ample room for improvement in instruction. All the classes needed more attention in arithmetic.

Sehanspore.—The tuhseelee school at Kalsi was closed, and a town school opened here in September, 1873.

Scharunpore.—The school was low in number and instruction, as was also the case when I saw it myself in the beginning of 1873. The Deputy Inspector accounts for its poor status by the number of other schools in the city and the constant change of pupils.

Deobun.—The Assistant Inspector's remarks are very similar to those made by him on Scharunpore. He writes :—" The Deputy Inspector tells me that, besides the English and the free schools, there are a large Arabic and Persian school and a great number of *desi* schools, with which the tuhseelee school has to compete."

Jowalapore.—The aggregate number in the main school and branch was 136, against 130 in the previous year, but the former had not a higher class than the 3rd, whereas in 1873 it had a 2nd class. The instruction had not improved. Two of the assistant teachers are paid from municipal funds. They are inhabitants of the town, and were appointed by the municipality, but their method of teaching is not good.

Gungoh.—The numbers had increased.

The school does not rank high amongst those of its kind.

Moozuffernuggur.—The Assistant Inspector was well satisfied with the results of his examination.

Shamlee.—This school also did well in the examination. The boys were nearly all of them young.

Jansuth.—The head teacher takes Urdu and Persian and the assistant Nagri. The school can of course never stand high, for one man cannot instruct more than four classes efficiently. There were 47 on the roll, of whom 18 were studying Nagri It will be better to appoint an Urdu assistant in place of the Nagri one, and thus endeavour to form one good department. For two good departments, as before remarked, four teachers would be needed.

Burhana.—Here, again, the Assistant Inspector found 31 reading Urdu and Persian, and 21 reading Nagri. There are but two teachers, and consequently both departments were low in status.

Meerut.—" On the whole the school did well." The Urdu Department is conducted by the head teacher and one assistant. The Nagri Department is under another assistant, and its highest class is the 4th. There is an Urdu branch. Mr. DeMello found 35 boys on the roll. The previous year I found 32. As there are now four municipal schools in this city, this branch is no longer required.

Ghazeeabad.—There are two departments with two teachers. The status of each was low.

Sirdhana.—There are two departments, and there is also a branch school. All three were poor. The Hindi Department contained but seven boys, the Urdu one numbered 30, and the branch 26. I think it will be better to confine the main school to Urdu and Persian, and have a Nagri branch. If the latter succeeds, well and good, if not I shall propose its abolition.

Baghput.—Here the Urdu Department contained 35 pupils, and the Hindi one 12. The latter seems scarcely worth retaining. Two teachers cannot manage both.

Mowana.—Thirty on the roll. The teacher is single-handed. There is no great desire for education, but the Assistant Inspector recommends the appointment of an assistant.

Haupper.—This school had improved. Mr. DeMello found a 2nd class and 55 on the roll.

Boolundshuhur.—"The Urdu Department is well attended, and on the whole fairly instructed."

As in so many other schools, the Assistant Inspector found the boys not well instructed in grammar.

On the Hindi Department Mr. DeMello observes as follows:—"The statement of attendance will show that the Hindi Department is small and confined to the three lowest classes. The 7th (or lowest) class has beginners and was not examined by me. The 6th class has two sections consisting of readers of Balbodh and Dharum Singh. The boys could simply read their books, but did not understand what they read. They were backward in mental arithmetic. The three boys in the 5th class failed in a sum in multiplication. One boy only wrote correctly from dictation, and all failed in geography. This department is in a very unsatisfactory state, and if parents are content with the elementary instruction given in the lowest classes of the school, they may as well send their children to the free school, and let the Hindi Department be closed. The Deputy Inspector should be called on for a special report on this matter." The fact is the parents, as a rule, send their sons to learn *Mahajani.* I called for a report, and the Deputy Inspector reported that if others besides poor boys could be admitted at the free school, then the Hindi boys of the tuhseelee one might very well attend it.

Secundrabad.—Here, again, the Assistant Inspector remarks:—"The Hindi Department is not in a satisfactory state: the numbers are small and instruction confined to the three lowest classes. It appears the former teacher, who has been dismissed for incompetency, has opened a school, and being popular has gathered a large number of small boys. The present Hindi teacher, I trust, will exert himself and improve his department." The man I removed was a Musalman with the merest smattering of Hindi, yet he appears to be popular and to have "gathered a large number of small boys" The Urdu Department contained more than a hundred, but was weak in its upper classes; but "the Pandit reports that this year he lost the whole of his first and second classes, and a part of the third, his pupils having gone to Roorkee, to the zillah school, and Anglo-vernacular school: and that his present classes have been but recently formed."

Khoorja.—The Hindi Department did better than the Urdu one. The school did not do well at my own examination the previous year. I transferred one of the Urdu assistants.

Debaie.—The lower classes were not in a satisfactory condition, and the Assistant Inspector was not satisfied with the work of the assistants: "The Hindi boys were altogether bad." The Deputy Inspector was ordered to send the Hindi assistant to the normal school, and to recommend another man.

Allygurh.—The main school has two branches—one Urdu and one Hindi, and the Assistant Inspector thinks this arrangement will not answer. The numbers reading Urdu and Persian in the main school were few, and Mr DeMello has proposed to transfer the Persian teacher to the Urdu branch, and thus make it an Urdu tuhseelee school. He thinks there should be two tuhseelee schools in such a large city as Allygurh, one for Urdu and one for Hindi. He would let the Hindi branch remain.

Sekundra Rao.—The school and its branch numbered 117 boys. The Assistant Inspector was well pleased with the latter.

Khyr.—The school did creditably with the exception of the 3rd class, which failed signally in all subjects.

Biswan.—The school had classes up to the 1st, and is reported on favourably.

Atrowlee.—Not in a satisfactory state. The Persian teacher had not been attending to the course laid down. Dissensions, you will remember, were rife in this school. Mr. DeMello proposes to do away with the two Government branches and form two departments in the tuhseelee school, one Urdu and Persian and one Hindi. He states that the boys were attending the branches who could well afford to pay fees. I do not see any necessity for these branches myself, as the town is not a straggling one. Mr. DeMello thinks the municipality might be asked to support two free schools.

Hatrass.—The main school is chiefly Hindee. Mr. DeMello writes.—"The Urdu boys are partially neglected owing to no fault of the teachers, but to the impracticability of introducing both courses, Hindi and Urdu, with the present small staff of teachers." The branch is for Urdu boys.

[*N. B.*—I have quoted from or commented on Mr. DeMello's remarks on tuhseelee schools at some length, because first impressions are worth noting. The Meerut Division was quite new to him.]

Bijnour District—In September, fourteen students passed the Roorkee matriculation test from the Bijnour School only, so the best pupils had left before the middle class examination began. The numbers at this school had increased. Nujeebabad, as usual, was in an unsatisfactory state; Nehtour was very backward in mathematics, and Chandpore had read the subject in a careless and slovenly fashion; Nugeena was also deficient in mathematics. Not a boy possessed a Persian or an Urdu Grammar. The latter, indeed, was in the Press, but the former was procurable. The Nujeebabad pupils stated in as many words that their parents were too poor to buy them books.

Moradabad District.—The staff of teachers at Thakoordwara is strong, and I expected better results. One of the Nagri assistants may, I think, be transferred, as only 26 of the pupils read that language. Moradabad improved in all respects, perhaps, except numbers. Chundowsee had improved in numbers, but not much in instruction. The Hindi Department at Sumbhul was a very poor one. The Hindi assistant is paid from municipal funds. The Amroha School did well in Persian. Hussanpore was in much the same state as in the former year.

Budaon District.—The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes of the Budaon School only contained nine students in all, and yet there are two branches. These latter, therefore, were evidently not feeding the main school. Many did fairly, but the numbers were miserably small in the higher classes. Bissowlee passed a fair examination except in grammar. The bulk of Suheswan filled the lower classes. The 3rd class was the highest, it contained two boys, one of whom did well in grammar. The 4th class contained three boys. Goonour was very thinly attended, owing, I believe, to the existence of cliques in the town.

Bareilly District.—This district contains eight tuhseelee schools, three of which have always borne comparison with the majority of those in the circle; yet in the last middle class examination, Furreedpore was the only one of the three that passed a candidate, and even this individual only passed in the 3rd division. Nawabgunge and Buhereo had risen in numbers. The remaining three were in *statu quo*, the state being that of mediocrity.

Shahjehanpore District.—The Persian teacher at Tilhur had evidently taken pains, but only 33 out of 67 present were studying Urdu and Persian. The schools in this district do not contain a higher class than the 3rd. As usual, grammar and arithmetic were the weak points.

2ND CIRCLE—MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

86. The Inspector says :—

Of 1,011 hulkabundee schools, I am able this year to reckon 196 as of middle (B.) rank, against the 85 of last year. The 76 town schools all take that rank, not because they have all the requisite 1st or 2nd class qualifying them for the position, but because I have understood you to wish them all to be so returned, even though some of them are yet a little short of the standard. Last year I returned 29 out of 75 town schools as of the lower grade. Some 16 of these, chiefly in the Bundelkhund Districts, were found during tour not to have sufficiently improved their classification to be quite entitled to the higher rank; but the others had, and even some of the 16 have made the necessary advance since being inspected. In like manner, though not all the 196 hulkabundee schools had achieved the middle (B.) status at the time of their inspection, yet by the end of the year they were all working with a class, or classes, more or less strong, above the third class. I think, therefore, we may say that we start the new year with all our town schools and with 196 hulkabundee schools educating, with greater or less completeness, up to standard of the vernacular examination. It is probable that 200 really represents the number of hulkabundee schools that will at any time send well-prepared candidates to the examination, though yearly we may expect the number of schools professing to prepare candidates to show some increase: just as in Bengal the number of Anglo-vernacular schools sending up candidates for the entrance examination year by year grows larger, though beyond certain well-known schools, few ever get further than passing a stray candidate or so. The 272 schools now classed as middle (B.) schools make over 25 per cent. of our town and hulkabundee school strength, and the scholars they are educating through the primary grades of instruction, up to what is really a fair grade of secondary instruction, are nearly 36 per cent. of town and hulkabundee scholars' strength. We need hardly, I think, look for much more; except perhaps that the numbers actually passing out of primary into secondary instruction should assume a more respectable figure. But even in this respect the tendency is decidedly upwards and encouraging.

87. The following are the tables of attendance, &c., taken from the Inspector's Report :—

(1.)—*Attendance.*

District.	Tuhseelee Schools.									Pergunnah Schools.									Hulkabundee Schools.				Total.	Grand Total.	
	Number of schools.	*Number of pupils.*								Number of schools.	*Number of pupils.*								Number of schools.	*Number of pupils.*					
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.		1st.	2nd.	3rd. to 7th.		Schools	Scholars.
Muttra ...	7	7	18	32	56	132	83	197	525	1	...	4	9	9	23	18	42	105	34	3	78	2,074	2,155	42	2,785
Agra ...	9	16	28	30	67	110	87	272	610	4	...	...	4	21	36	25	84	170	20	2	31	873	906	33	1,686
Etawah ...	5	12	13	16	21	51	69	124	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	74	1,031	1,136	36	1,442
Mynpoory ...	5	17	17	21	33	41	50	166	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	24	66	1,315	1,405	40	1,750
Etah ...	3	10	20	18	34	57	21	47	207	3	2	4	11	22	54	36	132	261	2	...	5	60	65	8	533
Furruckabad ...	6	18	27	35	46	105	69	186	486	1	...	2	3	4	21	11	24	65	10	10	38	781	829	17	1,380
Cawnpore ...	9	12	21	38	50	108	88	362	699	3	3	5	8	13	33	29	127	218	36	18	60	1,700	1,798	48	2,715
Humeerpore ...	6	12	15	20	30	56	55	209	397	1	...	...	6	4	7	11	24	52	6	2	14	396	412	13	861
Jaloun ...	5	6	10	17	25	44	39	94	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	29	415	451	17	686
Jhansie ...	4	...	5	14	22	30	28	80	179	2	...	3	9	11	28	13	43	107	2	2	2	58	62	8	348
Lullutpore ...	2	2	6	4	8	25	26	69	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	10	311	324	10	464
Total ...	61	112	180	245	392	759	615	1,826	4,129	15	5	18	50	84	202	143	476	978	193	102	427	9,014	9,543	272	14,650

(2.)—*Examination.*

Class.	Number.	District.	Schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Boys present at examination. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Total.	Prizes obtained. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Total.
Tehseeli and Town	1	Muttra ...	6	457	5	18	26	44	121	214	15	65	94	106	236	516
	2	Agra ...	9	66	16	32	32	72	125	277	75	107	88	162	197	627
	3	Etawah ...	5	280	5	13	10	18	24	75	28	31	30	51	82	222
	4	Etah ...	3	207	10	20	16	33	57	136	3	8	34	68	88	201
	5	Mynpoory ...	5	354	10	16	18	32	48	124	31	33	36	56	60	216
	6	Furruckabad ...	6	492	17	25	36	48	107	233	30	63	57	65	123	338
	7	Cawnpore ...	8	656	10	21	37	44	94	206	26	56	81	65	94	322
	8	Humeerpore ...	5	355	5	17	15	21	47	105	21	48	44	70	117	300
	9	Jaloun ...	3	145	2	5	8	14	20	49	10	19	36	44	37	146
		Total ...	50	3607	80	167	198	326	648	1419	239	430	500	687	1034	2890
Pergunnah.	1	Muttra ...	1	102	...	5	8	11	30	49	...	21	8	32	72	133
	2	Agra ...	2	100	...	2	1	9	23	35	...	4	5	19	38	66
	3	Etah ...	2	181	2	4	7	18	38	69	...	2	10	31	32	75
	4	Furruckabad ...	1	65	...	2	3	4	20	29	...	8	9	7	24	48
	5	Cawnpore ...	2	180	1	3	4	6	12	26	3	6	3	5	8	25
	6	Jhansie ...	2	107	...	4	4	9	30	47	...	16	17	32	67	132
		Total ...	10	715	3	20	22	57	153	255	3	57	52	126	241	479
Hulkabundee.	1	Muttra ...	22	1454	3	46	66	132	348	595	14	165	171	293	621	1264
	2	Agra ...	19	890	...	30	34	90	179	333	...	80	95	198	317	690
	3	Etawah ...	23	873	20	45	51	65	114	295	93	129	171	193	240	826
	4	Etah ...	2	65	...	5	4	5	15	29	...	10	7	7	10	34
	5	Mynpoory ...	33	1358	18	59	72	103	229	481	51	121	102	181	221	676
	6	Furruckabad ...	10	846	8	37	43	73	163	324	8	41	43	10	121	315
	7	Cawnpore ...	37	1760	12	75	96	146	296	625	21	189	165	203	203	781
	8	Humeerpore ...	6	424	2	14	23	27	57	123	8	54	76	73	130	341
	9	Jaloun ...	8	302	...	19	23	26	46	114	...	37	74	61	86	278
	10	Jhansie ...	1	32	...	2	1	2	7	12	...	12	4	8	12	36
	11	Lullutpore ...	2	89	...	3	2	6	14	25	...	11	5	20	25	61
		Total ...	161	8093	63	335	415	675	1448	2956	195	869	913	1339	1986	5302
		Grand Total ...	221	12415	146	522	635	1058	2269	4630	4[illegible]7	1356	1465	2152	3261	8671

(3.)—*Progress.*

Number.	District.	Number of schools.	Status. Good.	Fair.	Middling.	Below middling.	Progress. Improved.	Stationary.	Fallen off.	Remarks.
1	Muttra	29	20	9	...	...	25	5	1	
2	Agra	30	21	7	1	1	23	7	...	
3	Etawah	28	19	7	2	...	22	5	1	
4	Etah	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	
5	Mynpoory	38	21	11	5	1	22	13	3	
6	Furruckabad ...	17	15	2	...	...	14	3	...	
7	Cawnpore	45	18	26	...	1	32	12	1	
8	Humeerpore ...	11	8	3	...	...	9	2	...	
9	Jaloun	11	7	2	2	...	10	1	...	
10	Jhansie	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
11	Lullutpore ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
	Total ...	221	139	69	10	3	167	48	6	

88. Mr. Lloyd proposes to adopt the terms, used by the London School Board in describing the condition of schools, "efficient" and "inefficient," and for simplicity's sake I agree with that they are better adapted for a rough valuation of status.

In the above table, were these terms adopted, only 13 schools out of the 221 would be "inefficient."

As regards prizes, the Inspector says they offer no certain indication of proficiency or backwardness in the 2nd Circle, because he has not been able to make the distribution uniform.

He observes that in some schools the boys pass so well that he would have to reward every one two or three times over. "A book here and there, and a small present of money for each class, to be divided equally among the constituents thereof, conveniently gets rid of the prize and pass question altogether. Any one who has had experience of Indian schools will know of the greedy eagerness for prizes displayed by every class of native scholar."

In the two upper classes 668 examinees obtained 1,793 prizes, but in lower classes the distribution was not so liberal.

89. Mr. Lloyd remarks as follows upon "Progress":—

The record of schools "improved" is even more favourable than that of schools "good."—It runs as high as 75 per cent. This figure does not mean that such a proportion of the schools have all improved in the style and character of the teaching. Improvement in that matter is rather difficult of detection from year to year unless very marked indeed. But improvement of some kind is visible in all of them Some have added a class more to their classification, and so improved the grade of instruction. Many have shown a flow of promotion towards the upper classes, or brought more pupils up to the examination. Some have increased in daily average attendance, or they have done better in some branch of study, previously noted as weak. All these things are elements of improvement, and go fairly down in an account of progress. In like manner there are six schools that have fallen off so markedly in one or other of these respects, without much compensating advantage otherwise, that they must be said decidedly to have declined.

The Inspector completes this part of his report with comments on each district, but these are too long for extract, and have reached me too late for analysis.

3rd Circle—Middle School.

90. I remarked in reporting on the vernacular examination that one special result would be the rectification of the classification of schools attempted for the first time by the Inspectors of circles at the close of 1872-73. We see this exemplified in the 3rd Circle most conspicuously. The Inspector has in fact very needlessly rushed to extremes; and as regards hulkabundee schools, his estimate of those which are of a superior status instead of being three times larger than those of the 1st and 2nd Circles put together as last year, are now a fraction of those of one. The 3rd Circle consequently, instead of being apparently the most forward in the character of its vernacular schools, hulkabundee, has suddenly fallen to the rear. Vexed at the disappointing character of the results of the examination in the 3rd Circle, Rajah Siva Pershad has determined to begin anew, and starting with a mere handful of middle schools, gradually to increase their number according to their yearly progress. It would have been better had he adopted this plan last year. He shows now 69 tuhseelee and pergunnah schools and 30 hulkabundee schools—total 99 schools, against 51 tuhseelee and pergunnah schools and 328 hulkabundee schools—total 379 schools, of the previous reckoning.

91. As regards the performances of the schools in 1873 the Inspector writes:—

As I intend to weigh the merits of all the schools, teachers, and inspection staff henceforth by the standard of their success in the middle class vernacular examination, I am sorry to say I have not much to show this year. Only Jounpore has succeeded in passing two tuhseelee boys, one in the 2nd and one in the 3rd division. The other four districts, namely Bustee, Futtehpore, Goruckpore, and Mirzapore, have passed only one tuhseelee boy each in the 3rd division. The remaining five districts, namely, Allahabad, Azimgurh, Banda, Benares, and Ghazeepore, have not succeeded in passing a single boy Benares, as I have said already, is a small district, and Banda, being a portion of Bundelkhund, is very backward in civilization and material prosperity. But the Deputy Inspectors of Allahabad, Azimgurh, and Ghazeepore have no excuse, and must remove this stigma from their districts by the time I have to write my next annual report for the circle.

True to my principle stated above, I have thrown this year all my hulkabundee schools into the lower class, except those few which have succeeded in passing boys in the examination. This may seem hard in the first instance, but as I am sure it will do good ultimately to all the hulkabundee schools, I do not object to let my circle this year appear so low down in the scale of progress.

92. The following are the Inspector's tables of attendance, examination, and progress, and I observe as regards the latter that he has failed to attend to my directions for an alteration of the headings of the columns :—

(1.)—*Attendance.*

District.	Tuhseelee and pergunnah.									Hulkabundee.										Total	
	Number of schools.	*Number of Boys in each Class.*								Number of schools.	*Number of Boys in each Class.*									Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.			
Allahabad ...	9	15	20	24	47	60	96	89	351	8	30	30	26	55	69	105	88	403	17	754
Banda ...	10	11	18	27	43	54	59	71	253	1	...	...	...	2	5	7	5	19	11	302
Futtehpore ...	6	17	17	30	43	78	82	143	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	410
Jounpore ...	6	20	24	43	62	76	80	140	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	445
Azimgurh ...	9	39	35	45	64	133	143	209	668	1	5	3	3	11	12	13	20	67	10	735
Benares ...	2	4	4	4	11	24	22	61	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	130
Mirzapore ...	4	13	12	15	26	30	42	75	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	213
Ghazeepore ...	10	19	18	38	54	102	200	167	598	7	17	18	19	33	57	91	135	370	17	968
Goruckpore ...	8	30	32	56	72	101	177	293	741	3	26	12	12	24	31	66	107	278	11	1,019
Bustee ...	5	17	21	24	52	65	109	137	405	10	9	18	31	52	85	149	168	512	15	917
Total ...	69	185	201	286	454	723	1,010	1,385	4,244	30	87	81	91	177	259	431	523	1,649	99	4,343
1872-73, ...	51	161	204	231	350	496	723	833	2,800	328	514	987	1,240	1,750	2,508	4,324	5,579	16,906	379	19,706

Thus, with an increase of 18 tuhseelee and pergunnah schools and of 1,444 scholars, and a decrease of 298 hulkabundee schools and of 15,257 scholars, the result is a total decrease of 280 middle schools and of 15,363 scholars.

(2.)—*Examination.*

(a,)—*Tuhseelee and Pergunnah Schools.*

Number.	District.	Tuhseelee schools examined.	Not examined.	Scholars on roll.	Boys in each class present at examination.								Number of prizes obtained in each class.							
					1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.
1	Allahabad	9	...	334	11	18	17	40	49	96	7	238	14	21	18	32	35	19	...	139
2	Banda	10	...	278	...	13	14	35	52	53	63	230	...	41	29	60	71	58	15	274
3	Futtehpore	6	...	381	9	9	20	32	58	47	37	212	14	6	21	26	40	20	9	136
4	Jounpore	6	...	453	13	8	40	59	75	91	79	365	13	11	31	26	51	26	7	165
5	Azimgurh	9	...	665	33	33	39	55	113	152	74	499	17	27	37	44	67	43	...	235
6	Benares	2	...	131	4	3	3	15	22	37	17	101	2	1	...	2	10	7	...	22
7	Bustee	5	...	403	12	19	20	29	57	102	...	239	8	23	19	24	41	23	...	138
8	Ghazeepore	10	...	558	17	15	37	49	78	160	...	356	10	12	25	25	46	31	...	149
9	Goruckpore	8	...	613	30	24	30	58	75	163	81	461	10	22	39	54	80	62	...	266
10	Mirzapore	4	...	153	10	7	8	17	19	11	12	84	17	9	9	15	16	6	6	78
	Total ...	69	...	3,969	139	149	228	389	598	912	370	2,785	105	173	228	308	457	295	37	1,603

(b.)—Hulkabundee Schools.

Number.	District.	Hulkabundee schools examined	Not examined.	Scholars on roll.	Boys in each class present at examination.								Number of prizes obtained in each class.							
					1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th	6th.	7th.	Total.
1	Allahabad ...	8	...	393	23	18	24	41	58	81	24	269								
2	Banda ...	1	...	19	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	10								
3	Futtehpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
4	Jounpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
5	Azimgurh ...	1	.	67	4	3	3	8	9	13	...	40	Incl	ude	d in	the	Lo	w	er.	
6	Benares ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
7	Bustee ...	10	...	509	7	15	25	38	64	123	...	272								
8	Ghazeepore	7	...	370	13	14	16	26	40	57	...	166								
9	Goruckpore	3	...	278	23	10	11	22	31	66	40	203								
10	Mirzapore ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
	Total ...	30	..	1,636	70	60	79	136	206	345	64	960								

The progress table is as follows :—

(3.)—*Progress.*

District.	Tuhseelee and Pergunnah.								Hulkabundee							
	Number of schools	Status.				Progress.			Number of schools	Status				Progress		
		Good.	Fair.	Middling	Below middling	Improved.	Stationary.	Fallen off		Good.	Fair.	Middling	Below middling	Improved.	Stationary.	Fallen off.
Allahabad ...	9	6	1	1	1	6	2	1	8	8	...	...	...	4	4	...
Banda	10	2	1	4	3	7	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Futtehpore ...	6	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jounpore	6	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azimgurh ...	9	5	2	1	1	5	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Benares	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bustee	5	3	1	1	...	1	4	...	10	7	3	...	...	3	6	1
Ghazeepore ...	10	5	2	2	1	9	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	2	5	...
Goruckpore ...	8	4	2	1	1	6	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Mirzapore ...	4	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69	34	13	13	9	42	22	4	30	27	3	...	...	13	16	1

4th Circle—Middle Schools.

93. This is the first appearance of an elevation in the vernacular schools of the hill circle. Speaking of the schools generally, the Inspector reports that 44 new

hulkabundee schools were opened in Kumaon and 18 in Gurhwal, but it appears, for reasons not stated, that the latter could not be maintained. The average attendance has been 4,930, against 3,674 of the previous year—that is, 54 instead of 56 per cent., due chiefly to lax attendance in Gurhwal, where the rubbee crop failed and cattle disease made its appearance. The dread of this latter is considerable, and village intercommunication is cut off from the fear of contagion. From April to September, on this account, the average attendance in the Gurhwal Schools fell to 799, and thereafter rose to 1,819. In Kumaon, cholera was prevalent in some pergunnahs, and between March and August no fewer than 1,771 persons fell victims to the epidemic. This considerably affected the average attendance at the schools.

94. The following tables are given by the Inspector:—

(1.)—*Attendance.*

District.	Tuheelee Schools.												Hulkabundee.												Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
	Number of schools.	*Number in each class.*											Number of schools.	*Number in each class.*												
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.		
Kumaon ...	6	5	13	28	52	73	115	242	528	4	...	30	40	81	112	94	271	628	12	1,156
Gurhwal ...	4	2	7	15	33	63	82	164	371	1	4	4	25	35	55	74	121	315	8	686
Terai ...	1	...	2	2	10	21	14	21	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70
Total ...	11	7	22	45	95	162	211	427	969	10	1	34	65	116	167	168	392	943	21	1,912

It will be noticed that the roll-calls of all these schools are large on the average, being not far from 90 boys at every school. The ten hulkabundee schools are, in Kumaon, at the following six villages:—Sialde, Deghat, Masi, Ganain, Satrali, Titoli; and in Gurhwal, at Toli, Nagar, Khandair, and Kot.

(2.)—*Examination and Progress.*

Class	District	Number of schools examined.	Not examined.	Roll at the time.	Present at examination.								Prizes obtained.								Status.				Progress.		
					1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.	Good.	Fair.	Middling	Below middling.	Improved.	Stationary.	Fallen off.
Tuhsildee.	Kumaon ...	6	...	477	2	8	28	36	52	90	209	425	2	6	23	27	28	36	84	206	2	1	3	...	5	1	...
	Gurhwal ...	3	1	300	2	7	10	28	44	64	116	265	2	7	9	20	24	28	46	136	2	2	...	...	4	...	...
	Terai ...	1	...	70	...	2	1	10	21	15	17	66	...	2	10	6	15	8	10	51	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	10	1	847	4	17	39	74	117	169	336	756	4	15	42	53	67	72	140	393	5	3	3	...	10	1	...
Hulka-bundee.	Kumaon ...	6	...	591	...	29	42	82	110	89	159	511	...	26	30	43	51	45	57	252	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Gurhwal ...	3	1	253	1	4	13	20	39	43	101	221	1	3	12	11	18	14	43	102	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Total ...	9	1	844	1	33	55	102	149	132	260	732	1	29	42	54	69	59	100	354	10	...	...	...	10	...	...
	Grand Total ...	19	2	1,691	5	50	94	176	266	301	594	1,488	5	44	84	107	135	121	240	747	15	3	3	...	20	1	...

It remains now to test these schools in the written examination in which they will compete in December for the first time, if the Inspector is satisfied of their being ready for the trial.

LOWER SCHOOLS.

95. The following is an expansion of the entries in the summary statement at the head of this section :—

		1st Circle.		2nd Circle		3rd Circle		4th Circle.		Total.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Hulkabundee H. ...	Male ...	1,178	37,844	815	25,633	1,368	52,303	140	6,708	3,501	1,22,490
	Female ...	8	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	163
Female ...	...	122	2,082	223	4,454	69	1,408	13	274	427	8 218
Municipal ...	(Male) ...	51	2,274	29	1,434	37	1,967	3	124	120	5,799
Ditto ...	(Female)	5	84	...	...	3	86	...	...	8	170
Total		1,364	42,447	1,067	31,521	1,477	55,766	156	7,106	4,064	136,840
1872-73 ...		1,277	39,809	1,180	36,898	1,187	41,042	112	6,421	3,756	1,24,170

This shows an increase on last year of 308 schools, with 12,670 pupils, there being a rise in the numbers in all circles except the 2nd, due to the elevation of hulkabundee schools to the upper grade; whereas in the 3rd Circle, owing to defective classification last year, nearly 00 were put down. The statement also shows a new feature in female hulkabundee schools, as yet peculiar to the 1st Circle.

I proceed to record the details in the usual tabular form for each circle.

1ST CIRCLE—HULKABUNDEE.

96. The 1,178 schools of the eleven districts have advanced a considerable step in being able to show a second class of 272 boys. Last year, the highest class was the third, with 1,944 boys. This shows that several schools are advancing to the rank "middle." In fact, Mr. Constable names 55 of them which have made progress in secondary instruction, all large schools, containing 60 boys each on the average, and distributed, as the margin shows, pretty equally over the circle. The difficulty with these large schools is the teaching power, for only one assistant is allowed; and if, as is generally the case, the teacher teaches one vernacular and his subordinate the other, it is obvious the advance of such a school to secondary education is retarded. The Inspector is of opinion that where both forms of the vernacular are patronised by the people in a large village, separate schools should be opened. This, I think, would be a division of interests, and I would prefer the appointment of a second assistant.

District.	Number of schools.	Scholars.
Seharunpore ...	8	407
Moozuffernuggur,	8	358
Meerut ...	12	608
Boolundshuhur	4	254
Allygurh ...	7	497
Bijnour ...	3	159
Moradabad ...	4	196
Budaon ...	2	116
Bareilly ...	7	592
Total ...	55	3,187

97. The following is the attendance table which shows the numbers of pupils on the rolls of the school at the end of the year. Last year the number of schools was 1,128 and the pupils 36,256 :—

(1.)—*Attendance Table.*

District.	Lower Hulkabundee Schools.									Remarks.
	Number of schools.	*Numbers of students in*								
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.	
Dehra Doon ...	11	...	...	14	29	79	177	...	299	
Seharunpore ...	116	...	25	109	331	874	2,004	...	3,343	
Moozuffernuggur ...	106	...	25	153	354	625	1,860	...	3,017	
Meerut ...	178	...	34	106	410	975	3,365	...	4,890	
Boolundshuhur ...	100	...	34	214	401	847	1,773	...	3,169	
Allygurh ...	156	7	59	244	751	1,275	3,050	...	5,386	
Bijnour ...	100	...	15	183	374	604	2,076	...	3,252	
Moradabad ...	85	...	17	90	266	708	1,723	...	2,704	
Budaon ...	91	...	7	83	284	661	1,834	...	2,869	
Bareilly ...	137	...	28	164	534	1,217	3,743	...	5,686	
Shahjehanpore ...	98	...	28	167	355	651	1,929	...	3,129	
Total ...	1,178	7	272	1,527	4,089	8,516	23,433	...	37,844	

(2.) and (3.)—Examination and Status.

Number.	District.	Schools examined.	Not examined.	Containing sixth class only	Total number of schools in existence.	Number on roll.	Boys present at examination.						Prizes obtained.						Status.			
							1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th	5th.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Total.	Good.	Fair.	Middling.	Below middling.
1	Debra Doon	10	...	1	11	299	...	...	14	27	71	112	...	...	7	10	25	43	...	2	4	5
2	Seharunpore	115	...	1	116	3,343	...	21	105	300	790	1,216	...	7	50	134	277	468	5	18	57	36
3	Moozuffernuggur ...	102	4	...	106	2,994	...	22	137	313	568	1,040	...	...	56	148	221	425	5	22	44	35
4	Meerut	161	...	18	179	4,858	...	34	75	324	860	1,293	...	2	40	153	351	546	4	18	60	97
5	Boolundshuhur ...	97	...	3	100	3,413	...	19	184	364	818	1,385	...	3	88	138	295	524	14	36	35	15
6	Allygurh	146	1	5	152	4,999	...	25	200	489	1,083	1,797	...	11	99	228	380	718	14	29	59	50
7	Bijnour	92	...	7	99	3,138	...	10	115	280	600	1,003	...	5	69	153	266	493	7	13	34	45
8	Moradabad	77	1	7	85	2,729	...	10	61	199	599	869	...	2	45	130	271	448	6	12	31	36
9	Budaon	89	...	2	91	2,852	...	7	73	236	618	934	...	5	64	140	340	549	9	7	39	36
10	Bareilly	131	1	4	135	5,595	...	24	159	474	1,110	1,767	...	9	101	282	486	878	19	11	55	51
11	Shahjehanpore ...	81	...	10	91	2,958	...	...	121	273	610	1,004	...	...	95	171	353	619	11	16	36	28
	Total ...	1,101	7	58	1,166	37,178	...	172	1,242	3,279	7,727	12,420	...	44	714	1,687	3,265	5,710	94	184	454	434

98. In the matter of examination and status the Boolundshuhur, Allygurh, and Bareilly Districts show well. The former is especially conspicuous with only 15 schools—that is, 15 per cent. below middling. Bareilly also stands well, because the schools have not been in existence long.

99. The following comments are from the Inspector's Report. The plan adopted by the Seharunpore Committee of opening schools in which a portion of the salary is paid by the villagers is satisfactory, as it enables them to economise the funds. Rs. 2 saved in 26 schools enables the Committee to open eight more schools of the 3rd grade at the least. The Assistant Inspector will be cautioned against removing boys from school on account of their age. It is creditable to young men, who have wasted earlier opportunities, to endeavour to learn to read and write, and the check was unwise. The progress made in the backward Districts of Dehra, Budaon, and Shahjehanpore is satisfactory.

INSPECTOR'S REMARKS.

Dehra.—The Assistant Inspector writes regarding this district as follows :—"There were last year "11 hulkabundee schools, with 233 scholars on the roll, and 62 present at the Inspector's examination. This year the number of schools continues 11, but there is an increase both on the roll and at my examination. No school has yet risen to the standard of a middle class, yet as primary schools they take up a fair position, and nearly all have shown results more or less favourable."

Seharunpore.—The number of schools had risen from 103 to 120. Of these 120 schools I have classed four as middle Another circumstance worthy of note is that 26 of these 120 schools are aided—that is, the teachers receive Rs. 4 from the fund and Rs. 2 from the villagers in the shape of food. As a rule, the less flourishing schools are in the north of the district.

Moozuffernuggur.—The Assistant Inspector remarks:—"What particularly struck me in this district was the introduction of the new course of study in the majority of the schools. There was scarcely a gathering in which I did not find a fair number of schools with the Qawaid Urdu in the 4th class; of course much had not been mastered, but a fair start had been made."

Meerut.—Very many of the schools were low in status. This has always been the case. The people are poor, and numbers belong to tribes (Jat and others) that care not for education. Very many schools boasted not a higher class than the fifth.

Boolundshuhur—This district does not show so well as usual in the tables, but the Deputy Inspector reports that Mr. DeMello removed 332 students who were too old I doubt the policy of this measure in the case of hulkabundee schools, but still youths should not be allowed to remain too long in the same class. The Assistant Inspector attributes the decline partly to the change of Deputy Inspectors.

Allygurh.—This is a heavy district as the Assistant Inspector remarks, and I think a younger Deputy Inspector should be appointed to it. A Hindu, however, is needed, and I have not another Hindu Deputy Inspector that I can confidently recommend to succeed the present one. Mr. DeMello writes:—"With the history and geography of a large number of schools I was much pleased. Arithmetic, dictation, and grammar require more attention."

Bijnour.—The number of schools at the time of examination had increased from 68 to 99, and the number of scholars from 1,836 to 3,138. The instruction had also improved, notwithstanding that the majority of the teachers were formerly teachers in indigenous schools.

Moradabad.—The number of schools had declined, as some of them were found to be in a low condition with respect to instruction and attendance. The aggregate number on the rolls, strange to say, had increased from 2,113 to 2,708. The Committee intend opening many new schools.

Budaon—This district had improved in the numbers of schools and scholars. In many cases the pupils wrote very correctly from dictation, and arithmetical examples were sometimes worked more correctly and systematically than usual.

Bareilly.—The schools had increased from 124 to 136, and the numbers from 4,880 to 5,595. Numbers of the teachers are from the *desi muktabs* that were closed on opening the hulkabundee schools. I found that they have no idea of a map, and that their knowledge of arithmetic and grammar was the slightest of the slight. The Deputy Inspector has his work cut out for him.

Shahjehanpore.—The district had improved in numbers and also as regarded the proficiency of the lower classes.

No school had a 2nd class.

The Deputy Inspector was instructed to form a 2nd class where practicable. I see from the attendance table that by the end of the year 28 students had entered this class.

The eight female hulkabundee schools entered in the statement of para. 94 are in Rohilkhund, *viz.*, three in the Bijnour District, with 79 girls on the roll; four

in Moradabad, with 64 girls; and one in Bareilly, with 20 girls. They have only lately been opened, and consist of beginners.

2ND CIRCLE—HULKABUNDEE.

100. The attendance, examination, and progress tables are given below, without special comment by the Inspector. In the attendance table he has grouped together all the hulkabundee schools, both middle and lower, but with a distinction of 196 of the one and 816 of the other; total 1,011 schools, with 35,176 scholars, against 1,001 schools, with 34,192 scholars, in 1872-73. The class attendance of the middle schools is thus repeated from the table in para. 88, but with greater distinctness. In the examination table he has given the results for 816 lower class hulkabundee schools, having, presumably, one more school before him than now exists; and has added details for 16 tuhseelee and town schools, chiefly in Bundelkhund, which he describes in the extract given in para. 86 as not quite up to the higher rank.

In the progress table these 832 schools are grouped together. This return is satisfactory, as showing that more than half the schools have improved during the year. The worst appointed district, Lullutpore, comes out best in this respect, then Jhansi and Humeerpore, which I take to be a proof of the fidelity of the return, for beyond question there was more to be improved in these districts than elsewhere.

(1.)—*Attendance.*

District.	Number of schools.	Number of boys in each class.								Number of schools	Number of boys in each class.							Grand total schools.	Grand total scholars.
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total		3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.			
Muttra ...	34	8	78	117	224	535	336	862	2,155	94	62	286	738	484	1,890	3,460	128	5,615	
Agra ...	20	2	31	48	105	192	186	392	906	127	120	295	664	606	1,714	3,399	147	4,305	
Etawah ...	31	31	74	75	130	172	183	471	1,136	83	59	159	265	300	1,005	1,783	114	2,924	
Etah ...	2	...	5	5	6	19	6	24	65	81	54	256	672	479	1,354	2,815	83	2,880	
Mynpoory ...	35	24	66	74	150	237	223	631	1,405	81	96	193	399	304	1,166	2,158	116	3,563	
Furruckabad,	10	10	38	781 in classes here =					829	69	2,655 not returned classified					2,655	79	3,484	
Cawnpore ...	36	18	80	111	177	330	263	819	1,798	116	160	381	833	636	2,152	4,167	152	5,965	
Humeerpore,	6	2	14	396 in classes here =					412	58	1,868 not returned classified					1,868	59	2,230	
Jaloun ...	12	7	29	38	45	66	53	213	451	57	65	149	275	273	996	1,758	69	2,209	
Jhansie ...	2	2	2	3	5	15	7	28	62	45	16	106	224	188	745	1,279	47	1,341	
Lullutpore...	8	3	10	27	40	41	48	155	324	9	18	29	41	55	143	286	17	610	
Total ...	196	102	427	498	882	1,607	1,255	3,595	9,543	815	650	1,354	4,116	3,325	11,165	25,633	1,011	35,176	

(2.)—*Examination.*

Class.	Number	District.	Number of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys present at examination. 1st	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Total.	Prizes obtained. 1st	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Total.
Tuhseeldee.	1	Muttra ...	1	43	...	...	2	3	13	18	...	...	3	4	20	27
	2	Cawnpore ...	1	48	...	...	...	3	8	11	...	..	...	8	6	14
	3	Humeerpore ...	1	50	...	...	6	5	7	18	...	...	26	17	16	59
	4	Jaloun ...	2	90	...	...	6	10	19	35	...	.	21	27	43	91
	5	Jhansie ...	4	192	...	...	12	18	33	63	...	..	63	66	69	198
	6	Lullutpore ...	2	143	...	...	11	7	18	36	...	...	48	30	56	134
		Total ...	11	566	...	...	37	46	98	181	...	...	161	152	210	523
Pergunnah	1	Agra ...	2	65	...	...	1	6	18	25	...	..	4	22	23	49
	2	Etah ...	1	60	...	...	3	4	16	23	...	..	6	8	15	29
	3	Cawnpore ...	1	70	...	...	3	5	8	16	.	...	5	9	...	14
	4	Humeerpore ...	1	60	...	...	6	4	7	17	...	...	28	15	17	60
		Total ...	5	275	...	...	13	19	49	81	...	...	43	56	53	152
Hulkabundee	1	Muttra ...	106	3,834	...	...	67	327	937	1,331	...	...	187	644	1,404	2,235
	2	Agra ...	125	3,483	...	...	93	271	725	1,089	...		248	539	994	1,781
	3	Etawah ...	74	1,643	...	...	54	136	243	433	...	.	173	379	458	1,010
	4	Etah ...	74	2,665	...	...	52	230	631	913	...	...	77	271	453	801
	5	Mynpoory ...	81	2,199	...	...	76	189	401	666	...	...	120	308	437	865
	6	Furruckabad ...	67	2,618	...	...	58	214	578	850	...	...	93	315	556	964
	7	Cawnpore ...	117	4,198	...	...	151	353	808	1312	...	...	284	517	634	1,435
	8	Humeerpore ...	52	1,852	...	...	43	129	284	456	...	...	151	359	659	1,169
	9	Jaloun ...	59	1,797	...	...	41	127	255	423	...	...	139	318	437	894
	10	Jhansie ...	45	1,302	...	...	16	96	227	339	...	...	69	287	407	763
	11	Lullutpore ...	16	522	...	...	12	50	80	142	...	...	62	176	133	371
		Total ...	816	26,113	...	...	663	2,122	5,169	7,954	...	...	1,603	4,113	6,572	12,288

(3.)—*Progress.*

Number.	District.	Number of schools.	Status				Progress.		
			Good.	Fair.	Middling	Below middling	Improved.	Stationary.	Fallen off.
1	Muttra	107	4	40	45	18	43	47	17
2	Agra	127	7	43	54	23	57	48	22
3	Etawah	74	2	24	33	15	28	31	15
4	Etah	75	12	34	26	3	35	32	8
5	Mynpoory	81	3	33	36	9	41	27	13
6	Furruckabad	67	11	31	19	6	41	19	7
7	Cawnpore	119	8	43	47	21	68	37	14
8	Humeerpore	54	9	23	17	5	38	12	4
9	Jaloun	61	7	16	26	12	33	24	4
10	Jhansie	49	6	19	17	7	34	9	6
11	Lullutpore	18	1	9	7	1	15	1	2
	Total ...	832	70	315	327	120	433	287	112

Lower Schools, 3rd Circle—Hulkabundee.

101. The following are the Inspector's tables, and it will be noticed that the increase of 296 schools and 14,508 scholars is due to the degradation of 298 schools from the upper ranks. There appears also to have been a loss on the whole of two schools, with respect to which the Inspector says nothing :—

(1.)—*Attendance.*

Number.	District.	Number of schools.	Classes							Total.
			1st.	2nd	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
1	Allahabad ...	185	8	116	176	525	1,107	1,620	3,031	6,583
2	Banda ...	131	10	38	108	311	586	836	1,340	3,229
3	Futtehpore ...	119	33	123	276	477	630	981	1,590	4,110
4	Jounpore ...	120	77	174	370	600	957	1,273	2,203	5,654
5	Azimgurh ...	149	181	260	424	642	944	1,604	2,855	6,910
6	Benares ...	94	47	135	255	415	566	785	1,696	3,899
7	Bustee ...	150	22	107	252	546	950	1,587	2,617	6,081
8	Ghazeepore ..	137	45	113	215	409	736	1,104	1,509	4,131
9	Goruckpore ...	190	120	144	387	703	1,228	2,093	3,553	8,228
10	Mirzapore ...	93	13	44	179	400	618	820	1,406	3,480
	Total ...	1,368	556	1,254	2,642	5,028	8,323	12,703	21,800	52,305
	Last year ...	1,072	8	127	1,458	3,398	6,713	10,218	15,875	37,797

(2.)—*Examination.*

Number.	District	Hulkabundee schools examined.	Not examined	Scholars on roll.	Boys in each class present at examination.								Number of prizes obtained in each class.							
					1st.	2nd.	3rd	4th.	5th.	6th	7th.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th	6th.	7th.	Total
1	Allahabad	185	...	6,582	7	95	148	443	846	418	53	2,010	40	83	143	379	477	279	...	1,401
2	Bánda	129	2	3,229	5	32	95	269	410	646	155	1,612	19	79	171	457	466	416	10	1,818
3	Futtehpore	119	...	4,110	15	74	177	337	480	675	61	1,819	16	94	166	386	342	203	...	1,207
4	Jounpore	118	2	5,654	53	19	241	458	739	1,316	50	2,956	37	66	165	249	337	197	...	1 051
5	Azimgurh	142	7	6,910	133	209	303	482	706	1,315	...	3,148	32	90	165	217	283	204	...	991
6	Benares	94	...	3,899	29	68	158	274	420	591	7	1,547	4	19	79	83	115	124	...	424
7	Bustee	149	1	6,081	20	85	217	453	785	1,367	...	2,927	17	55	174	329	520	210	...	1,305
8	Ghazeepore	134	3	4,131	39	85	169	305	525	835	...	1,958	36	60	99	195	249	219	...	858
9	Goruckpore	190	...	8,228	101	115	367	528	996	1,942	24	4,073	97	109	452	681	1 160	1,314	...	3,813
10	Mirzapore	78	15	3,480	10	28	113	234	375	518	105	1,383	7	39	116	122	215	72	38	609
	Total ...	1,338	*30	52,305	412	890	1,988	3,783	6,282	9,623	455	23,433	305	694	1,730	3,038	4,164	3,238	48	13,277

* Of the 30 schools not examined by me or Mr. Tresham all have been very carefully examined by the Deputy Inspectors

102. In these schedules a question arises as to why the Inspector has entered as "Lower" so many schools which have reached the 1st class standard. The answer is that he has rejected all those schools from the rank "Middle" which failed to succeed in the December examination, and thus has literally "turned the tables." The principle is a wrong one. The rank of the schools should be determined by the character of the instruction which they impart, and not by their success or failure in an examination, which amounts to much the same thing as the goodness or badness of their teachers. If a school is allowed by the Inspector to teach beyond a primary course, it should come up to the examination as a secondary school.

(3.)—*Progress.*

Number.	District.	Number of lower hulkabundee schools.	Instruction.							Progress since last year.			
			Very good.	Good.	Fair.	Middling.	Inferior.	Bad.	Very bad.	Improved.	Slightly improved.	Not improved.	Fallen off.
1	Allahabad ...	185	...	55	26	51	34	16	3	50	60	44	31
2	Banda ...	131	...	12	10	32	28	36	13	29	47	23	30
3	Futtehpore ...	119	...	29	16	38	22	13	1	35	40	32	12
4	Jounpore ...	120	...	51	40	25	2	...	2	52	23	34	9
5	Azimgurh ...	149	...	86	19	26	8	10	...	18	27	65	32
6	Benares ...	94	...	38	22	21	7	6	...	35	12	36	11
7	Bustee ...	150	...	49	31	55	9	4	2	54	29	52	14
8	Ghazeepore ...	137	...	44	22	28	25	8	10	23	17	58	36
9	Goruckpore ...	190	...	79	39	43	14	13	2	48	44	81	17
10	Mirzapore ...	93	...	19	26	13	15	18	2	23	30	18	7
	Total ...	1,368	...	462	251	332	164	124	35	369	329	443	199

103. In the construction of this table the Inspector has not attended to orders. A simpler record was introduced this year and has been adopted in the 1st and 2nd Circles, according to which the totals should stand as follow :—

Number of districts.	Number of schools.	Status.				Progress.		
		Good.	Fair.	Middling.	Below middling.	Improved.	Stationary.	Fallen off.
	1,368	462	251	332	623	698	443	199

LOWER SCHOOLS, 4TH CIRCLE.—HULKABUNDEE.

104. The Inspector's tables are as follow :—

(1.)—*Attendance.*

	Number of schools.	Number of boys in each class.						
		2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.
Kumaon	93	7	115	207	607	1,709	1,860	4,501
Gurhwal	47	...	27	185	303	506	1,186	2,207
Total ...	140	7	142	388	910	2,215	3,046	6,708
Total, 1872-73 ...	81	...	...	166	283	518	3,731	4,698

This shows an increase for both districts of the Province, *viz.*, of 1,557 boys in Kumaon and of 453 in Gurhwal—total 2,010 boys; and the average number of boys in each school is 48, which is a very promising proof of the popularity of the schools.

(2.)—*Examination.*

	Schools examined.	Not examined.	Roll at the time.	Boys present.							Prizes obtained.						
				2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.
Kumaon ...	61	32	3,118	1	18	103	287	582	1,647	2,638	1	16	66	148	293	653	1,172
Gurhwal ...	19	28	901	...	13	96	104	160	393	746	...	5	78	57	51	97	288
Total ...	80	60	4,019	1	31	199	391	742	2,020	3,384	1	21	144	200	344	750	1,460

The flaw in this table is the third column, with regard to which the Inspector explains that about half the schools not personally visited by himself were newly started. He adds:—

It is extremely difficult to be able to examine all the schools in this circle once a year. Every one who has seen the Hills is aware of the numerous obstacles that impede his progress. I have to go to villages to most of which there are no proper roads, and cannot follow the practice of the plains' Inspectors in collecting a certain number of schools in one place, because no such places can be found except in one or two instances, and it would be difficult to arrange for food and shelter, if they were collected. I have also experienced great difficulty in procuring coolies and supplies for my own camp. Besides, my circle has a variety of climate.

105. No doubt the peculiarities of the circle are preventive, but assuming that the Inspector can be out for eight months, and in this particular he has an advantage over Inspectors in the plains, he should be able to see more than ten schools in a month on the average. He has more than once reported the difficulties he meets with in finding porterage and supplies.

106. The progress table is thus given:—

(3.)—*Progress.*

	Number of schools.	Status.				Progress.		
		Good.	Fair.	Middling.	Below middling.	Improved.	Stationary.	Fallen off.
Kumaon	93	19	14	33	27	45	31	17
Gurhwal	47	16	10	12	9	24	16	7
Total	140	35	24	45	36	69	47	24

In this statement the new schools are of necessity ranked as "stationary." The schools "below middling" are in some instances migratory schools, and the teachers do not teach the same boys in the Bhabur as they do in the hills. The Inspector states that in some of the schools near Almorah the boys attend very irregularly, in consequence of being wanted by their parents to carry firewood into the station.

Next year a third group of schools will be added to the returns of this circle from the Terai District, for which funds are now budgetted.

Female Schools—Lower.

107. The summary statement at the head of the section shows 427 schools, with 8,218 girls, against 420 schools, with 8,130 girls, the year before. The components of this abstract are as follow, circle by circle, in the margin.

	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
1st Circle ...	109	1,893	122	2,082
2nd " ...	224	4,445	224	4,454
3rd " ...	74	1,473	69	1,408
4th " ...	13	319	12	274
Total ...	420	8,130	427	8,218

The establishment of this class of schools has recently been reorganized, and grades of pay varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 introduced in certain proportions, except that in the 2nd Circle a Rs. 5 grade has been retained and a few khadimas allowed on Rs. 4. A provision has also been made for contingencies, and the whole cost calculated at Rs. 33,620 for 375 schools.

1st *Circle.*

108. The following table shows the attendance, number of schools examined, attendance at examination, and status of the schools examined:—

District.	Number of schools.	Roll at end of year.					Number of schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Present in class.				Status.			
		3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	Total.			4th.	5th	6th.	Total.	Good.	Fair.	Middling.	Below middling.
Dehra Doon ...	2	...	2	3	30	35	2	35	2	3	25	30	..	...	...	2
Seharunpore ...	10	...	...	37	138	175	8	153	.	34	103	137	..	...	2	6
Moozufferuuggur ...	5	...	...	5	51	56	5	55	...	5	50	55	...	...	...	5
Meerut ...	16	...	4	17	237	258	5	76	...	5	53	58	...	...	...	5
Boolundshuhur ...	13	...	19	34	186	239	5	105	7	14	78	99	...	...	1	4
Allygurh ...	36	4	20	94	520	638	38	584	19	62	343	424	...	3	5	30
Bijnour ...	3	..	...	21	47	68	3	68	...	19	41	60	..	...	...	3
Moradabad ...	8	...	12	9	127	148	8	148	11	20	101	132	...	...	3	5
Budaon ...	11	...	...	43	141	184	4	66	5	15	24	44	...	...	1	3
Bareilly ...	6	5	8	14	92	119	6	129	8	13	90	111	...	1	...	5
Shahjehanpore ...	12	...	...	33	129	162	9	114	..	21	71	92	.	...	...	9
Total ...	122	9	65	310	1,698	2,082	93	1,533	52	211	979	1,242	..	4	12	77

Thus only 29 schools were left unexamined, and for the first time the Inspector has been able to show with some approach to definition the actual condition of these schools as compared with boys' schools of the same class. Of 93 schools personally inspected by himself and the Inspectress, 77 are classed as "below middling"—that is to say, the attainments of the girls do not rise beyond ability to read and write easy words and do simple sums.

This, perhaps, is all that can be expected at present, for the girls attend school for a short time only, and the average daily attendance column shows that 23 girls out of every 100 are absent every day.

109. The Inspectress, who personally inspected 93 schools, says:—

On reviewing the results of girls' schools, both Government and aided, I am inclined to place them much on a par. There is at present no proper course of studies in either, and instruction is mainly confined to reading. Writing and arithmetic are in the background. The sanction of Government for grading the female teachers into three classes of Rs. 10, Rs. 8, and Rs. 6, presents a favourable opportunity for enforcing classification by paying for results, thus :—

3rd Grade, Lowest.—(1.) The average attendance should not be less than 20; (2) there should be one class, and six girls at least able to read *Dharm Singh*; (3) and also to write figures up to 1,000 and add mentally up to 100.

2nd Grade.—(1.) The average attendance should not be under 25; (2) the number of pupils should not be less than 30 (3) there should be two classes, the more advanced able to read fairly the

Guldasta Akhlaq or the *Vidyankoor*; (4) to write easy sentences from dictation; (5) to work sums in multiplication; (6) to know the map of the North-Western Provinces.

1st *Grade*—(1.) The average attendance should be 35; (2) there should be three classes of 3, 7, and 30 girls on the roll; (3) the highest class should be able to read fluently from the *Mirat-ul-arus*, or from a newspaper, or from any ordinary book; (4) to write correctly from dictation; (5) to work sums in Rule of Three; (6) to know the map of India."

110. Mr. Constable agrees in this view, and the plan laid down may be worked out, but the attendance conditions must not be too strictly enforced at present. At Boolundshuhur the Committee have employed a Native Inspectress, and her work has met with Mrs. DeMello's approval.

On Allygurh she remarks:—

The largest number of girls' schools is in this district, and I had several large gatherings for my examination. The two Sub-Deputy Inspectors, Tota Ram and Jewa Ram, deserve great credit for their successful exertions in the cause of female education. Many of their schools are doing well, and in several the girls not only read fairly but wrote from dictation correctly, and worked sums in Division and Rule of Three. Of the districts inspected by me Allygurh takes the lead.

111. Of schools in Rohilkhund, Mr. Constable reports that he found many girls able to read the *Bride's Mirror* easily and correctly, and at one of the Moradabad Schools the 4th class had read 66 pages of the History of India, and were well up in geography. Copy-writing in the Budaon Schools was good, and there were two fairly advanced schools in the city of Bareilly. The Phillibheet Girls' School was the best in Rohilkhund.

Female Schools—2nd Circle.

112. The small reduction of one school in the list for this circle will be followed by the loss of nearly 20 more in 1874-75, on account of the readjustment of salaries and general reorganization of system, which necessarily follows the tentative period in lower schools. The grant for these schools not having been increased, and many of them having succeeded admirably and gained a permanent footing, so as to call for freer outlay, the unstable and unsatisfactory schools are closed. Mr. Lloyd's proposals for reorganization and reduction were not exactly in accordance with the orders laid down, as you have noticed in the official sanction, but have been accepted for the present.

113. I quote his remarks on the schools *in extenso*, omitting, of necessity, the detailed account district by district, which he has also contributed.

The following is the usual comparative statement of schools and scholars under this head of the report:—

District	1872-73.				1873-74.			
		Scholars.				Scholars.		
	Schools.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Total.	Schools.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Total.
Muttra	23	424	55	479	24	524	25	549
Agra	65	1,107	72	1,179	63	1,082	58	1,140
Etawah	13	177	11	188	14	178	6	184
Mynpoory	40	812	57	869	37	732	49	781
Etah	15	347	29	376	15	355	19	374
Furruckabad	13	320	29	349	15	368	25	393
Cawnpore	30	480	4	484	30	491	10	501
Humeerpore	3	9	40	57	3	12	33	45
Jaloun	5	36	44	80	5	53	55	108
Jhansie	7	139	2	141	7	138	1	139
Lullutpore	10	236	7	243	10	233	7	240
Total ...	224	4,087	350	4,445	223	4,166	288	4,454

There is a school the less and nine pupils more than last year. It was only in March, however, that the one school was abolished in Agra. For the whole year nearly we have had 224 girls' schools open, in accordance with the scheme which you approved for this circle. A reduction in the number of schools will be necessary in the current year, because though our allotment for girls' schools has been increased from 17,192 to 17,928, yet the pay of the teachers has been raised, and this more than counteracts the increase of money. We are to have for 1874-75 but 206 schools, and I have lately submitted to you proposals showing how many of these may go to each district and how the teachers may be graded as to their pay.

I do not know that there is much other remark to be made upon the statement, except it be to observe the falling off in the proportion of Mahomedan girls at school. This probably arises from some of the 224 schools of last year having been experimental schools opened in Mahomedan villages, which schools have not been found to answer, and have therefore been closed during 1873-74, and replaced by schools in villages more exclusively Hindu. I cannot, however, call to mind any such instance. The number of girls to a school is now close upon 20, a figure which I do not think we shall see much to grow, for the majority of the schools have now been long established, and show but little variation in the number of their scholars one way or the other. The average attendance of girls for the year has been 3,573, which is 43 more than for last year. But, then, during last year we had for many months only 201, girls' schools open, so that 1873-74 would seem to have been a year less favourable than its predecessor for regularity of attendance on the part of the girls.

I give now the attendance, class by class, and show totals for the two years, in order that the slight move that has been made towards the classes where the power to read, write and cipher begins to grow a little firm, may become apparent. As I have often said before, it is not easy to recognize progress from year to year in this kind of schools, the inspection in the first place being always very incomplete, and the instruction in the second place being very much interrupted. The Deputy Inspectors, however, who see the schools, in many cases three or four times in the year, or even oftener, report improved instruction in many of them, and I myself am quite confident of this mark of progress, in connexion with these schools, that if only such a thing were possible, frequent inspection of them by European officers would be welcomed by the villagers and by the great majority of the teachers as well.

Attendance Table—Female Schools, 1873-74.

District.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils attending in each class							
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.
Muttra ...	24	...	...	...	...	59	72	418	549
Agra ...	63	...	...	...	22	77	155	886	1,140
Etawah ...	14	...	...	...	3	16	29	136	184
Etah ...	15	...	...	...	9	32	53	280	374
Mynpoory ...	37	...	...	5	26	73	119	558	781
Furruckabad ...	15	...	...	...	12	24	53	304	393
Cawnpore ...	30	...	...	...	9	35	77	380	501
Humeerpore ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	40	45
Jaloun ...	5	...	...	...	2	13	18	75	108
Jhansie ...	7	...	...	...	...	5	11	123	139
Lullutpore ...	10	...	...	...	8	12	37	183	240
Total ...	223	...	...	5	91	346	629	3,383	4,454
Total, 1872-73 ...	224	...	...	4	64	263	567	3,547	4,445
Increase or decrease,	−1	...	...	+1	+27	+83	+62	−164	+9

With the Inspectress of Schools engaged almost entirely with work in the 1st Circle, the girls' schools of this circle fare rather badly for inspection. The Assistant Inspector and myself, however, do what we can in this way: unfortunately this is not much. There is every day a large assemblage of boys waiting for us, and it is as much as we can do, especially in the shorter winter days, to get through the examination of these. Few girls' schools, however, escape us that by any sort of contrivance we can manage to visit. We are careful to write a report in the school book of every school so visited, stating the classification, the number of girls that can read and write, and the merits and demerits of the teaching, so

that anybody visiting the school after us may be able to judge of the progress making. We have visited 70 girls' schools this last year, and the following table of examination and progress combined, or rather of examination and status combined, with a few notes appended, will serve to give a fair view of results. I shall enter into no remarks upon female education in general, or upon the hindrances and encouragements that affect that important question. All that I have to say, in so far as it is general, will be found in the paragraphs which I wrote last year upon the subject of girls' schools, paragraphs 43 to 43j. of my report. To these I refer you for anything you think worthy of quotation. I may add this, however, that we must retain the schools and retain them at all hazards of expense, for we are committed to the question, and might as well retire from the country altogether as own a failure in so important a matter.—

District.	Number of schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Girls present at examination.						Status.				
			3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.	Good.	Fair.	Middling	Below middling	Total.
Muttra	15	407	...	...	33	49	211	293	...	5	6	4	15
Agra	18	374	...	7	25	46	243	321	...	5	8	5	18
Etawah	1	15	...	...	4	...	7	11	...	...	...	1	1
Mynpoory	5	105	...	1	1	9	59	70	...	...	3	2	5
Etah	6	163	...	2	13	26	104	145	...	1	4	1	6
Furruckabad ...	4	118	...	4	11	19	59	93	2	1	1	...	4
Cawnpore	4	79	...	1	2	12	60	75	...	1	...	3	4
Humeerpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaloun	4	90	...	2	10	12	57	81	...	2	2	...	4
Jhansie	6	125	...	...	7	8	95	110	...	1	2	3	6
Lullutpore	7	169	...	...	8	11	124	143	...	2	1	4	7
Total ...	70	1,651	...	17	114	192	1,019	1,342	2	18	27	23	70

The 70 schools contain among them two municipal schools (aided) in the city of Muttra, one in Etawah, supported by the Education Committee upon the Hulkabundee Budget, the sole one examined in Etawah, and four schools (aided) open in Karaoli and the neighbourhood, under the patronage of Rajah Luchmun Singh The rest are Government schools.

The terms "good," "fair," "middling," must be taken to mean, in respect of a girls' school, something quite different to the signification of the same words when applied to the state of other schools, of tuhseelee schools for instances, or even of the lower class hulkabundee schools. A girls' school is good only by rising a little above one's ordinary experience and expectation of schools.

114. Next season the Inspectress of Schools will see more of this circle than before; and Mr. Lloyd will be asked to lay out a plan for her rounds. Inspection by male Inspectors is less objectionable in the eyes of the people than it was, and this speaks well for the tact and judgment which they have observed.

3rd Circle—Female.

115. The Inspector has given in an attendance statement only for these schools, and though Mrs. Etherington's report, which will be referred to below, makes up for the deficiency by details of interest, this failure of tabulation makes it difficult to contrast the status and progress of the schools with those elsewhere.

(1.)—*Attendance.*

District.	Number of schools.	Girls in each class.								Hindu.	Musalman.
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.		
Allahabad	7	...	...	6	...	28	40	88	162	21	141
Banda	7	...	...	...	...	12	21	53	86	38	48
Futtehpore	7	...	...	...	...	...	46	60	106	94	12
Jounpore	6	...	...	...	3	13	19	57	92	42	50
Azimgurh	7	2	4	4	14	27	54	143	248	155	93
Benares	7	...	...	...	...	12	23	79	114	79	35
Bustee	7	...	...	...	4	15	25	101	145	109	36
Ghazeepore	7	...	...	...	5	15	29	91	140	134	6
Goruckpore	7	...	...	2	2	13	26	153	196	99	97
Mirzapore	7	...	...	...	4	16	27	72	119	112	7
Total ...	69	2	4	12	32	151	310	897	1,408	...	...
1872-73 ...	74	2	4	14	62	216	351	824	1,473	...	...

There is a lapse here of five schools, with 64 pupils, which is not noticed by Rajah Siva Prasad, who rarely devotes much space to this subject. The single town in which secondary teaching has yet been attempted in girls' schools under the present system of elementary instruction is now in the Azimgurh District, two of the girls of which, as noticed in my report, were prepared to undertake the written examination last December.

116. The Inspector says :—

The above statement will give some particulars regarding these schools, but as Mrs. Etherington has already submitted to you her report, I abstain from further remarks, except cursorily touching one or two points mooted by her with great earnestness. She asks for a law to stop early marriages. I am not an advocate of infant marriage, but I do not think early marriage stands to any great extent in the way of female education. Married girls, mothers, and grandmothers can learn as well as unmarried girls and women. Are not the college boys almost all of them married, and many of them fathers? Leaving aside the discussion whether keeping young men and women longer unmarried in the present state of native society will lead to virtue or vice, I may be allowed to say that the matter is beyond the pale of legislative interference. Let us educate the fathers and leave them to settle the marriageable age of their children Mrs. Etherington proposes a central normal school, but I think the time has not come. We have had enough changes already, and the Inspectress may give her spare time to the instruction and improvement of the existing normal school at Benares, and make one of the girls' schools a model school attached to it, or send out the teachers in turn to teach in some one or other of the city schools under her own eye; and if she succeeds, as she says, in sending out every year half a dozen good mistresses, there will be ample time to ask the Government to strengthen our hands and enlarge our operations. The Department is fortunate in having secured the services of such an active, indefatigable, and I may say enthusiastic lady in the cause of female education as Mrs. Etherington.

117. The lady so deservedly complimented in the above quotation was appointed in October to the charge of the female schools in the 3rd Circle, the schools in the 1st and 2nd Circles being left to the Allygurh Inspectress, who also has charge of a normal school at her head-quarters. The result has been a much more thorough visitation of the schools, both Government and aided, than was possible before. Mrs. Etherington has inspected half of the 69 Government schools entered in the above table, and all the aided schools except one which she was unable to reach. Though new to this work, she has had many years' practical experience in Benares, and a sufficient knowledge of the vernacular and of the manners and customs of the people, to make her a judicious visitant.

118. Her remarks on the evils of early marriage, &c., are as follow :—

The various obstacles in the way of female education in this country are so well known to you that I need not specially refer to them. I cannot, however, forbear a reference to what has impressed me as the greatest difficulty of all, and, indeed, the cause of many other difficulties—I mean the custom of early marriage I have seen so much, and have heard so much more, of the misery and degradation arising from this custom, that I am thoroughly convinced that nothing can be effectually done to raise the condition, socially and intellectually, of the women of India until Government has used the strong arm of the law to put a stop to it. Marriage at a mature age would obviate the necessity for the early marriage (or betrothal) ceremony, which generally involves the greater part of the expense so ruinous now to many native families. It would also doubtlessly affect infanticide, which is an evil intimately connected with infant marriages. In nine cases out of ten, child-widows, as in accordance with Hindu notions they cannot re-marry, go astray. The immorality arising from this course would be entirely removed if the cause of it, infant marriage, were put down by law. If this were a question of religion Government might well hesitate before interfering with it, but it is not. I have enquired into the feelings and opinions of many native gentlemen, and find that amongst the educated and the uneducated, the orthodox and the free-thinking alike, the thing is regarded as merely a custom. Many of the women have imbibed the idea that in some way or other their daughters will suffer unless they are given in marriage before a certain age; but they give no reason for their belief, and would gladly welcome any law which would obviate the necessity of the expense connected with the early marriage, and rescue their children from the fearful temptations to which they are exposed when left child-widows.

The Government has put down *suttee*; but where ten were sacrificed to that, one hundred are to infant marriage.

It is of no use to expect the people themselves to bring about a reform. Those of them who know their countrymen best say—"what social reform can be carried out by Hindus without the aid of Government?"

I have met with grandmothers in the zenanas only 25 years of age, and I have seen a woman, and not a very old one, learning to read with her great-grandchild on her lap. Mothers of fourteen years of age are numerous.

Can we expect to do much in the way of female education as long as this state of things continues? It seems to me that nearly all other obstacles in the way of spreading the blessings of education among the women of India would vanish of themselves if this hydra were destroyed

As a rule, I have observed that there is a great difference in the intelligence shown by children in schools left entirely to native teachers, and those in schools which are under European superintendence.

The better teaching which is insisted upon in the latter, the habit to which by careful questioning the children have been trained of readily expressing themselves, and the occasional visits and examinations of strangers, all tend to make them superior. Hence, whatever may be the case in purely Government boys' schools, as compared with missionary or private institutions, there can be no doubt that the girls' schools conducted by missionaries are very far ahead of the present Government girls' schools.

The thinking faculties of the children in mission schools have been brought more into action. Their minds and hearts have received some degree of training, and their ideas of things in general are more extensive and correct than in other schools.

Of course, as the Government Normal School system improves and is extended, and the villages are thereby provided with a qualified class of teachers, the character of the schools will be raised.

But I fear that the female normal schools, as they are at present conducted, will not answer the end for which they have been established. They are normal schools in name only, differing in nothing else from ordinary schools, as the art of teaching is not taught in them, and, indeed, cannot be with the present teachers My idea is that there should be one good normal school in some central station, with a European Head Mistress, who has received a normal school training herself, and one or two efficient native assistants. They should reside on or near the school premises, and there should be a model school connected with it Such a normal school might be maintained, I imagine, with little more than is now expended on three so-called normal schools in the North-west, and would prove far more satisfactory.

I do not suppose that there would be greater difficulty in getting pupils together in one place than there now is in getting them for three places At all events, if half a dozen only of well-trained women were turned out in the year, they would be of more real value than double the number of the kind we must be content with now

119. Rajah Siva Prasad is no doubt right in stating that the legislature cannot be expected to deal with the early marriage question in the way proposed. The misery and immorality of the practice must be recognized and remedied by the people themselves. In the meanwhile I am persuaded that the spread of female education is the best possible agency we possess for the counteraction of all social evils of this nature. As regards a central female normal school, it is obvious that a more expensive and extended training than is now imparted will unfit the mistresses for the simple services at present required of them. It is difficult enough now to send out women teachers on the small salaries which can be given, and until more money is available from public and private resources for the undertaking, we must be content with humble aims and the endeavour to perfect initial efforts.

120. Mrs. Etherington has communicated full particulars of her various inspections, which I will endeavour to summarise as briefly as possible.

Allahabad. – Six out of the seven schools were seen : all are Mahomedan schools except one, and Urdu only is taught. The best was at Doondipore, where a male teacher does the work fairly. Several girls could read, but writing and arithmetic were neglected. On a second visit the Inspectress found improvement in both subjects. All the 30 girls on the register were present. The largest school (45 girls) was at Doondipore, a village eight miles from Allahabad south of the Jumna, but the instruction is condemned. In the remaining schools, under female teachers, the girls were beginners only, but several had left school after learning to read. The Inspectress remarks that the Mahomedans, as a rule, do not care to have their children taught writing, arithmetic, or geography. This is true, and is a sad proof of the prejudices of a large section of this important class.

Futtehpore.—Here she inspected six schools. One in the city was taught by an ex-pupil of the Benares Female Normal School, and was doing her best, but complained of the unwillingness of the parents to send their children. Of the other schools,

three had female teachers, and the most promising was at Deomai, where 14 girls were present out of 21, no notice having been given of the visit. The school had been fifteen months in existence, and all were beginners. Complaints were made that pay was not regularly received, and this has been rectified.

Mirzapore.—Four of the seven schools were examined, two in Mirzapore and two in Chunar. All were taught by women, and the reading and writing are pronounced good. On a second visit to the Duncangunge School Mrs. Etherington found all the girls present, though her visit was unannounced, and the teacher absent by necessity. A bright child of twelve years was doing her duty very satisfactorily, and great improvement had been effected.

One of the Chunar Schools, with 18 girls, was managed by a committee of native gentlemen, and eight of the girls read, wrote, and ciphered very creditably.

Benares.—The Inspectress has seen all the seven schools several times. The teachers are all female, and four hold certificates. The best school is at Oudh Shirki, with 23 names on the roll, of whom 16 or 20 were always found present. The mistress complained that pice for attendance was not given in Government schools. The other schools were not satisfactory, and had been neglected by the Deputy Inspector, since transferred.

Ghazeepore.—Here six out of seven teachers are female. The school in Raigunge was helped by the Municipality, and had 21 girls in a fair state of progress. Seven girls in the 1st class read well, and were well up in geography. The Inspectress recognized here one of her former pupils at Benares, who attended school to keep up her knowledge; she said another pupil was eager to join the Benares Normal School. About Karanda, another school, the Inspectress remarks that it was the only school she has entered in which her examination and inquiries were not cordially responded to. The one school taught by a male is at Gosaindepore, under the charge of an old Brahmin of influence, who collects 20 or 30 girls daily. On her way from this village, the teacher of another village, Kachoura, begged the Inspectress to have her *palkee* put down, while he brought three girls, whom he was teaching, for her inspection. These proved to be well-taught and intelligent children, and were examined as they came, in the presence of the villagers. The Sydpore School was backward, and various excuses were made.

Azimgurh.—All the seven schools of this district are taught by women. Mrs. Etherington visited two of these at Mow, one a Hindu, and the other a Mahomedan School, with 34 and 50 names on the roll. The girls at the latter are the most advanced, and had received instruction from a male relative of the mistress. Two were prepared for the vernacular written examination, and their papers which I have in my possession do them credit.

121. I hope Mrs. Etherington will be able to visit the Districts of Bustee, Goruckpore, and Jounpore this year, in addition to those in which her presence has already effected much good, if it is only the assurance that the schools have not a mere paper existence, but that girls are really taught the rudiments of knowledge.

Female Schools—4th Circle.

122. These schools are twelve in number, all in Gurhwal, with 274 girls. A thirteenth school was in existence during the year in Kumaon, but was unsuccessful. The following table gives particulars of the attendance, &c :—

	Number of schools	Number in class.					Number of schools examined	Number on roll	Number present.					Prizes awarded.	Status.				Progress.		
		1st	2nd.	3rd	4th	Total.			1st	2nd.	3rd	4th.	Total		Good	Fair	Middling	Below middling	Improved	Stationary.	Fallen off.
Gurhwal ...	12	16	45	95	118	274	6	145	8	27	25	75	135	114	2	3	2	5	7	...	5

The Inspector reports—

The Kundara and Bainoli Schools are "good" The former is flourishing, with a total attendance of 40. The pupils are well up in all studies. They read the History and Geography of India, *Vidyankoor*, geography of the circle, and Vulgar Fractions. Bainoli has improved, and one girl reads *Vidyankoor*, *Bhugolsar*, and Double Rule of Three, and the others are getting on. Julyar, Bacher, and Gadora are "fair." These all have made some progress in attendance and a slight improvement in study. Kameda and Pamain have begun teaching books. The five bad schools are too poorly attended to be worth retention, and have been closed. New schools have been opened in their stead elsewhere.

Municipal Schools.

123. The distribution of these in the circles is shown in the margin. Some few of them cannot properly be grouped as lower, because a second language is taught, but it is most convenient to show them under a single head. Five of the 1st Circle schools, with an attendance of 84 girls, and three of those in the 3rd Circle, with 86 girls, are female schools.

	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1st Circle	56	2,358
2nd „	29	1,434
3rd „	40	2,053
4th „	3	124
Total ...	128	5,969

124. The boys' schools are thus classified in 1st Circle, according to the tuhseelee school standard, from which it appears that some of the schools have advanced beyond the primary standard. This has happened in cases where the municipal free school has succeeded to a hulkabundee school, and has thus found scholars already disciplined. There are, however, among the whole 2,274 boys only 60 boys who may be said to be receiving secondary instruction according to this table. At the same time, the Inspector reports that there is a tendency at some of the schools to exchange the rudimentary vernacular education, for which they are intended, for the usual *desi* school Persian. In one of the Sumbhul Schools he found the boys all of a mature age, and the most advanced of them had begun Arabic. A Mahomedan teacher with Mahomedan pupils is almost sure to adhere to the fashions of Persian *maktabs*, and follows with reluctance the prescriptions of others. It is possible that some of these schools have superseded existing *desi* schools, and the boys pursue their old studies under another name. In many places the Municipal Free School, however, answers its purpose well, and boys are brought under tuition who before would be running wild in the bazaar. For instance, the Inspector remarks on the Tilhur School (Shahjehanpore District) :—

District.	Number of schools.	Attendance by classes.							
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.
Dehra Doon ...	2	...	...	...	...	10	16	36	62
Seharunpore ...	7	6	3	3	21	97	249	...	379
Moozuffernuggur,	2	...	...	...	...	7	64	...	71
Meerut ...	7	1	3	7	2	19	55	152	239
Boolundshuhur ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	38	86	128
Allygurh ...	1	...	4	11	15	15	36	...	81
Bijnour ...	1	...	2	4	9	9	45	...	69
Moradabad ...	12	...	...	...	...	87	87	267	441
Budaon ...	4	...	...	...	...	26	19	120	165
Bareilly ...	5	...	...	...	...	26	94	130	250
Shahjehanpore ...	6	...	7	10	14	79	79	200	387
Total ...	51	7	19	35	61	379	782	991	2,274

This school contained 32 names on its roll. It is a Nagri School, and the boys are poor. Only one boy had attended a *desi* school ere entering this, so it may be presumed that none of these 32 boys would be receiving any education whatever did not this free school exist . in other words, that this school is really what it professes to be, a free primary school.

2nd Circle—Municipal Schools.

125. The Inspector reports as follows:—

There are 29 of these in the circle, numbering altogether 1,434 scholars. The following extract from the general tabular returns explains where the schools are and how the roll of scholars is made up:—

District	Location and number of schools.	Roll of schools. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.	Remarks.
Muttra ...	2 Schools, Muttra and Bindrabun ...	136	1	137	
	1 School, Kosee ..	46	1	47	
	2 Schools, Juleysur ...	69	31	100	One of these has 26 boys reading English.
Agra ...	1 Boys' School, Ferozabad ...	38	2	40	
	1 Girls' „ „ ...	20	...	20	
	1 „ „ Sikree ...	17	...	17	
Etawah ...	1 Hindi branch of Hume's High School,	154	2	156	
	3 City Free Schools ...	230	6	236	
Etah ...	1 School, Etah Khas ...	30	...	30	
	1 „ Aleegunge ...	6	30	36	
	1 „ Soron ...	49	25	74	This school has 25 boys reading English.
	1 „ Kasegunge ...	32	1	33	
Furruckabad ...	2 Schools, Furruckabad ...	67	18	85	
Cawnpore ...	1 City Free School, Generalgunge ...	47	4	51	
Jaloun ...	3 Schools, Koonch ...	133	14	147	
	1 School, Oraie ...	23	10	33	
	2 Schools, Calpee ...	100	3	103	
Jhansie ...	1 School, Mow, ...	17	7	24	
	1 „ Rampore ...	24	2	26	
Lullutpore ...	2 Schools, Lullutpore ...	33	6	39	
	29 Schools, Total ...	1,271	163	1,434	

The Mahomedans make a little over 11 per cent. of the scholars.

With the exception of three, the above schools are lower schools for elementary instruction, not higher than the 5th class tuhseelee school standard. One of the Juleysur schools and the school at Soron, combining as they do English and a little Persian with the vernacular, are giving secondary instruction, and ought, I suppose, to be classed as Middle (A). Schools. The Hindi Branch of Hume's High School is a Middle (B.) School, and has justified its claim to the rank by sending in four candidates to the last vernacular examination and passing three out of the four. This is the only school of the 29 that, besides being municipal, is not also a free school. It is partly supported by its fees. The number of scholars being large (156), some new school space is required, about 80 boys, or three classes, having to be accommodated in the verandahs of the high school. In its first origin it was the tuhseelee school of the Etawah Tuhseel. It maintains the constitution of a tuhseelee school still, and for effectiveness of teaching would be considered a "good one." The school was examined by Mr. Goulding, and both he and Mr. Bonnaud speak well of the head teacher in charge

I saw both the municipal schools of Juleysur. The one was an elementary school of 44 boys, of whom 38 were present. This school appears in the examination table below, its classification being after that of a hulkabundee school. I thought the teacher had been doing pretty fair work, and if only it were certain that none but really indigent children, the class that Government wishes to benefit by free education, attended as scholars, the school might be said to fulfil its purpose. The other Juleysur School is a mixed school for English with or without Urdu or Persian, and for Urdu or Persian with or without English. A little simple arithmetic is also taught out of *Mubáddi-ul-hisáb.*

The English pupils, 17 of whom were present, were arranged in four classes, and had been taught necessarily in poor fashion by a teacher, of the poorest qualifications himself, on Rs. 15 a month. This teacher had kept no register. The Persian teacher is paid but Rs. 5 a month, but seemed to have done pretty well with his scholars He had kept a register; and from this I discovered that he had 29 pupils all to himself, and 18 others who took lessons besides either of the English teacher or of the Hindi teacher in the neighbouring tuhseelee school. He had got his 47 scholars into something like a classification, making six classes of them.

The five boys of his 1st class were reading *Muntakhibat-i-Farsi*, and understood the sense and could explain it in very fair Urdu. They had not begun upon any Persian Grammar. Their grammar lessons

were confined to the *Qawaid-i-Urdu*, and of this they had a tolerable knowledge, as likewise had the six boys of the 2nd class below them. These first 11 boys all read and wrote Urdu fluently and correctly enough. The *Guldastah-i-Tahzib* and *Inshai Khalifa* were the text-books for the 3rd and 4th classes, 15 boys, but the texts were merely gabbled through, without any reference to the sense. These boys and the two beginners' classes below had evidently been left pretty much to themselves. The teacher, however, can teach, as his 1st classes show, and if he had a Naib and got a little more pay he would probably get his department into very fair order. I cannot regard this school as the sort of free school that Government intends the municipalities to open. The scholars are not "indigent," nor is the instruction elementary, although of course, as in all schools, there is a proportion of the scholars in the elements The people of Juleysur, however, hold that a municipal school can give any kind of instruction the people may desire, and give it free to all, irrespective of people's circumstances.

The case at Soron is somewhat similar to that at Juleysur. There is an Anglo-Persian or Urdu school where the instruction is secondary, and an elementary Nagri school of the lower hulkabuudee school character. There are 25 English pupils. Fourteen of these and seventeen others make up the Persian and Urdu classes, and there are 46 boys in the Nagri Department. This was the state of things when I visited the school in the middle of March, and I see from the returns that there was little or no alteration by the end of that month. The English Department (four classes) is in a better state than at Juleysur, and would pass as of "middling" tuitional status among English Departments attached to tuhseelee schools. The Persian and Urdu classes (four in number) are not well organized, and the teaching is but desultory, though improved since I saw the school fourteen months before. The Nagri Department had not long been opened. It was made up of the remnants of the pergunnah school disestablished in this place and replaced at Gunj Doondwara, and of a good many beginners just joined. It had 3rd and 4th classes, consisting of two and three boys who were equal to hulkabuudee boys of the same class position, but the rest of the classes had not been put together well and could show but little. This Nagri Department finds a place in the examination table which follows. All the above departments of the school were accommodated under the same roof in the new building recently completed by the municipality. The tuition is free throughout, and is certainly not confined to scholars who have claims to a charitable education.

The number of municipal schools examined out of the 29 is 19. Excluding the Hindi branch of Hume's High School, and such parts of the schools at Juleysur and Soron as involve secondary instruction, English and Persian, in their course, the following table exhibits the roll and examination statistics of the free elementary classes :—

Examination Table, Municipal Free Schools (Elementary).

District.	Number of schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Boys present in each class.				Remarks.
			5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.	
Muttra	2	104	16	12	60	88	
Etawah	3	241	18	48	136	202	
Etah	3	105	16	14	75	105	
Cawnpore	1	51	7	3	36	46	
Jaloun	4	158	22	9	18	49	
Jhansie	2	44	1	10	25	36	
Lullutpore	2	34	...	5	21	26	
Total ...	17	737	80	101	371	552	

I saw something also of the free school of Bindrabun, but the scholars therefrom straggled into the tuhseelee school compound with a mixed lot of scholars from *desi* and bazaar schools, so that my notes are very imperfect. There are said to be 60 boys or more attending the free school at Bindrabun. The Muttra Free School did not come to meet me at the zillah school as ordered, and I had no day to spare to go and meet it. The two schools at Furruckabad were not seen. I happened to get to Furruckabad at the time of the *Holi* saturnalia, when the free schools were closed. Neither the boys' nor girls' free school at Ferozabad was examined, nor the girls' school at Sikree. The two free schools at Calpee and the one at Etah Khas also escaped inspection.

The two schools of the table against Muttra are the elementary school at Juleysur, of 44 boys, mentioned above as doing well, and the school at Kosee, doing even better. At Kosee the register showed 60 names, and I counted 50 of them present. The teacher had prepared eight boys up to the tuhseelee school 5th class, and they had been entered on the tuhseelee school books, the teacher getting a capitation allowance of eight annas for thus preparing them. The Deputy Inspector passed the boys and the municipality pays their fees.

This plan is in accordance with certain rules which I drew up and circulated to all municipalities having schools, and which have generally been accepted except at Soron and Juleysur.

The three schools against Etah are the Nagri branch at Soron before described, and the free schools of Kassgunge and Alleegunge, lower hulkabundee schools in type, with 33 and 36 scholars respectively. They passed five boys and three boys in the 5th class, among the schools of their respective neighbourhoods. They will never do much more than this, and it is hardly intended that they should.

The single school at Cawnpore is of similar type to those of Kassgunge and Alleegunge, and passed three boys out of seven in the 5th class. It was opened only in November last, and is to be followed by others similar to it, so the Collector informed me, when the municipality can spare the funds.

Of the remaining eight examined free schools Mr. Goulding speaks as follows :—

"In Jhansie the two schools are at Mow and Rancepore. The course is the hulkabundee course. The schools have just been opened and are getting on. The Lullutpore Schools are at Lullutpore itself and have made fair progress. They were opened in July, 1872. In Jaloun three of the schools are at Koonch. I was able to examine only their 5th class, which reduces the attendance in the 6th and 7th classes of the examination table for this description of schools. The boys can read simple Hindi fairly, but their dictation and arithmetic are poor. They are not equal to hulkabundee boys of the same standing. The fourth school is at Oraie, but it has not made the same progress. The three schools in the city of Etawah are well looked after by the Head-master of Hume's High School. Their 5th classes have made fair progress in reading simple Hindi and in arithmetic up to multiplication."

The foregoing accounts take in all the municipal schools in this circle that are not supported in any way by Government. There are 29 such against 12 of last year (I include the Hindi branch of Hume's High School in both years), and the increase (17) in schools has brought about an increase in scholars amounting to 729, so that what I have said earlier in this report is found to be correct: the free schools amply compensate for the loss (203) of town school scholars, and the more especially as many of the last 203 have not retired entirely from instruction, but are actually among the pupils enrolled in the free schools.

The above 29 schools do not by any means represent all that municipalities are doing for education in this circle. These are their efforts independent of Government help. In conjunction with Government, they support (and herein I think both Government and municipal funds are badly, and indeed preposterously, employed) some schools that because of municipal money being forthcoming in addition to Government money are called schools aided under the Government grant-in-aid rules. The object of a system of grants-in aid by Government, as the very first paragraph of the grant-in-aid rules sets forth, is to assist private enterprise in education. What private enterprise in education a vote of public money by a municipality betokens I am at a loss to discover. And yet municipal grants are allowed in many instances to count as the local equivalent to the Government grant-in-aid. If, however, we set aside the question whether municipal grants, being public money, are rightfully subsidised by further public money in a State grant-in-aid, the municipalities of this circle may be considered to have been liberal in voting money for the purposes of education. Irrespective of former contributions to school and boarding-house building, the benefit of which is permanent, they have in the year 1873-74 spent largely in other ways than on free schools.

126. There are two questions raised here: (1) the right—perhaps it would be better to call it the propriety—of opening free schools for secondary education, which is exercised by some of the municipalities; (2) the propriety of helping the secondary education thus given by grants-in-aid. As regards the first, it is the wish of Government to leave the disposal of their grants to the judgment of the municipal bodies, so long as the good of the community is the real object aimed at. There may be different ways of thinking as to what the good of the community consists in, and it is not strange that some of the Committees should be desirous of having the means of acquiring English at their doors, seeing that it is a step towards the advancement in life of the more promising youth of the towns. The Government has expressed a wish that free primary education for the poor should be provided, and it may be observed in the cases excepted above that it is provided, with this difference, that free secondary teaching is also provided. At the same time the Government has ruled that fees should be paid in secondary schools. Consequently, in places where the municipality provides secondary teaching, the boys who take advantage of it should pay fees. As regards the second question, when a grant-in-aid is given to secondary schools of this kind, the rules require fees to be taken, and the only point for consideration is whether a grant-in-aid is legitimate. I certainly think so, because the vote of municipal funds for the purpose implies a desire for education, which the Government is bound to meet; and if the resources of the municipality are slender, the help of a provincial grant is necessary to carry out the object aimed at. Moreover, just as in

the case of aided schools belonging to a Missionary Society the aid of the Government sets funds free for the extension of operations, so in the case of municipal schools, when the expense is shared by the Government, money is set free for other useful purposes which the Committee have in view.

3rd Circle—Municipal Schools.

127. The boys' schools, 37 in number, are distributed as follows, and the language columns show the character of the instruction :—

District.	Number of schools.	Attendance.			Languages taught.			
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Total.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.
Allahabad	5	211	5	216	...	...	...	216
Banda	3	103	4	107	...	...	...	107
Futtehpore	2	47	71	118	10	80	80	38
Jounpore	1	71	1	72	...	...	...	72
Benares	10	586	32	618	...	...	22	618
Ghazeepore	6	176	125	301	...	...	150	301
Goruckpore	4	207	112	319	...	...	57	277
Mirzapore	6	200	16	216	...	...	...	216
Total ...	37	1,601	366	1,976	10	80	309	1,845

In this list the Districts of Azimgurh and Bustee have no place.

128. The Inspector says :—

These schools have taken the position of hulkabundee schools in the cities and large towns where Municipal Committees have been formed. They are generally placed under the charge of the Deputy Inspectors, and I and my Assistant have examined them with the hulkabundee schools. In Benares the Municipal Committee keeps them under their own charge, but I have examined them, and find that they are answering well the purpose for which they have been established, and the poorer classes, who would have otherwise remained without any education, gladly avail themselves of the free schools in their neighbourhood.

4th Circle—Municipal Schools.

129. The Inspector reports that there are two municipal schools, one for Hindus and the other for Mahomedans, with a total attendance of 99 boys, at Kasheepore. Both are attended by the indigent classes, and the Pandit, who examined them in January, found that they had made "rapid progress." The third school is a free school attached to the American Aided School at Nynee Tal, and numbers 25 pupils.

NORMAL SCHOOLS—MALE.

130. The following shows the constituent part of the attendance registered in the summary statement of paragraph 59 :—

Normal Schools.	Roll, 31st March.			Average daily attendance.	Head-master.
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Total.		
Meerut, 1st Circle	40	21	61	54·31	Mr. Casaubon.
Agra, 2nd "	70	5	75	73·66	Pandit Gopal Singh.
Benares, 3rd "	64	16	80	75·04	Baboo Sanwal Sinha.
Almorah, 4th "	24	...	24	21·89	Pandit Nunna Mull.
Total ...	198	42	240	224·90	

In this list the 2nd Circle alone shows the sanctioned number of stipendiary pupils. In the 1st Circle pupils had been removed or had left, and in the 3rd, non-stipendiary pupils have swelled the list.

1st Circle.

131. The Inspector reports :—

Pupil teachers are now admitted in October, the annual examination being held in the middle of August. During September the school is closed for vacation. Last October there were 78 candidates for admission, of whom only one was rejected. Of the remaining 77, one subsequently resigned, two had their names removed from the roll, and thirteen absconded (that is, returned home without leave). The 61 students now preparing for the examination to be held in August are classified by the Head-master as shown in the following table :—

Classification of Normal School Pupils.

Zillahs.	Number of pupil teachers.	Urdu.			Hindi.			Remarks.
		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
Dehra Doon...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Seharunpore	8	1	4	...	...	3	...	
Moozuffernuggur	9	6	2	...	...	1	...	
Meerut	5	...	1	1	...	2	1	
Boolundshuhur	8	1	3	...	1	2	1	
Allygurh	7	...	...	...	3	1	3	
Bijnour	7	...	3	3	...	1	...	
Moradabad	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	
Budaon	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Bareilly	5	1	1	1	...	1	1	
Shahjehanpore	5	...	...	1	2	1	1	
Self-supporters	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Total ...	61	12	15	8	6	12	8	

132. In the last examination 22 out of 46 students gained certificates, *viz.*, 8 in the first grade of tuhseelee standard, one in the second grade, 6 in the first grade hulkabundee standard, and 7 in the second. In the year under review no fewer than 70 unqualified teachers refused to proceed to the normal school, and were in consequence removed from their appointments.

The subjects of examination are shown in the table on the margin, which also shows the percentages of failure for two years, from which it appears that the year's batch was backward in mathematics. The examiners are the Inspector and Assistant Inspector, and one or two of the Head-masters of zillah schools, and occasionally a Deputy Inspector. The mathematical paper was set by the Assistant Inspector, and was not too difficult. The Urdu Grammar paper was set by the Inspector, and was rather beyond the average capacity of students of this class. I observe that the certificate standard in mathematics is 60 per cent. of full marks for the first grade, and 50 per cent. for the second, and that in other subjects 50 per cent. gains the first grade, and 40 per cent. the second; and that a student who fails to obtain one-third of full marks in any single subject is refused a certificate, unless his aggregate marks were beyond the average.

Subject.	Failure.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.
Art of teaching ...	16	10
History ...	16	10
Grammar ...	20	32
Language ...	20	23
Mathematics ...	23	67
Geography ...	38	45
Persian ...	18	20
Sanskrit ...	54	42

This is a high standard of proficiency, and implies good teaching and hard work on the part of all concerned.

2nd Circle.

133. Mr. Lloyd remarks that the Agra Normal School is now "sufficiently and efficiently officered," with a tuitional expenditure of Rs. 350 per mensem. He complains of the want of a model school, and states that the only way to induce boys to attend is to maintain an English teacher, as used to be the plan The situation of this and the Meerut School is no doubt unfortunate as regards the collection of children for a primary school, yet in Agra I am inclined to think the Head-master should be able to collect 30 or 40 boys from the neighbouring suburbs, and the effort will be made again.

The Inspector's report says :—

The number of pupil teachers sent in for training during the year has been 77—*viz.*, 42 in the May session, 1873, and 35 in the January session, 1874. In each session a pupil teacher absconded. Thus two in excess of the sanctioned number of pupil teachers appear in the records, though at no time of the year there were more than 75 in actual residence. The number in residence at the close of March was 74, a resignation having been allowed on urgent circumstances. Of these, one was a tuhseelee teacher from Lullutpore, three were assistant teachers in tuhseelee schools, 44 were teachers in hulkabundee schools, four were assistant teachers in the same, and 22 were youths from tuhseelee and hulkabundee schools, set up for training, to turn them into teachers before allowing them to assume a post. The following is a statement indicating the contingent that each zillah has supplied during the year towards keeping the normal school full :—

Sessions.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etawah.	Mynpoory.	Etah.	Furruckabad.	Cawnpore	Humeerpore.	Jaloun.	Jhansie.	Lullutpore.	Total.
May, 1873 ...	3	8	4	4	2	4	9	2	2	2	2	42
January, 1874...	2	3	3	2	4	4	7	3	2	2	3	35
Total ...	5	11	7	6	6	8	16	5	4	4	5	77

The usual examinations for certificates were held in May and December with the results shown in margin. * * * The May examinees were, as a body, a much better batch than those of December, the average marks obtained by the former being 54 per cent., against 45 obtained by the latter. The difference is great, and is only to be explained by accidental differences of capacity ; for if there is one thing more observable than another in this institution, it is the general effort made in all sessions alike to obtain the coveted *sanad*. Students do not willingly come to the institution, but being there they all strive hard to accomplish what they are sent for. They work early and late, in hours and out of hours, the best youths of a barrack helping those who are dull, and this is the secret of so very few students failing to get a *sanad*. * * * The health of the students has been good during the past year, but the discharge of the Native Doctor from the beginning of the year is to be regretted.

	Tuhseelee certificates.		*Hulkabundee certificates.*		Total.
	1st class	2nd class	1st class.	2nd class.	
May ...	8	7	10	14	39
December ...	3	9	9	11	32
Total ...	11	16	19	25	71

134. This picture of the diligence of the pupil teachers is very satisfactory, and it is a result of no small interest and importance that the training school should be able to turn out every year even 50 men who have shown the power of application and industry so necessary for a teacher, and who have, besides, made themselves acquainted with every detail of the school curriculum. The question of the medical attendance necessary for this class of school is reserved for a separate communication.

3rd Circle.

135. In the Benares Normal School three grades of certificates are granted after one year's study, and, for the last examination of 78 pupils, I find that 76 passed,

of whom five received a first grade certificate, 51 a second grade, and 20 a third grade.

136. Mr. Tresham, formerly Head-master of the school, and now Assistant Inspector, had charge of the examination, which included oral as well as written tests, and corresponded in degree with the middle class vernacular examination. The following is taken from the report :—

The merit of each pupil teacher was estimated by marks, of which 100 was assigned to the best paper of answers in each subject. From the written answers of the pupil teachers which I personally examined before they were valued, I am led to observe, making due allowance for the time in which they have been under instruction, that interest has been excited in the majority of the subjects of study, that effort had been assisted, and that the work had not only been well sustained throughout but done intelligently. The general result seemed most encouraging as a present good attained, and further showed promise for the future career of the pupil teachers. In contrast with this, however, it was painful to observe the failure of the pupil teachers in mathematics. The mathematical teacher would do well to devote more of his time and attention to the elucidation of principles as he proceeds, than to the number of rules he can make his pupils go over in a given time.

137. From the above it will be noticed that the certificate system in Benares is administered with less strictness than in the 1st Circle. A good deal is said about the failure in mathematics, yet all but two students receive certificates. In the 1st Circle failure in one subject involves the loss of a certificate. I have been asked by the Inspector to dismiss the mathematical teacher in consequence of this report, but it appears from the Head-master's remarks that many of the pupil teachers were stupid men, unfit for training, and the blame of failure rests with themselves. Moreover, as I have pointed out to the Inspector, if he allows certificates to be granted without insisting on a definite standard of proficiency in all subjects, he will always have one or other of the subjects neglected by idle students.

4th Circle.

138. In the Almorah Normal School, the Inspector reports that eight pupil teachers out of 24 passed the examination in the 1st class, and 12 in the 2nd class, and that four failed. The test was entirely oral, and the marks of those who passed varied from 62 per cent. to 96. The subjects of instruction were the same as those of the plains' schools, including questions in the business of teaching and in the elements of Sanskrit. This last subject has been newly introduced at the wish of the Inspector, as the school Pandits gain esteem among the people by the acquisition.

The Inspector reports that the students acquitted themselves well, and that their hand-writing has improved. Interest had been awakened by the study of Sanskrit, and the text-book was the first part of the *Hitopdes*. He adds his opinion that the course of study might be prolonged with advantage to two years. The possibilities of this in the hill circle will be inquired into.

NORMAL SCHOOLS—FEMALE.

139. The table on the margin gives the particulars of attendance, and shows that in the case of the Allygurh School there is no lack of pupil teachers.

	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Total.	Average attendance.
Allygurh, 1st Circle ...	21	...	21	20 0
Moradabad, " ...	1	4	5	5 0
Agra, 2nd " ...	6	...	6	5·5
Benares, 3rd " ...	9	1	10	10 5
Total ...	37	5	42	41·

The Benares School is rapidly improving under Mrs. Etherington's management, but the schools at Agra and Moradabad, being without the close personal supervision of a European lady, are a failure in comparison. Separate proposals will be submitted with regard to the maintenance of the latter. The difficulty of finding suitable women for training is considerable, especially from distant districts, but it is being overcome by degrees, as will be seen below; and the tables

of certificated and non-certificated teachers, which will be found at the close of this section, furnish proof that the work of these training schools, however faulty and feeble in many points, is useful. For instance, in the 3rd Circle return, which happens to be at hand, I find 12 out of 53 female teachers are certificated. A few years ago it was almost impossible to find a female teacher, much less one with a certificate.

140. The Inspector, 1st Circle, has the following respecting the Allygurh Institution, in which he quotes the Inspectress :—

Regarding the numbers of the women sent from the different districts to Allygurh the Inspectress writes :—"The present number stands—

Allygurh...	10
Boolundshuhur	6
Bareilly	1
Agra	4
Total ...	21

Thus it will be seen that Meerut, Moozuffernuggur, and Seharunpore have not yet sent any, and that Allygurh has more than its proper number. I trust time will see the different districts more fairly represented, showing that by tact and perseverance the Deputy Inspectors have overcome obstacles which, at first, to them were alarming." It must not be forgotten that the Deputy Inspectors of the three districts mentioned are Musalmans, whilst the Allygurh Normal School is for Hindu women. The Inspectress, I imagine, is rather dissatisfied with the co-operation of Deputy Inspectors as a rule, and thinks that with their cordial support the normal schools will succeed. She writes :—"Our normal schools may be said to be still on trial, and from what I have seen of them, I am confident they will work successfully if they be supported by Deputy Inspectors." Much, no doubt, depends on the aid given by these officers, but I believe that, generally speaking, they give all the aid in their power. On the present status of the Allygurh School Mrs. DeMello writes :—"The senior pupil has for some time been qualified for employment, and I am anxious to secure a good appointment for her.

"The 3rd is a very promising class, the women are young and intelligent, and have only completed their first year in school. They read the *Bamamunranjan* and *Vidyankoor* fairly, and write pretty correctly from dictation. They know the map of the North-Western Provinces, and can work sums in division and the compound rules. Another year should qualify them for employment.

Class.	*Roll.*
4th	1
3rd	9
2nd	2
1st	9
Total ...	21

"The 2nd class can read the Hindi Reader No. II. and *Balbodh*, can write a little, and work sums in addition and subtraction.

"The 1st class has beginners.

"Needle-work is taught in the upper classes. A monthly examination is held and money prizes awarded for general progress, for good hand-writing and for needle-work. I send a few specimens for inspection."

I forward the specimens. On the results achieved I quote the following passage :—

"On the whole, the work for the year has been satisfactory. It sent out three pupil teachers—all to Bareilly. Soondaria, the most intelligent, stands high in the estimation of Rai Bukhtawar Singh, and is placed at the head of his teachers, teaching in her own school and inspecting the others ; and yet she draws only Rs 8 a month. The other two would have done better had they remained a year longer."

Mrs. DeMello proceeds further on, thus :—

"I have had applications for teachers from Mynpoory and Banda, but the salaries have been too small to induce women to venture far from home. Female teachers are in demand, but to send women from their homes to strange villages is a mistake ; for however qualified they may be, they will be received with distrust, and few (if any) parents will be induced to send their children.

"The success of our normal schools depends not so much on the qualification of the teachers we send out as on their local influence and social position ; or, in other words, on the selection by the Deputy Inspectors of the pupil teachers they send for admission. I think I cannot too often reiterate this dependence of our normal schools on Deputy Inspectors ; and I am most anxious that they should take a similar view, for I would then have no cause to complain of the want of co-operation on their part, and our Head-mistresses, though widows, would stand high in the estimation of the people. The districts that have normal schools should have the best of Deputy Inspectors—men respected by the people, zealous in the cause of female education, sanguine of its success, and resolved to give their full support and influence to schools which, though closed to their inspection, are yet dependent on them for success."

It is encouraging to find that three mistresses have been supplied from the Allygurh School.

141. I concur with these remarks on the co-operation of the Native Deputy Inspectors. They should be able from their constant rounds to determine where schools would flourish, and should endeavour to select candidates for the normal school from these localities. I have impressed this view upon the Inspector, and he seems to be of opinion that they are endeavouring to meet my wishes. It has occurred to me that a system of out-door students of the normal school might be arranged, who, studying the books used at their own homes under the instruction of approved village school-masters, might resort to the normal school for periodical examination, and, after qualifying in this way for a certificate, might be appointed school-mistresses in their own villages. The Inspector, 1st Circle, has made inquiries as to the probability of candidates being found, and reports favourably, but the details are not yet arranged.

142. The Moradabad School was opened in January, 1873, as a Government school. It was formerly an aided school under the Committee, but this body preferred transfer of the management to the Government, as very little in the way of satisfactory results had been achieved. The fact was that the women were all natives of the city, and refused to leave home for employment. The attendance was 14 at starting; but in September, finding that no inmates were added from the surrounding districts, and that the progress made was exceedingly small, the Inspectress recommended the removal of the incapables and the appointment to village schools of those who were in any sense fit for work. Four women thus received employment, and to two women retained—one a Mahomedan and the other a Hindu—three Mahomedan women from the Districts of Shahjehanpore and Bareilly were added.

This number of inmates—*viz.*, five in all, as shown above—has remained unaugmented, notwithstanding the efforts made to increase the attendance from outside. Thus the school has improved in the sense that it is no longer a place for women who belong to the city only, and came very irregularly, and refused employment in the country; but, on the other hand, it has too small an attendance to be worth retention, though in time this might increase. Mr. Constable is in favour of translating the establishment to Bareilly. The chief reason for opening the school at Moradabad at all was the fact that the Committee had started it there, and a year's trial satisfies me that the experiment has continued long enough. I have consulted Rai Bukhtawar Singh, and those interested in female education in Bareilly, and find the idea of a normal school being opened there much appreciated. There are numerous girls' schools in the city, some 20 or 30 in number, and trained mistresses are much wanted. Budaon and Shahjehanpore are within easy reach, and Moradabad and Bijnour are connected by rail with Allygurh as well as Bareilly.

2nd Circle.

143. The same lady, Mrs. DeMello, reports as follows her inspection of the Agra Female Normal School in the 2nd Circle :—

ATTENDANCE.	*Roll.*	*Present.*
3rd Class	1	1
4th "	3	3
5th "	...	...
6th "	3	3
	7	7

Kishoree, the only pupil in the 3rd or most advanced class, was admitted in 1869, and is now fully qualified to take up the duties of a teacher. She passed a very creditable examination in all her studies. She is young and intelligent, and well deserving of a good appointment.

The 4th class also satisfied me. The women read and wrote fairly and correctly. In six months or a year all should be qualified for the duties of a teacher.

On the whole I consider the school to have done well, and the Head-mistress deserving of commendation. I had the pleasure of awarding prizes to the women of the 3rd and 4th classes.

During the year this school has sent out four pupil teachers to start schools in the district.

144. The last fact is a redeeming feature, but this school needs closer supervision, and I am disappointed that the Inspectress, resident half the year at Allygurh,

should not have made it her duty to visit it oftener. That it has done so well as it has, and has been preserved from slanderous attacks, is due to the Deputy Inspector's care.

145. The above report says nothing of the places from which the women come, but the Agra District has so many schools that there is ample occupation for the preparation of teachers for it alone, as will appear from the following extract from the Inspector's report, which states some of the difficulties which surround the question :—

At the beginning of the year there were nine students at the Agra Female Normal School—all stipendiaries. Five of them left it and opened or rejoined schools in different villages of the district, while one went away to the Muttra District. Subsequently she was found at Chatta and attended the Inspector's examination of the girls' school, when she did a double rule of three sum correctly and read and wrote tolerably. She has no chance of employment at Chatta, for the ground is pre-occupied by more influential people than she Three recent admissions make up the number to six on the 31st March last. The best of these is about to leave Mrs DeMello, who examined the schools, was anxious to secure her services for the 1st Circle, and offered her a place on Rs 20. In Agra she can only get a place on Rs. 10, and it will depend entirely on herself whether she is able to collect any girls and start a school fairly, for she happens to be a stranger to all villages that are not already occupied by girls' schools. No school-mistress or school pupil is ever sent in for training from other districts of the circle. They all come from Agra, and it is difficult from one district only to fill up profitably the sanctioned number of stipendiary studentships (10). * * * As regards school-mistresses there are many reasons forthcoming why they will not go up. Some are too old; some have a home full of children to look after; some have sufficient knowledge already to do the work likely to be required of them; some are trained already; and some will not enter upon anything so contrary to native custom, but prefer to pay a Pandit from their own small pay to give them lessons at home, rather than venture to the normal school. * * * The order is to replace male teachers by trained women, wherever circumstances admit of the arrangement. The Deputy Inspector says:—"I am trying my best to fulfil this order. But how can old teachers, who have influence in a village, be replaced by strange women who have none ? No one likes to lose his livelihood. The man replaced will of a surety try his utmost to ruin both the school and its new mistress."

146. There is nothing new in these difficulties and objections. We must be guided by circumstances and the light of experience. The first step, in default of female teachers, was to open schools with male teachers, and if these so far succeed as to make the parents indifferent about having a female teacher, one constant excuse against sending girls to schools—*viz.*, the want of women teachers—is shown to be less serious than it would at first appear to be. The girls' schools thus tentatively established have already begun to supply mistresses for other schools, and in future no schools will be opened except where the Deputy Inspectors can find a woman ready to be trained to undertake it, or where the inhabitants are ready to receive a strange woman who is properly recommended.

3rd Circle.

147. The following is Mrs. Etherington's report on the Benares School :—

When I took charge of this school in October last I found ten stipend-holders Of these one, Maina, has been in the school since May, 1871. When she entered she could neither read nor write ; and as neither she nor her teachers seem to have exerted themselves very much at first, her progress has not been rapid During the last six months, however, she has done pretty well. I intend to send her to Chunar next month.

Kariman, who entered in 1872, is about to leave. She has done very fairly, and will, I hope, make a good teacher. I intend to send her to the village of Maharajgunge in the Azimgarh District, having received an application from the inhabitants for a female teacher. Krishna entered in September, 1872. She is not a very intelligent woman, but she is painstaking and industrious. At the request of the Manager of the Agust Kunda Aided Girls' School, Benares, I have permitted her to go there as teacher. He says the inhabitants of that part know her and respect her, and will be glad to have her in the school.

Parbati entered the school in May, 1873. She is the most intelligent woman now in the school. She had been for about two years previously a pupil of the Maharajah of Vizianagram's Karan Ghanta Female School, and was pretty well advanced when she entered the normal school These four women have just passed a fair examination in the different subjects which they study.

The two women who came in last May—one from Banda and the other from Bustee— had done nothing up to October, when I took charge. They could not even recognize the letters in any but the regular order, nor could they form them on the slate. Of course I blame the mistress more than the pupils for this, for if she had done her duty they would have got on better. I warned them that if they did not learn to read and write short words by the end of a month they could not be allowed to remain as stipendiaries, and I also insisted on the teachers doing better. I am glad to say that my warning was effectual ; for by the end of the month both women could read words of two syllables, and could also

write easy words from dictation. One of them, Janki, is a middle-aged woman, and I fear will not make very much progress, though she does as well as can be expected. The other one, Abhiraji, is a young and intelligent woman. I hoped that she would get on well and be a credit to the school; but a few days ago she asked me to let her go home, as her husband, who has been for a year's training at the normal school, is about to leave. She says no agreement was made that she should remain for any fixed time. I suppose she thought she had nothing to do but to sit in the school day after day for a year, and then go back with her husband to her village, and so she wasted the first six months of her time entirely.

Of course I cannot make her stay against her will, but she is not able to teach in a school, so will not get an appointment.

I will not in future take in any pupil without a written agreement as to the time she is to remain in the school, neither will I take any one who cannot read and write.

I know that in any village where there is the likelihood of a girls' school succeeding, there is sure to be some opportunity for a woman, desirous of teaching, to learn so much.

I have received several applications for teachers from distant places, but the few women who are competent to do what is required are engaged as teachers in Benares, and are unwilling to go to a great distance from home except on a very high salary, and though several women have offered to go, I will not send incompetent teachers.

I have received several applications for admission to the school from women resident in Benares, but I cannot admit any until there are vacancies, and then I would prefer taking them from other districts as stipend-holders.

If it is found that the number of these cannot be increased this year, I will endeavour to persuade the candidates resident in Benares to enter as non-stipendiaries, though, as there are several schools here where they may get the same advantages as to education as in the normal school, and a small monthly fee also, it is possible that they may prefer to go to one of them.

I have not been satisfied with the work of the teachers. With only ten pupils to attend to, none of them very far advanced, the two mistresses ought to have devoted a great deal of time to each one separately; and, therefore, more progress should have been made. The assistant teacher is as competent as the Head-mistress in some respects, perhaps more so, but the disparity between their salaries is very great, the latter receiving Rs. 30 per month, while the former receives but Rs 6. I do not know on what principle the arrangement of these salaries has been made, but I think some change is desirable.

The house in which the school was formerly held having been very much injured by the last rains, part of it fell in a short time ago, and it was impossible to keep the school on there. The Deputy Inspector arranged for our temporarily occupying a house in the city, which he obtained for the same rent as was paid for the last: it is easy of access, but being in a crowded part of the city, and opening directly on to the street, I think it is not quite so suitable for the purpose as the old one was.

148. The Inspector has been directed to see that exertions are made to procure suitable quarters, approved by the Inspectress. Her reprobation of the native mistress in charge shows the need of European supervision. The salary was made sufficient in the first instance to attract the services of a thoroughly respectable and reliable woman, but she seems to have exercised little discipline, and to have been content to take things as they come, and probably to leave her duty to the assistant. It will be necessary, perhaps, to revise the salaries, if not appoint a new mistress.

149. In connection with the working of normal schools, the following view of the proportion of certificated teachers employed in tuhseelee, town, hulkabundee, and female schools is interesting. The Inspectors have compiled their statements district by district, and I give here the summary for circles:—

Circle.	Tuhseelee, &c.		Hulkabundee.		Female.				Total.		Total.
					Women.		Men.				
	Certificated	Non-certificated	Certificated	Non-certificated.	Certificated.	Non-certificated.	Certificated.	Non-certificated.	Certificated.	Non-certificated.	
1st Circle ...	63	126	604	759	4	42	2	75	678	1,002	1,675
2nd " ...	78	70	792	304	11	71	14	145	895	590	1,485
3rd " ...	49	90	556	959	12	41	1	15	618	1,105	1,723
4th " ...	8	3	96	54	...	...	...	12	104	69	173
Total ...	198	289	2,048	2,076	27	154	17	247	2,290	2,766	5,056

From this it is seen that of the 5,000 odd teachers employed in our vernacular schools, middle and lower, 45 per cent. are certificated; but a considerable variation occurs in the proportion for the three plains' circles, which throws light on the comparative success of the 2nd Circle in the written vernacular examination. In the 1st Circle 40 per cent. of the teachers are certificated; in the 2nd Circle 60 per cent., and in the 3rd Circle only 35 per cent. One reason of the fact—that the Agra Normal School has supplied more teachers to the schools than the other two institutions—is that the Hindi language is the language chiefly used, and the pupil teachers in consequence are less qualified to undertake other employments which may be offered them. When I first inspected the Meerut Circle, I remember it was a regular complaint that the teachers trained at the normal school were constantly being employed on the canals or in other branches of the public service. Numbers of teachers also have been drawn off in this way over the borders of the province, and hence it is that so large a proportion of our own men are still uncertificated. Last year the proportion was better in the 1st and 2nd Circles than it is now—*viz.*, 49 per cent. in the one and 72 per cent. in the other. The reason is that the reckoning this year includes assistant teachers and female school teachers, the majority of whom are of necessity uncertificated, and must remain so for some considerable time.

School Accommodation.

150. An exhibit of the number of Government, rented, and borrowed buildings used by the middle and lower schools follows in accordance with the plan adopted last year :—

Circle.	Tuhseelee, &c.				Hulkabundee.				Female.				Total.			
	Government.	Rented.	Borrowed.	Total.	Government.	Rented.	Borrowed.	Total.	Government.	Rented.	Borrowed.	Total	Government.	Rented.	Borrowed	Total.
1st Circle ...	46	22	3	71	325	107	773	1,205	1	26	95	122	372	155	871	1,398
2nd " ...	71	5	...	76	429	48	537	1,008	4	26	194	224	498	79	731	1,308
3rd " ...	45	13	11	69	364	146	888	1,398	...	15	54	69	409	174	953	1,536
4th " ...	11	...	...	11	150	...	...	150	12	...	...	12	12	...	...	12
Total ...	173	40	14	227	1,262	301	2,196	3,761	17	67	343	427	1,291	408	2,555	4,254

From this table it appears that 30 per cent. of the school-houses are the property of the Government, 10 per cent. are rented, and 60 per cent. borrowed; and that nearly the whole of the borrowed quarters are for lower schools. As regards tuhseelee and town schools, the latter being new schools have been for the present accommodated in rented buildings, and it will be the duty of the Committees to furnish estimates for permanent school-houses. As to hulkabundee schools, nearly 1,000 school-houses have yet to be provided by the School Committees of the 1st and 3rd Circles respectively, and between 500 and 600 by those of the 2nd Circle. The districts which are worst provided with hulkabundee school-houses are Seharunpore, Meerut, Bijnour, and Bareilly in the 1st Circle; Allahabad, Benares, and Ghazeepore in the 3rd Circle; and Furruckabad and Cawnpore in the 2nd Circle. As regards female schools, I prefer rented or borrowed quarters. Native-built houses are commonly better adapted for the purpose than isolated buildings.

151. The next general statement, constructed for the first time, shows the language, studies of the pupils in zillah schools, tuhseelee and town schools, lower schools, and normal schools :—

Circle.	Number of boys studying.								
	English and Hindi	English and Urdu.	English and Persian.	English and Arabic.	English and Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Urdu and Persian.	Hindi and Sanskrit.
1st Circle	168	629	282	75	91	20,758	37,524	11 854	295
2nd "	1,434	1,011	709	163	110	42,094	2,922	1,623	177
3rd "	510	811	199	58	103	44,946	7,295	4,238	69
4th "	...	...	...	...	...	8,946	60	12	24
Total ..	2,112	2,451	1,190	296	304	1,17,644	47,801	27,727	565

This statement shows that there are 6,353 boys learning English in connection with an oriental tongue—*viz.*, 2,416, who learn English with Hindi or Sanskrit, and 3,937 with Urdu, Persian, or Arabic, which proves that even in the large towns, to which the study of English is confined, the Urdu and connected languages in the Semitic character are not so entirely favoured by the classes who desire instruction in English as is commonly asserted. It is also further to be observed that the number of boys who learn English in the 2nd Circle, in which Hindus abound, is more than the number of boys who learn English in the 1st and 3rd Circles taken together. Fewest boys learn English in the 1st Circle, notwithstanding its flourishing large towns, and at the same time the largest number of boys learn Urdu and Persian in this part of the province. Persian, and not English, is the second language by choice of all the Mahomedans and the greater number of Urdu-speaking Hindus. The 6,353 boys above enumerated do not include the boys of the Government colleges—1,116 in number. Adding these, 7,469 is the number of native boys learning English in Government schools ; native boys learning English in aided schools are, in round numbers, 11,000: consequently the whole number of boys learning English in the province—*i. e.*, at school for this purpose in March last—may be stated roughly at between 18,000 and 19,000.

152 The next feature in the return is the most important,—namely, that which shows the number of boys instructed in Hindi and Urdu. No less than 71 per cent. of the boys who are instructed in the vernacular in Government schools take up Hindi. There is no compulsion in the matter. Hindi schools are opened, as a rule, where the inhabitants desire to have Hindi and Urdu schools in the same way. The Hindi schools, moreover, are better taught and better attended than the Urdu schools, and consequently stand better in the written middle class examination, as was seen in the results reported above, in which of 30 boys who gained half marks and over, nine only took up Urdu (the question papers being identical), and the six first boys on the list were Hindi scholars. Of the whole number of candidates (*vide* para. 78), 1,315 were examined in Hindi and 434 in Urdu. I think it is proper to mention these facts by way of contradiction to the assumption which has lately been put forward that Hindustani or Urdu is the "mother tongue" of Upper India.

153. My next statement shows the castes of the boys in middle and lower vernacular schools, circle by circle :—

Circle.	Hindu.						Musalman.					Grand Total.
	Brahman.	Rajput.	Kayasth.	Bunniah.	Others.	Total.	Sheikh.	Syud.	Mogul.	Pathan.	Total.	
1st Circle ...	9,793	5,323	3,478	8,217	10,194	37,005	8,099	2,157	244	2,353	12,853	49,858
2nd " ...	16,612	5,627	3,717	9,335	9,551	44,842	1,440	375	100	948	2,863	47,705
3rd " ...	13,207	13,675	6,324	7,089	10,944	51,239	6,795	2,001	445	2,472	11,413	*62,911
4th " ...	2,699	5,228	17	191	813	8,948	57	7	...	6	70	9,018
Total ...	42,311	29,853	13,536	24,832	31,502	1,42,034	16,091	4,540	789	5,779	27,199	1,69,492

Thus it appears that over 83 per cent. of the boys at this class of school are Hindus, and under 17 per cent. Musalman. The Brahmans are 29 per cent. of the Hindus, and the Sheikhs 59 per cent. of the Mahomedans. The marginal table shows the proportions of Hindu and Musalman boys, circle by circle, from which it may be safely inferred that the latter attend our middle and lower schools quite in proportion to the relative strength and disposition of that section of the community.

Circle.	Hindu.	Musalman
1st Circle ...	74	26
2nd " ...	94	6
3rd " ...	81	19
4th " ...	99	1

154. The last general statement which I record for reference is that of occupation of parents :—

Circle.	Agriculturists.			Non-agriculturists.											Grand Total.
	Zemindar.	Kashtkar.	Total.	Teachers.	Priests.	Professional.	Bankers and traders.	Government employ.	Private employ.	Artizans.	Labourers.	Government menial servants.	Private menial servants.	Total.	
1st Circle ...	9188	17293	26481	554	2185	3586	6419	1535	1620	1222	2224	1113	2919	23377	49858
2nd " ...	8271	15206	23477	592	2587	3924	6048	1786	1201	2019	2546	1890	1635	24228	47705
3rd " ...	15766	27208	42974	695	1904	5411	3589	1348	1390	1509	1598	1047	1446	19937	62911
4th " ...	4479	3766	8245	48	191	164	...	56	61	44	147	30	32	773	9018
Total ...	37704	63473	101177	1889	6867	13085	16056	4725	4272	4794	6515	4080	6032	68315	169492

Thus the sons of the agricultural population are 60 per cent. of the whole of the boys at the middle and lower schools which instruct the rural community. Among the rest the bankers and traders, and persons who are said to be in the practice of some one or other kind of *pesha*, largely predominate. I am not quite satisfied with the headings of this part of the statement, but it will be observed that six columns are devoted to those who may be said to work with the head, and four to those who work with their hands. As might be expected, the former outnumber the latter; they stand, in fact, in the proportion of 68 to 32.

* This includes 259 boys whose caste has not been returned.

155. I conclude this section with a few remarks on the inspection system.

It has been shown above (para. 7) that inspection costs about 13½ per cent. of the grant for education, and the details in the next paragraph will have made clear what proportion of this is spent on salaries, establishments, &c.

I do not think more money should be spent in proportion on this important item, but the circumstances of climate, defective road, and postal communication in the interior of districts, the incapacity of the teachers, and the want of public spirit among the heads of villages—all tend to make the business of inspection less satisfactory than could be wished. I cannot speak too highly of the diligence and energy of the plains' Inspectors in the cold season. They examine and report upon nearly all the middle and lower schools in their circles, between 4,000 and 5,000 in number. Three Inspectors and Assistants on tour for six months must each examine not far short of 150 schools per month, and it is impossible for them to see all the schools *in situ*, or to examine by a definite system of standards according to the English plan. The examination and progress tables which are given above are the nearest approach to an exact representation of the condition of the schools which it is possible to contrive. Yet these are not satisfactory, for the lowest classes are left unexamined, the Inspector not having time to take them up, and it being also inexpedient to collect the younger children from a distance. Nothing short of an Inspector for each district could ensure the inspection of every school *in situ* and the examination of every scholar in the cold season. The deficiency is made good so far as is possible under the circumstances by the school-to-school visitation by Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Deputy Inspectors, which goes on the whole year round, and which is reported to the Inspector in monthly diaries.

156. The Inspector of the 2nd Circle makes the following observations bearing on this point :—

The 6th and 7th classes are not altogether passed over in this circle, though I do not insert any figures concerning them in the examination table. Wherever the inspecting officer's camp is pitched, usually some town, there is always the local school to be inspected. The first five classes of such school will be formally examined, and the results be carefully registered; but an interview is held with the 6th and 7th classes also The slate work is examined, and a few questions are put in the "tables" and in easy mental calculations—a cheap book or two being given to those who seem to deserve it. It is hardly worth while to record the results of an examination like this; for it is at best but a cursory affair, and takes place as often as not in quite the early morning or the late evening, when the young beginners have either not all assembled or are dispersing for home Not much more can be done for the 6th and 7th classes than I have here indicated. They must be left almost entirely to the care of the native staff. The European inspecting officers must judge of the earliest elementary instruction, chiefly by the proficiency which boys who come up from it can be made to show in the 5th class above. Making reasonable allowances for certain peculiarities in the teaching of reading and spelling, which are part and parcel of the native method, I think it would generally be admitted that an assemblage of 5th class boys acquits itself tolerably well. I must take this as a guarantee that the teaching which has been going on in the classes below is in the main efficient.

157. I further quote the following from Mr. Lloyd's report, partly by way of showing the serious and methodical way in which the European Inspector must parcel out the inspection season in order to compass the completion of his returns, and partly by way of accounting in Mr. Lloyd's own words for the delay which has occurred in the submission of his papers :—

The actual school inspection of the circle was not completed till the beginning of May; and until this is accomplished neither the Assistant Inspector nor myself can sit down to the summarisation of our notes, or get a full view of the state and progress of the schools. The fact is, we have required this year the month of April to be counted in as part of the inspection season as it always was counted when the official year began on May 1st. Our marching tours have suffered much derangement this year. Lord Northbrook's visit to Agra cut some weeks out of my own tour, and then both Mr. Goulding and myself had to attend the Junior Teachers' and Vernacular Schools' Examinations, each of us losing thereby some ten or twelve days more. After that I had to make straight for the camp of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, leaving as I went outlying pergunnahs on both sides of my route uninspected. Even when with the camp of His Honor I could make but little real inspection of schools. It is true that schools were visited both at Furruckabad and Cawnpore, and that all along the March school gatherings were made at the several halting grounds; but on such occasions there is too much of a crowd assembled, too

much of excitement among the teachers and pupils for the Inspector to undertake a thorough examination of the school work. So far, therefore, as my own school inspection is concerned the time spent with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor does not count; for when the camp broke up, I had to go round all the schools visited in Cawnpore and Futtehgurh, and all the ground traversed between these two places a second time I should be glad if in future years I could be allowed to move independently of the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor. * * *

I cannot provide for the complete inspection of schools except by a carefully-devised programme laid out in September, to be taken up from the first days of October. If this programme is in any way disturbed; if after having pre-notified my arrival at certain places on certain dates I have to desert my own route, and to make my way suddenly to a line of march which I cannot possibly forecast, subsequently published for the tour of the Lieutenant-Governor, the whole plan of my campaign breaks down. I have to divert my Assistant from his line of march to finish up odds and ends of inspection which I have been forced to leave behind We both of us arrive at schools in the Christmas week, when the vacation is on and inspection impossible, instead of the week before as we originally planned We have to hurry through some districts, retraverse ground and lose time in others, the final result to us being that on the 31st March we discover that our six months of touring has been insufficient for the complete inspection of the circle.

158. Mr. Lloyd recurs to this subject in his remarks on the Cawnpore District in the last portion of his report which has come to hand. He states that Sir William Muir's personal interest in education, expressed in the only way it could be expressed on tour, *viz.*, by a few minutes' presence among the boys collected, or by the distribution of rewards to teachers and boys named by the Inspector, has been "a disastrous blow to the schools of these provinces," because the Inspector's presence being required during the passage of His Honor's Camp through districts of the 2nd Circle, his plans and arrangements were interfered with. He hints further that my own occasional visitation of the circle as Supervising Officer is disadvantageous, if it disturbs the Inspector's movements; and he ends by raising objections to the bestowal of a small *khilat* on the Deputy Inspector of Cawnpore, a man who has served the Department with diligence and success through all its grades for more than twenty years, on the ground that there was no special necessity to reward him. I need hardly say, laying aside the doubted merits of the recipient, that the act was a compliment to the work of the 2nd Circle, and a graceful proof of the interest felt by Sir William Muir in the progress of a district in which he commenced his Indian life almost before schools existed, and where he ended his last tour as Head of the administration. There is no question of the value of skilled inspection for existing schools, but with so small a percentage of boys at school, and almost no girls, the personal interest of the Head of the Government, which often determines the policy of subordinate officers, so far from being detrimental to the interests of education, has stimulated its progress.

159. In connection with the impossibility of examining each boy in all subjects according to the "standard" system, it has sometimes occurred to me to simplify the work by confining attention in lower schools to reading, writing, and ciphering only, to the exclusion of "extras." But I am unwilling to advocate this step, because the addition of a little geography and the rudiments of natural science is a valuable means of stimulating the interest and awakening the curiosity of the children, as well as a kind relief from the monotony of mere letters and ciphers, and the native system of taxing the memory only of the youthful faculties.

Moreover, the introduction of these extras in primary schools facilitate the passage of the school to a higher grade, when the parents show a disposition to keep their boys longer at school and let them attend regularly. An advance is then easily made to a more extended knowledge of geography and history, and to lessons in natural science and in grammar, as well as in elementary mathematics, up to the standard of the vernacular examination.

160. I have been strengthened in this opinion of the value of extra subjects in primary schools by a discussion which occurred in the House of Commons on the 2nd ultimo, when the following resolution was brought forward by the Member for Maidstone:—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to modify the new code of regulations issued by the Committee of the Privy Council in such a manner as

to give more encouragement to the teaching of history, geography, elementary social economy, and the other so-called extra subjects in the elementary schools of the country."

His arguments were that no school in which such subjects were not taught was worthy of the name, because "the monotony and want of variety under the present system bored the children and cramped their minds." He quoted the opinions of the inspection agency and of the London School Board in support of this view, and showed conclusively, by a comparison of results under the English and Scotch systems, that elementary schools in which extras were taught passed a better examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, than those schools in which the three R's were the only subjects.* The opposite view was that of Honourable Members, who objected that the teaching of extra subjects drew away the teachers' attention from the great mass of their pupils, and that additional expenses would be incurred.

Lord Landon, who was followed in the same strain by his predecessor in office, Mr. Forster, stated that it would be undesirable to make changes in the code without the fullest consideration, but that an approach to the concessions made in the Scotch system would probably be necessary eventually, and that, under the circumstances, he hoped the House would allow him to reserve a full statement of the mode in which the Government might deem it their duty to deal with the code in another year.

SECTION V.

(1.) Aided Schools.

161. *General Summary.*

Number.	Classification.	District.	Number of schools.	Roll attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Cost. Total charges.	Cost. Government grant.
						Rs.	Rs.
1	Colleges (A.) ...	For Natives ...	2	19	22	13,082	3,813
2	High Schools (A.)...	(1.) For European boys ...	2	243	243	18,955	9,000
		(2.) For Native boys ...	18	4,617	3,617	1,3[illegible],523	58,941
		(3.) Orphanages (male)...	1	173	156	6,612	2,640
3	Middle Schools (A.)	(1.) For Europeans (male),	4	170	158	20,053	4,475
		(2.) Ditto (female),	4	235	226	37,497	11,045
		(3.) Ditto ditto Orphanages	1	92	90	2,400	1,200
		(4.) For Natives (male) ..	182	9,109	7,240	1,34,809	62,646
		(5.) Ditto (female)	7	280	262	7,768	2,520
		(6.) Orphanages (male)...	3	343	313	16,205	6,300
		(7.) Ditto (female)	7	551	514	8,440	2,912
4	High Schools (B.) ...	For Natives ...	2	172	138	2,578	1,200
5	Middle Schools (B.) ...	For Natives (male)...	6	364	300	4,208	1,302
6	Lower Schools ...	For Natives (male)...	42	1,893	1,532	8,003	4,206
		Ditto (female)	154	3,572	2,855	41,783	16,715
7	Special Schools ...	(1.) Normal (female)	1	42	40	6,650	2,400
		(2.) Industrial (ditto)...	1	73	65	1,380	480
		Total ...	387	21,948	17,771	4,68,946	1,92,295
		Total, 1872-73 ...	374	20,146	16,114	4,17,194	1,85,834

* NOTE.—The results of the examination of elementary English schools in 1872 were, that of 2,235,000 children, only 14,000 passed in reading, 11,000 in writing, and 8,000 in arithmetic. In 1873, failures in all the standards amounted to nearly 50 per cent. of the children examined in each.

162. The above return has been compiled from the returns received from the managers direct in this office. Printed blank forms were distributed early in March, but I have had great difficulty in collecting them, notwithstanding that reminders were sent. In some cases the returns had to be sent back for correction or completion, in other cases the managers had mislaid or had not received the forms, and in some cases they have not sent them at the present writing. Much the same difficulty was experienced last year.

An increase of 13 schools, with 1,802 pupils, is the result, which is a proof of an increased attendance at the schools all round, as will appear when the combined results come under observation further on.

163. I proceed to show the statistics in order for each class of school registered in the foregoing summary :--

I.—Colleges (A).

Number.	District.	Institution.	Attendance at end of year.				Average daily attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection report.	Remarks.
			Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	Total.						
								Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Agra ...	St. John's College.	13	...	1	14	14	284	10,291 3 3	3,600 0 0		There are no student for the B. A. Examination.
2	Benares...	Jaynarain's College.	5	...	...	5	8	292	2,791 0 0	213 6 0		The students are reading for the F. A. Examination.
		Total ...	18	...	1	19	22	576	13,082 3 3	3,813 6 0		
		Total 1872-73	18	...	6	24	24	667	37,541 0 0	15,033 0 0		

The poor attendance in the college departments of these institutions, as remarked last year, is caused by the failure of the school departments in the University entrance examination, and by the unwillingness of the students to proceed beyond the F. A. course. In December, 1873, three out of four candidates passed the F. A. Examination, but have left the college. Five out of nine passed the entrance examination. So that all that remains to the college classes consists of the students who passed this latter examination and those who passed the entrance examination of 1872, with others who failed in the last F. A. Examination. In Jaynarain's College five candidates went up for the F. A. Examination of 1873, but only one passed, and all five candidates for the entrance examination failed. This must be very discouraging to the managers, but the remedy lies in their own hands in the way of improved instruction in the school classes and the appointment of better qualified teachers. The advantage of competing in the departmental examination of the 2nd and 3rd school classes in Government schools has been offered to and declined by the Principal of Jaynarain's College hitherto.

As regards the expense columns, the charges last year included the college and school departments both, and the grant-in-aid paid to each institution as a whole. In the charges column the managers have now entered that proportion of the total outlay which they estimate to be the expenditure on the college departments.

In consequence of the failure of the college departments a re-adjustment of the grants-in-aid has now taken place. For St. John's College, instead of a total grant of Rs. 750 per mensem to the entire school, Rs. 300 is assigned to the college department and Rs. 350 to the school. For Jaynarain's College, instead of Rs. 502-12-0 to the institution as a whole, a grant of Rs. 450 is assigned to the school department.

164. From the Calcutta University returns for the last B. A. Examination, it appears that one student from Jaynarain's College graduated in the 3rd division. The number of graduates was 92, and I observe that 24 other students from Mission Colleges—*viz.*, the Cathedral Mission, the General Assembly's Institution, and the Free Church Institution, all in Calcutta—were successful. Thus 27 per cent. of the graduates belonged to four Mission Colleges—three in Calcutta and one in Benares.

The results of the F. A. Examination were as follows :—

	Number of candidates.	Passed.				Failed in				
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	English.	2nd Language.	History.	Mathematics.	Philosophy.
St. John's College, Agra ...	4	...	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...
Jaynarain's, Benares ...	5	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	3	...
London Mission Institution, Mirzapore.	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Christ Church School, Cawnpore,	5	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
St. Peter's, Agra ...	4	1	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...
Victoria College, Agra ...	2	...	...	...	0	2	...	2	1	1
Total ...	23	1	8	2	11	9	6	6	6	1

Of nine candidates the two colleges passed four students. Of the four other institutions who sent up candidates, seven passed out of fourteen. These are not entered as "Colleges" in the returns, because they do not educate up to the degree standard. Whether St. Peter's College intends to attempt this or not I am uninformed. The other three are unequal to it, and the managers, as I observed last year, are unwise to divert their attention from the upper classes of boys preparing to matriculate.

High Schools (A).

165. These are divided into three sets : (1) for European boys; (2) for native boys ; (3) for orphanages, as last year, and all teach up to the entrance examination, the four abovenamed also aiming at the F. A. Examination. So many aided mission schools should be able to help the aided mission colleges of Agra and Benares, much in the same way as the zillah schools now send their promising boys to the Government colleges. The full returns of the entrance examination results for these schools have been given in para. 61 above ; but for convenience I have added summary columns to the statistical statement given as follows :—

II.—*High Schools (A).*

Number.	District.	School.	Attendance at end of year. Hindus.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection Report.	Results of entrance examination. Number of candidates.	Number passed.
		II.—High Schools (A.)						Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
		(1.) *For European Boys.*											
1	Allahabad ...	High School	...	...	75	75	75·2	4,930 6 0	11,755 0 0	6,000 0 0	Improved ...	...	...
2	Agra ...	St. Peter's College	4	...	164	168	168 0	2,400 0 0	7,200 0 0	3,000 0 0	Efficient ...	5	3
			4	...	239	243	243 2	7,330 6 0	18,955 0 0	9,000 0 0		5	3
		(2.) *For Natives.*											
3	Agra ...	St John's Collegiate School ...	213	57	26	296	264·	2,172 8 0	13,939 2 6	5,400 0 0	Fair ...	9	5
4	Benares ...	Jaynarain's ditto ...	407	68	29	504	421·	1,179 10 6	17,072 0 1	5,819 10 0	Improving ...	5	0
5	Agra ...	Victoria College	226	49	...	275	203·	928 0 0	11,135 0 0	4,800 0 0	Middling ...	1	0
6	Cawnpore ...	Christ Church School	177	16	21	214	168 88	1,200 0 0	12,550 0 0	4,800 0 0	Efficient ...	4	2
7	Benares ...	London Mission High School ...	374	56	33	463	393·	2,098 0 0	13,386 0 0	4,800 0 0	Ditto. ...	8	3
8	Mirzapore ...	Ditto ditto ...	238	37	8	283	191·62	612 7 0	8,966 4 6	3,600 0 0	Ditto. ...	3	1
9	Ghazeepore ...	Church Mission School ...	176	44	7	227	159·13	231 3 0	6,562 6 6	2,760 0 0	Middling ...	4	0
10	Ditto ...	Victoria School	127	36	3	166	147·	292 12 0	3,794 11 0	1,800 0 0	Efficient ...	4	4
11	Allahabad ...	St. Peter's School	253	34	18	285	293·	1,311 0 0	4,418 7 0	2,950 0 0	Ditto. ...	15	4
12	Goruckpore ...	Church Mission School ...	167	45	24	236	165·	328 0 0	7,194 0 0	3,600 0 0	Ditto. ...	...	...
13	Meerut ...	Ditto ditto ...	163	151	14	328	218·	524 6 0	7,653 2 3	3,420 0 0	Middling ...	2	0
14	Saharunpore ...	American Presbyterian Mission School.	74	12	13	99	86 66	89 4 6	3,211 3 9	960 0 0	Ditto. ...	4	0
15	Dehra Doon ...	Ditto ditto ...	146	22	9	177	126	450 0 0	3,841 13 6	1,800 0 0	Ditto. ...	...	..
16	Almorah ...	London Mission High School ...	266	13	4	283	245·	1,320 12 0	6,562 5 6	3,600 0 0	Efficient ...	1	1
17	Azimgurh ...	Church Mission School ...	117	40	2	159	109·	386 0 0	4,149 8 0	2,400 0 0	Ditto. ...	2	0
18	Jounpore ...	Ditto ditto ...	147	25	6	178	147	528 8 0	4,553 2 9	2,040 0 0	Middling ...	1	0
19	Moradabad ...	Mission High School	94	27	11	132	109 3	336 0 0	6,396 8 0	3 000 0 0	Ditto. ...	3	1
20	Benares ...	Bengalcetolah Preparatory School	210	2	...	212	172·	1,220 12 0	3,142 9 1	1,392 0 0	Efficient ...	8	2
			3,555	834	228	4,617	3,6 16 54	15,209 3 0	1,38,523 4 5	58,941 0 0		74	24
		(3.) *For Orphans.*											
21	Shahjehanpore,	American Mission Episcopalian Male Orphanage School	38	20	115	173	156·	48 9 0	6,612 7 9	2,640 0 0	Efficient ...	1	1
		Grand Total ...	3,597	854	582	5 033	4,015·79	22,588 2 0	164,090 12 2	70,581 0 0		80	28
		Total 1872-73 ...	2,917	562	533	4,012	3,252·	13,871 8 0	77,038 0 0	38,696 0 0		80	31

Middle Schools (A).

166. These schools, 158 in number, are divided into male and female European schools and orphanages, and into male and female schools and orphanages for natives. In all of these English is taught, but not up to the standard of the entrance examination of the Calcutta University.

The nine European schools are as follow:—

Number.	District.	Institution.	Attendance on roll, March 31. Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Fee Income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection Report.
		(1)—*Boys.*						Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Allahabad ...	City Mixed School ...	...	...	60	60	63·3	...	2,936	1,260	Improved.
2	Ditto ..	Fort School ...	...	...	21	21	21	757 8 0	1,357	600	Efficient.
3	Cawnpore ...	Ordnance School ...	...	...	18	18	19	517 6 0	905	560	Ditto.
4	Kumaon ...	Nynee Tal Diocesan School ...	...	...	71	71	55	280 0 0	14,854	1,650	Ditto.
		Total ...	...	...	170	170	158·3	1,554 14 0	20,053	* 4,475	
		(2.)—*Girls.*									
1	Allahabad ...	Girls' High School ...	...	...	49	49	53	4,665 9 0	7,486	4,500	Efficient.
2	Agra ...	Canning P. School ...	...	...	38	38	32	5,092 11 0	10,667	3,780	Middling.
3	Kumaon ...	Nynee Tal Diocesan School ...	...	...	38	38	33	71 0 0	8,982	965	Efficient.
4	Dehra Doon, ...	Christian Girls' School, ...	1	1	108	110	108	4,500 0 0	10,362	1,800	Ditto.
		Total ...	1	1	233	235	226	14,329 2 0	37,497	11,045	
		(3.)—*Orphanage (Female).*									Efficient.
1	Agra ...	R. C. Female Orphanage, ...	3	10	79	92	90	153 0 0	2,400	1,200	
		Grand Total ...	4	11	432	497	474·3	16,037 0 0	59,950	16,720	

* Note.—This total is increased by Rs. 405 paid during part of the year to the Allahabad Railway School now closed.

167. Thus it appears, taking into account the 240 boys at the High Schools registered above, that the number of European and Eurasian boys and girls at aided schools in the Province at the close of 1873-74 was 725, of whom 413 were boys. In addition to these there are two large unaided High Schools and orphanage for

boys at Mussoorie, two smaller academies, an upper class Diocesan girls' school, and the convent school at the same place, and a girls' school at Landour, which is to be aided this year. At Agra there is a mixed school kept by a private individual, which has applied for aid; at Cawnpore another under the American Mission, which receives aid this year, and at Allahabad, a Roman Catholic girls' school, and one or two small private schools for young children. At Nynee Tal there are two small private academies for boys and girls, and at Benares 20 European and Eurasian boys attend the London Mission High School for natives. In round numbers these schools educate about 500 children; so that I reckon upon the whole that 1,300 odd European and Eurasian children are at school in the Province, of whom more than half are boys. These schools do not include the regimental schools for the children of soldiers in Her Majesty's European regiments. The total Eurasian population in this Province by the last census was 2,700, and the European 12,400, but this number probably includes European soldiers at some of the stations, perhaps 1,000 in number. Thus we should have a total European and Eurasian population of 14,000, and it seems to me, considering the fact that a large proportion of the European adults are unmarried, and that many are in a position to send their children to Europe for education, that the number of children actually at school is large enough to justify the assumption that an ample supply of schooling opportunities is available for the poorer, not the poorest, Europeans and Eurasian families. This is borne out by the fact that the numbers at individual schools are not large, and consequently that there is ample room for more pupils, if they were forthcoming. I observe that the attendance at aided European schools this year has increased by 136 children in the same number of schools. I am shortly about to refer the question of the education of this section of the community in reply to a requisition from the Government, and need not now enlarge upon the schools of this section; suffice it to say that they are all in good hands and doing excellent work.

168. A list of the 132 schools for native boys of the middle class, with particulars for comparing the extent to which the attendance and fee conditions were fulfilled, follows:—

(4.)—*Middle A. Schools for Boys, Native, under the District School Committees.*

Number.	District.	Schools.	Attendance on the Roll, March 31st. Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection Report.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Dehra Doon ...	American Presbyterian Mission School, Rajpore ...	52	3	3	58	45	12	795	300	Inefficient.
4	Seharunpore ...	Ditto Mission three Branch Schools	58	75	...	133	120	52	1,452	360	Ditto.
5		Orman School, Roorkee	172	43	5	220	157	115	2,337	960	Efficient.
6		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Deobun ...	30	7	...	37	30	102	461	240	Initial.
7	Meerut	Ditto ditto, Haupper,	57	3	...	60	54	112	591	240	Fair.
8	Boolundshuhur ...	Ditto ditto, Secundrabad,	52	8	...	60	50	170	1,372	455	Efficient.
9		Ditto ditto, Debaie,	19	11	...	30	25	60	882	370	Improved.
10		Ditto ditto, Anoopshuhur,	40	1	...	41	35	127	1,117	445	Ditto.
11		Ditto ditto, Jewar,	24	...	...	24	20	30	633	380	Fair.
12	Allygurh ...	Ditto ditto, Atrowlee,	...	19	...	19	13	1	3	200	Just re-opened.
13		Ditto ditto, Secundra Rao,	21	9	...	30	30	89	1,192	600	Inefficient.
14		Ditto ditto, Hatrass,	82	13	...	95	71	203	2,422	600	Ditto.
15	Bijnour ...	American Methodist Episcopalian Mission School,	105	24	3	132	113	84	1,920	600	Middling.
16		Ditto ditto, Nugeena ...	42	18	2	62	68	43	1,368	600	Ditto.
17		Ditto ditto, Nujeebabad ...	56	25	1	82	89	65	1,328	600	Ditto.
18		Ditto ditto, Chandpore ...	24	12	2	38	40	24	607	240	Inefficient.
19		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Tajpore ...	57	3	...	60	59	125	1,278	600	Incomplete report.
20		Ditto ditto, Sherekote...	27	19	...	46	39	61	590	337	Ditto.
21	Moradabad ...	American Methodist Episcopalian Mission, Sumbhul,	75	46	3	124	87	79	1,446	600	Inefficient.
22		Ditto ditto, Tarni Serai,									
23		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Amroha ...	35	72	...	107	60	142	1,806	940	Middling.
24	Budaon ...	American Methodist Episcopalian Mission School ...	47	32	3	82	62	90	1,878	960	Fair.
25		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Suheswan ...	18	12	...	30	26	44	498	245	Ditto.
26	Bareilly ...	American Methodist Episcopalian Mission School ...	55	33	15	103	81	68	2,486	1,200	Middling.
29		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular 3 Municipal Schools,	186	71	14	269	250	567	7,352	3,600	Improved.
30		Ditto ditto, Nawabgunge ...	29	2	...	31	26	41	528	282	Inferior.
31	Shahjehanpore ...	American Methodist Episcopalian Mission City School,	149	73	2	224	198	160	3,705	1,680	Improved.
32		Ditto ditto, Tilhur ...	74	20	...	94	80	59	1,560	720	Middling.
33		Ditto ditto, Powayn ...	46	5	...	51	51	27	596	264	Inferior.
34	Muttra ...	Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Bindrabun...	42	...	2	44	35	84	1,031	480	Middling.
35		Ditto ditto, Kosee ...	35	5	...	40	29	80	560	240	Efficient.
36	Agra ...	Roman Catholic Cathedral School	7	5	35	47	35	...	360	240	Inferior.
37		Victoria Branch, Gokulpoora	110	4	...	114	97	98	1,110	340	Fair.
38		Ditto Cantonment	45	15	...	60	47	82	1,240	500	Inferior.
39		Ditto Belungunge	53	2	...	55	38	92	998	360	Middling.
40		Branch Saint John's College, Loha-ki-mundi ...	42	25	...	67	60	124	557	240	Ditto.
41		Mufid-i-Am School	311	71	...	382	285	494	4,905	1,975	Fair.
42		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Namnere ...	70	13	...	83	78	132	1,832	904	Good.
43		Ditto ditto, Futtehpore Sikree,	7	15	...	22	19	49	1,244	588	Middling.
44		Ditto ditto, Futtehabad ...	16	6	...	22	31	33	867	360	Ditto.

45		Ditto ditto, Etmadpore ...	28	6	...	34	20	86	482	240	Fair.
46		Ditto ditto, Ferozabad ...	20	2	...	22	17	57	445	240	Middling.
47	Etawah	Ditto ditto, Phupphoond ...	32	13	...	45	36	139	1,075	480	Fair.
48	Etah	Ditto ditto, Kasgunge ...	22	9	...	31	28	64	765	300	Ditto.
49	Mynpoory ...	Subscription School, Koraolee	61	22	...	83	73	60	780	360	Middling.
50		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Shekoabad ...	27	6	...	33	26	8	194	113	Initial.
51	Furruckabad ...	Subscription School, Futtehgurh	98	13	...	111	88	212	2,614	1,080	Efficient.
52		American Presbyterian Mission School, Rekha ...	58	3	36	97	70	39	2,312	900	Middling.
53		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Chibramow...	29	3	3	35	33	12	522	300	Fair.
54		Society for Propagation of Gospel Mission School, Begamgunge.	134	45	...	179	129	120	1,300	720	Ditto.
55		Ditto ditto, Generalgunge	189	17	1	207	129	360	2,236	1,200	Middling.
56		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Derapore ...	27	3	...	30	25	22	560	240	Fair.
57	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ditto, Narwal ...	28	2	...	30	19	42	543	240	Middling.
58		Ditto ditto, Ghatumpore,	21	1	...	22	19	36	495	240	Inferior.
59		Ditto ditto, Akberpore ...	21	2	...	23	20	30	440	240	Middling.
60		Ditto ditto, Bilhour ...	20	2	...	22	20	27	495	220	Improved.
61		Ditto ditto, Rasoolabad...	20	...	...	20	19	15	534	240	Inferior.
62		Ditto ditto, Khanpore ...	24	...	...	24	22	7	488	240	Fair.
63	Humeerpore ...	Subscription School, Moudha	14	42	...	56	45	39	623	360	Middling.
64	Jaloun ...	Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Jaloun ...	69	3	...	72	62	25	978	480	Ditto.
65		Ditto ditto, Koonch ...	53	25	...	78	53	30	713	200	Fair.
66	Jhansie ...	Ditto ditto, Goorserai ...	20	...	...	20	16	60	530	300	Middling.
67		Ditto ditto, Kote ...	5	68	...	73	59	...	600	300	Fair.
68	Futtehpore ...	Ditto ditto, Badanmow (Khakradoo)	24	11	..	35	20	...	480	240	Initial.
69		Ditto ditto, Hathgaon ...	55	5	...	60	34	36	733	429	Middling.
70	Banda	Ditto ditto, Kirwee ...	24	1	...	25	24	34	514	247	Ditto.
71		American Presbyterian Mission School, Kuttra ...	84	20	21	125	115	87	1,873	540	Good.
72		Church Mission Society Parish School	9	1	52	62	47	168	1,878	900	Fair.
73		Infant School	...	...	51	51	50	...	505	300	Ditto.
74		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Phoolpore ...	33	22	...	55	49	77	790	364	Ditto.
75		Ditto ditto, Kurchna ...	20	20	...	40	27	54	639	355	Ditto.
76	Allahabad ...	Ditto ditto, Kurrah ...	19	74	...	93	41	69	578	332	Ditto.
77		Ditto ditto, Hundia ...	33	12	...	45	35	67	702	390	Ditto.
78		Ditto ditto, Mowayma ...	10	22	...	32	27	49	406	306	Inferior.
79		Ditto ditto, Barrah ...	21	12	...	33	27	34	368	245	Ditto.
80		Ditto ditto, Karari ...	16	40	...	56	50	62	622	390	Fair.
81		Ditto ditto, Sirsa ...	63	3	...	66	57	54	542	317	Improved.
82		Ditto ditto, Kotwa ...	49	4	...	53	40	58	532	335	Inferior.
83		Church Mission School, Chunar	130	36	1	167	127	215	2,097	960	Fair.
84		Subscription School, Gyanpore	76	3	...	79	71	254	1,403	552	Ditto.
85	Mirzapore ...	Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Sikunderpore	23	2	...	25	20	30	520	260	Ditto.
86		Ditto ditto, Sikhar ...	25	...	...	25	20	31	520	260	Efficient.
87		Ditto ditto, Adulpora ...	18	...	...	18	17	26	520	260	Ditto.
88		Church Mission School, Sigra	...	...	77	77	65	23	630	355	Fair.
89	Benares ...	Subscription School, Kurunghunta	136	4	...	140	182	899	2,954	1,272	Middling.
90		Public School, Chowkhumba...	212	9	1	222	128	205	2,197	960	Fair.
91		Branch School, Dassasumedh Ghât	59	...	...	59	46	108	979	420	Ditto.

(4.)—*Middle A. Schools for Boys, Native, under the District School Committees*—(concluded).

Number.	District.	Schools.	Attendance on the Roll, March 31st. Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant in-aid	Inspection Report.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
92	Benares ...	Branch School, Rajghât	16	48	...	64	44	30	750	260	Fair.
93		Ditto, Brahmaghât	118	...	...	118	109	184	1,293	590	Ditto.
94		Hurrish Chandra's School, ...	93	16	...	109	85	375	1,792	720	Efficient.
95		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Shivala ...	15	...	...	15	14	...	1,328	585	Improved.
96		Ditto ditto, Ramnugger,	63	11	...	74	53	82	802	360	Fair.
97		Ditto ditto, Sukuideeha,	24	2	...	26	20	...	500	240	Middling.
98	Ghazeepore ...	Chasma-i-Rahmat	118	107	...	225	194	278	2,209	960	Efficient.
99		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Bullia ...	53	12	...	65	41	63	811	360	Middling.
100		Ditto ditto, Byrea ...	144	...	...	144	102	29	745	390	Fair.
101		Ditto ditto, Sydpore ...	36	8	...	44	39	27	444	240	Improved.
102		Ditto ditto, Deokali ..	18	12	...	30	29	36	516	240	Ditto.
103	Azimgurh ...	Church Mission School, Manchoha	26	10	...	36	34	6	117	60	Efficient.
104		Ditto, Katoli	39	1	...	40	29	34	272	120	Ditto.
105		Ditto, Gambherpore	34	1	...	35	27	15	256	129	Ditto.
106		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Mahumdabad,	12	19	...	31	26	2	167	40	Inferior.
107		Ditto ditto, Serai Meer ..	31	19	...	50	36	24	147	40	Improved.
108		Ditto ditto, Surajpore ...	53	7	...	60	53	21	500	240	Middling.
109	Jounpore ...	Church Mission School, Zufrabad	45	8	...	53	47	134	1,326	540	Efficient.
110		Subscription English Class in the Oriental Zillah School,	25	2	...	27	22	23	251	123	Initial.
112	Goruckpore ...	Church Mission School, two Branches	287	53	4	344	244	189	2,230	600	Efficient.
113, 114		Preparatory Schools (boys and girls), Goruckpore and Basharutpore.	26	...	168	194	166	4	2,557	1,200	Ditto.
115		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Burhuj ...	68	6	...	74	60	62	1,027	520	Fair.
116		Ditto ditto, Rooderpore ...	40	...	...	40	35	32	641	325	Ditto.
117		Ditto ditto, Panaka (Deoreea)	49	5	...	54	42	24	511	240	Middling.
118		Ditto ditto, Salempore ...	50	6	...	56	50	52	572	313	Ditto.
119		Ditto ditto, Bansgaon ..	44	6	...	50	33	36	510	260	Ditto.
120		Ditto ditto, Dhani ...	37	4	...	41	32	30	475	240	Ditto.
121		Ditto ditto, Tumkohi ...	31	14	...	45	36	36	574	260	Ditto.
122		Ditto ditto, Pudrowna ...	25	5	...	30	30	27	512	260	Initial.
123	Bustee ...	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Bustee,	98	12	...	110	57	76	1,059	480	Efficient.
124		Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Bustee ...	65	12	...	77	56	54	918	324	Inferior.
125		Ditto ditto, Bansee ...	55	6	...	61	42	47	616	300	Fair.
126		Ditto ditto, Hurihurpore,	46	...	...	46	33	44	538	240	Middling.
129	Kumaon ...	London Mission three Schools	79	...	...	79	54	...	1,361	600	Ditto.
130		American Methodist Episcopalian Mission, Nynee Tal	75	21	7	103	83	176	1,915	900	Efficient.
131	Gurhwal ...	Ditto ditto, Chopra (Paori)	89	...	14	103	67	44	3,318	1,560	Ditto.
132		Ditto ditto, Sreenuggur	87	1	...	88	56	...	1,599	720	Ditto.
		Total ...	6,743	1,842	524	9,109	7,240	9,949	1,34,809	62,646	
	133	Total, 1872-73 ...	...	...	...	8,150	6,469	...	1,47,730	67,005	

It is to be noted that last year the cost of these schools to the Government was Rs. 67,000; that there is one fewer, but that the roll attendance is nearly 1,000 boys larger. Rather less than half of these schools only can be called "efficient," but it is very difficult to apply to them one standard of comparison; and in looking through the inspection reports I notice that Mr Tresham, Assistant Inspector in the 3rd Circle, the oldest European employé in the Department, speaks more favourably than any other Inspector of the Anglo-vernacular schools of this class in towns. Whatever is the relative or actual value of the teaching of English up to the indefinite standard called "Middle," it is clear that the people find the schools useful. Six or seven years ago it used to be said that schools of this kind would die out of fashion, but beyond the closing of a few ill-taught and neglected schools, and notwithstanding increased strictness in the enforcement of conditions, they remain *en permanence*.

169. (5.)—*Female Schools (Middle A).*

Number.	District.	Schools.	Attendance on the roll, March 31st.					Average daily attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection Report.
			Hindu.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.						
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Meerut ...	Christian Girls' School ...	...	...	15	15		13	...	319	120	Efficient.
2	Moradabad ...	Christian Girls' Boarding School	...	...	40	40		39	...	1,843	240	Ditto.
3	Bareilly ...	Two Victoria Girls' Schools ...	25	17	...	42		39	...	1,200	600	Fair.
4		Medical School	...	9	18	27		22	...	1,800	600	Ditto.
5	Agra ...	Church Mission School, Kuttra (Mixed School).	5	...	30	35		26	111	455	360	Ditto.
6	Mirzapore ...	London Mission Girls' Schools	31	44	46	121		123	10	2,146	600	Ditto.
		Total ...	61	70	149	280		262	121	7,768	2,520	
7		Total, 1872-73 ...	32	21	301	354		294	983	9,514	3,660	

All these schools have been visited by the Inspectresses, and the inspection report indicates their opinion of the status of each. There has been a falling off in the attendance of Native Christians, owing to the removal of three schools for that class—*viz.*, Christian Girls' Boarding School at Dehra to sub-head (3), and Nos. 5 and 7 of last year's list being included by the managers under other heads in their returns.

170. (6.)—*Middle A. Orphanage Schools for Natives.*

Number.	District.	Schools.	Attendance on the roll on March 31st. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection Report.
		(a.)—For Boys.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Scharunpore ...	A. P. M. School	3	1	35	39	39	...	990	300	Fair.
2	Agra	C. M. S., Secundra	...	...	176	176	174	...	8,329	3,000	Ditto.
3	Cawnpore ...	S. P. G., Asrapore	78	5	45	128	100	85	6,886	3,000	Inferior.
		Total ...	81	6	256	343	313	85	16,205	6,300	
		(b.)—For Girls.									
1	Bareilly ...	A. M. E. M. School	...	...	164	164	153	...	6,144	2,100	Fair.
2	Agra	C. M. S., Secundra	...	...	147	147	144	...	...	...	Ditto.
3	Cawnpore ...	S. P. G., Asrapore	...	...	60	60	60	...	...	...	Inferior.
4	Benares ...	C. M. S., Sigra	...	...	65	65	65	62	1,014	360	Fair.
5		B. M, Ramkatora	...	...	22	22	22	...	690	162	Ditto.
6	Ghazeepore ...	C. M. S.	...	...	30	30	30	...	120	50	Middling.
7	Gurhwal ...	A. P. M. E., Paori	56	...	7	63	40	...	472	240	Fair.
		Total	56	...	495	551	514	62	8,440	2,912	
		Grand Total	137	6	751	894	827	147	24,645	9,212	
		Total, 1872-73	103	2	859	964	912	299	23,840	10,182	

The diminution in attendance is due to the transfer of the Roman Catholic Female Orphanage to sub-head (3), and the addition of a small school at Ghazeepore in its place, aided during part of the year only. The numbers at the Secundra Orphanage for boys and girls have also fallen off. The Asrapore S. P. G. Male Orphange has a school in Nawabgunge, and hence the attendance of Hindus and Mahomedans, which, however, is less than it was. This orphanage has changed its manager owing to the indiscreet severity of the missionary in charge last year, which was brought to the notice of Government by the Magistrate, and found proven after inquiry. Both girls and boys have not unfrequently absconded from this orphanage, but harsh modes of punishment are not likely to check the practice. The manager requires more suitable buildings for the female part of the establishment, and a better class of subordinates, and the Mission should see to the provision of these essentials. As a rule, the orphanage schools being constantly under the eye of an educated missionary, chosen for his aptitude for management, are efficient, and the Asrapore case is

exceptional. The orphanage press work at Secundra is good, and the young men are encouraged to practice athletic sports. The wrestling and sword play which I witnessed last year was good, and evidently excited much interest. Attention to this is the best means of securing health in crowded establishments of the kind. Last year the institution had a comparatively healthy season.

IV.—High and Middle B.

171. For convenience of reference these are grouped together below :—

Number.	District.	Schools.	Roll at end of year. Hindu.	Roll at end of year. Musalman.	Roll at end of year. Other.	Roll at end of year. Total.	Average daily attendance.	Fee income. Rs. a. p.	Charges. Rs. a. p.	Grant-in-aid. Rs. a. p.	Inspection Report.
		IV.—High B.									
1	Ghazeepore ...	Victoria School ...	48	52	...	100	81	102 14 0	1,984 7 0	960 0 0	Efficient.
2	Ditto ...	Chashma-i-Rahmat ...	19	53	...	72	57 6	25 9 0	593 9 0	240 0 0	Ditto.
		Total ...	67	105	...	172	138·6	128 7 0	2,578 0 0	1,200 0 0	
		V.—Middle B.									
1	Dehra Doon ...	Annfield ...	3	...	92	95	80	18 0 0	1,216 0 0	600 0 0	Fair.
2	Boolundshuhur ...	Khoorja ...	31	30	...	61	50	150 0 0	1,362 0 0	680 0 0	Middling.
3	Moradabad ...	Shah Ali's School ...	...	60	...	60	45	...	744 0 0	220 0 0	Fair.
4	Banda ...	Kirwee ...	39	19	...	58	52·6	...	397 6 0	203 6 0	Middling.
5	Benares ...	Hurrish Chandra's School ...	38	...	...	38	30 2	29 11 0	221 12 0	...	Ditto.
6	Mirzapore ...	Gyanpore ...	50	2	...	52	42·3	40 14 0	267 3 0	98 10 0	Fair.
		Total ...	161	111	92	364	300	238 9 0	4,208 5 0	1,802 0 0	

Nos. 1 and 2 of the High B. Class are departments for Persian and Arabic, attached to No. 10 of the High School A. Class and No. 98 of the Middle School A. Class. Nos. 4, 5, and 6 in the same way, in the Middle B. list, are departments

of Nos. 70, 94, and 84 of the Middle A. list. No. 1 is a mixed school under the management of the Church Mission Society, Meerut, on the tea gardens of the late Major Rind's estate in the Western Doon.

Last year seventeen schools were counted as Middle B., but of these ten have been relegated this year to the class "Lower."

172. VI. (1.)—*Lower Schools—Boys.*

Number.	Districts.	Schools.	Roll attendance at end of year. Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Fee income.	Cost.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection Report.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Meerut ...	C. M. S, mixed, Kankerkhera ...	18	5	27	50	48	20	378	120	Middling
2	Boolundshuhur ..	Ditto, Deputygunge ...	34	10	...	44	36	20	294	120	Inferior.
3—7	Moradabad ...	Five A. M. E. M. Schools ...	101	105	...	206	178	102	1,329	600	Fair.
8—9	Ditto ...	Two ditto ditto, District ...	47	67	4	118	102	35	522	240	Middling.
10	Ditto ...	A. M. E. M, Kant ...	56	15	1	72	56	18	337	175	Fair.
11	Bareilly ...	Ditto Futtehgunge ...	38	9	1	48	35	...	278	120	Middling.
12	Ditto ...	Ditto Aligunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	Closed.
13	Shahjehanpore ...	Ditto Khera Bajhera ...	48	8	1	57	26	...	642	300	Middling.
14—15	Mirzapore ...	L. M, Singrowli (2) ...	12	...	23	35	25	16	480	240	Fair
16—20	Ditto ...	C. M. S. five Village Schools ...	91	2	...	93	64	16	553	240	Middling
21—24	Benares ...	Ditto four Bazar Schools ...	120	20	...	140	112	74	912	360	Fair.
25	Azimgurh ...	Ditto, Asafgunge ...	78	6	...	84	68	48	179	84	Fair.
26		Ditto, Budhupore ...	36	...	...	36	21	...	90	45	
27		Ditto. Sidhari ...	24	1	...	25	17	...	100	50	
28		Ditto, Unchagaon ...	40	...	...	40	25	12	103	52	
29		Ditto, Sewli ...	24	45	...	69	30	12	119	60	
30	Goruckpore ...	Ditto, Sahibgunge ...	92	5	...	97	57	...	217	120	Fair.
31		Ditto, Tighara ...									
32		Ditto, Rujari ...									
33—41	Kumaon ...	L. M., Raneekhet (9) ...	363	6	...	369	280	...	1,470	1,200	Middling.
42	Gurhwal ...	A. M. E. M., Paori Branch School,	310	...	...	310	222	...	...	...	Fair.
		Total ...	1,532	304	57	1,893	1,532	373	8,003	4,206	
32		Total, 1872-73 ...	1,142	161	22	1,325	1,020	104	3,042	1,920	

NOTE.—Expenses of No. 42 are included in No. 133, Middle A. List.

Last year there were 32 schools with 1,325 boys, but the increase this year is due to a re-adjustment of the Middle B. list, and the consequent descent of some of the schools to the lower grade.

173. (2.)—*Lower Schools for Girls.*

Number.	District.	Schools.	Attendance on the roll, March 31st. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection Report
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1—5	Seharunpore ...	A. P. M. five City Schools ...	...	143	...	143	115	...	942	240	Fair.
6	Meerut ...	C. M. Zenana School ...	46	...	...	46	41	...	1,166	540	Middling.
7—12	Boolundshuhur,	6 Subscription Schools ...	47	18	...	65	55	...	931	960	Ditto.
13—26	Bijnour ...	14 Municipal Schools ...	...	78	...	78	77	...	553	276	
25—33	Ditto ...	7 A. M. E. M. Schools ...	...	115	...	115	116	...	660	210	
34—37	Moradabad ...	4 ditto, Sumbhul ...	25	71	12	108	91	...	858	360	Fair.
38—53		16 ditto, District ...	58	254	...	312	259	...	2,932	900	Middling.
52—59		6 Municipal Schools ...	62	88	...	150	150	...	913	846	Ditto.
58—75	Budaon ...	16 A. M. E. M. Schools ...	54	216	...	270	218	...	1,536	575	
76—78	Bareilly ...	3 ditto ditto ...	22	33	25	80	59	...	823	360	Fair.
79—100		22 Municipal Schools ...	289	329	...	618	501	...	3,222	1,747	
101—108	Shahjehanpore,	8 A. M. E. M. Schools ...	144	32	...	176	160	...	1,314	720	
109—110	Muttra ...	2 Municipal Schools ...	45	...	...	45	34	...	204	108	
111—114	Agra ...	4 C. M. S. Schools ...	18	62	...	80	68	...	1,740	360	Fair.
115—122	Mynpoory ...	8 Schools, Koraoli ...	179	3	...	182	108	...	1,011	504	
123—133		11 A. P. M. Schools ...	146	7	...	153	136	...	1,687	900	
134—138	Humeerpore ...	5 Schools, Moudha* ...	...	101	..	101	66	...	475	288	Fair.
139	Allahabad ...	C. M. S. City School ...	3	29	...	32	36	...	333	278	Inferior.
140		Ladies' Association Zenana Schools ...	11	...	93	104	...	35	8,103	1,200	
141—142	Benares ...	2 L. M. Schools ...	38	40	6	84	66	...	1,278	600	Fair.
143—144		2 C. M. S. Schools ...	244	33	...	277	203	...	1,938	1,470	
145		Ladies' Association Zenana Schools ...	100	11	5	116	116	...	7,020	1,800	
146		Subscription School, Bengalee Tola ...	32	...	...	32	24	...	397	210	Inferior.
147		Ditto, Agust Kunda ...	20	...	...	20	15	...	192	156	
148		Ditto, Rajmandal ...	21	...	...	21	17	...	228	182	
149	Azimgurh ...	C. M. S. Dalsingar ...	25	12	1	38	31	...	323	235	Fair.
150	Jounpore ...	Ditto, Willandgunj ...	24	14	...	38	26	...	304	360	Inferior.
151—153	Goruckpore ...	3 C. M. S. Girls' Schools ...	32	24	...	56	42	...	430	180	
154	Kumaon ...	A. M. E. M., Nynee Tal ...	27	5	...	32	25	...	270	120	Fair.
		Total ...	1,712	1,718	142	3,572	2,855	35	41,783	16,715	
140		Total 1872-73 ...	1,687	1,640	97	3,374	2,533	45	31,441	14,905	

* NOTE.—Ahmed Ali Beg, Tuhseeldar, the founder and manager of Schools Nos. 134—138, died recently, I much regret to say.

The inspection column contains the general substance of the Inspectresses' report on the schools. The Bijnour and Goruckpore Schools, and a few in Muttra and Mynpoory, were not seen by these ladies.

VII.—Special Schools.

174. The following table shows two in place of five schools entered last year. No. 1 of last year's list was taken over by the Government, No. 2 was closed by the managers, and No 5, the aided law class at the Benares College, was discontinued:—

District.	Schools.	Roll at end of year.				Average daily attendance.	Fee income.	Cost.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection Report.
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.					
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs	
1. Benares ...	C. M. S Female Normal.	...	...	42	42	40	210 12 0	6,650 9 0	2,400	Good.
2. Ditto ...	Ditto Sigra Industrial.	...	...	73	73	65	...	1,380 0 0	480	Do.
	Total ...	...	...	115	115	105	210 12 0	8,030 9 0	2,880	...

Mrs. Etherington remarks upon the normal School as follows :—"There were 42 pupils in this school when I examined it. All of them are Native Christians, and all were present. One of the best features of this school is that it is what it professes to be, a normal school, and really answers its purpose. The pupils are instructed practically as well as theoretically in the art of teaching." The pupils are drawn from various stations in the Province as well as from Sigra itself.

The industrial school is now generally well known for its lace-making. Many women make a livelihood by the manufacture, but the children are very skillful.

175. The following statement shows the status of the above classes of school taken together, according to the results of inspection, in contrast with last year :—

	Status.					
	Good.	Fair.	Middling.	Below middling.	Not reported.	Total.
I. Colleges ...	...	...	2	...	...	2
II. High Schools A.	4	10	7	...	...	21
III. Ditto B.	...	2	...	...	...	2
IV. Middle School A.	19	56	49	34	...	158
V. Ditto B.	...	3	3	...	...	6
VI. Lower Schools	...	104	50	6	36	196
VII. Special ditto	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total	25	175	111	40	36	367
Total, 1872-73	96	181	38	51	8	374

This gives the percentage of good and fair schools at rather over 51½, and 28 per cent. are middling, instead of 10 per cent. in 1872-73. The schools "below middling" are chiefly Anglo-vernacular schools in small towns, which seldom rise beyond a certain level, which level becomes relatively lower as the standard of the other schools improves. The "good" high schools are those of the London Mission at Benares, Mirzapore, and Almorah, and the St. Peter's College for Europeans at Agra. The best of the Middle A. schools is, perhaps, the American Presbyterian Mission School in the Kuttra Bazaar at Allahabad, though there are several others of nearly equal merit.

UNAIDED AND INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

(1.)—*Unaided Schools.*

176. Unaided schools belong to the class High A and Middle A. almost exclusively, but there are a few of the lower class attached to missions, and one or two small academies for Europeans. There are five schools of the high class, that is, which educated up to the extrance examination of last December, four of which are at Mussoorie, and supply education for the children of parents who can pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per mensem for board and tuition, and the fifth is a large native day school at the Jumna Mission (American Presbyterian) at Allahabad. The attendance at these five schools may be put at 390 boys—190 Europeans and Eurasians and 200 natives. I need not recapitulate the results of the Calcutta University entrance examination for these five schools (*vide* paragraph 61). The unaided Middle A. schools consist of four upper class girls' schools, *viz.*, the Cainville, Woodstock, and Convent Schools at Mussoorie, and the Convent School at Allahabad, with a total attendance of 150 girls, and of a mixed day school at Agra for Europeans, with 40 children, and a native school at Mynpoory, belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission, the whole six containing 400 pupils. The Inspectors have not communicated returns for these schools, and the numbers in attendance are an approximation. So also the figures of cost, which will be found in a subsequent table in amalgamation with the indigenous schools. I have asked the managers of the principal schools for returns for after verification; and I need not deal with them further now, as the question of education for European and Eurasian children will be separately referred, in compliance with the Resolution of the Government of India in review of Mr. Lawrence's report and observations. In my reply to the questions raised therein, each school will be noticed in its place, and its aim and position briefly described.

The Inspectors have drawn up careful returns of the indigenous schools, and these will be now considered.

(2.)—*Indigenous Schools.*

177. I do not propose to enter into the same detail with regard to these schools as was deemed to be expedient in the two preceding years, for it seems to me that all has been said about their peculiarities which the curious can care to know. A most useful step was taken in last year's attempt to classify them, for this drew the attention of the Inspectors to individual schools and localities, where it was to be feared their subordinates were satisfied with guess-work and conjecture. They have taken another step this year, which leads to a somewhat closer cognizance, and that is the division of the schools into two classes, *viz.*, those with 15 boys and over in attendance, and those with less than that number. Also a sub-head for "special" schools has been added to the classification, which comprises all schools of which the intention is technical knowledge. These are commonly of two kinds only, in both of which the memory is cultivated exclusively, *viz.*, schools for boys learning the Koran by heart without knowing a word of Arabic, and schools where the boys learn bazaar accounts in the Mahajani or other cipher. In either case books are unnecessary. The habit of learning without books, which is parallel to another common oriental custom, travelling without luggage, is regarded with favour by a people who practice economy and self-denial to a marvellous extent: and the custom of the *desi* schools in this respect makes the purchase of books in Government schools a disagreeable feature. In all our schools the boys do without books as long as they can, and even the small cost involved keeps many away from school. Even learned men have very few books on hand, and will tell you with satisfaction that they keep their knowledge in their heads and not on book-shelves. This partly accounts for the small favour which new books receive. We may multiply translations, but we cannot make the public purchase. Men learn rarely for the pleasure of learning among this practical race, and their ideas find terse expression in the Arabic proverb—جهل يعولني خير من عقل اعوله—*Ignorance that supports me is better than wisdom which I must support.*

178. The following table gives the total number of indigenous schools in the plains' circles, and the Inspectors rank no school in the High Class A. or B. :—

Schools.	1st Circle.		2nd Circle.		3rd Circle.		Total.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools	Scholars.
Middle A.	3	134	...	...	7	349	10	483
Ditto B.	277	4,595	49	1,239	391	5,695	717	11,529
Lower Boys	1,449	15,291	1,194	11,808	962	10,513	3,605	37,612
Ditto Girls	19	116	3	59	3	47	25	222
Special	654	8,843	53	1,367	60	1,453	767	11,663
Total ...	2,402	28,979	1,299	14,473	1,423	18,057	5,124	61,509
Total, 1872-73 ...	2,130	24,889	1,147	12,832	1,477	19,641	4,754	57,362

This shows an increase of 370 schools and 4,147 scholars, which circumstance, taking into account the likelihood of a more careful inquiry revealing more schools, shows that there is an increasing desire abroad for education. Last year it was found that 3,200 more scholars were at indigenous schools than the year before, so that in the two years there has been a growth of over 7,000 children, the more valuable because spontaneous and uncreated by external influence.

179. The following table distinguishes the details of attendance and cost of the schools which have 15 boys and over on their registers from the details of smaller schools :—

Schools.	Number of schools.	Roll at end of year.				Estimated cost.
		Hindu.	Musalman	Others.	Total.	
(1.)—*Schools with 15 or more Scholars.*						Rs.
Middle A.	10	292	187	4	483	6,202
Ditto B.	362	5,416	3,288	20	8,724	36,106
Lower Boys	188	12,441	5,088	...	17,529	52,969
Ditto Girls	6	61	45	...	106	295
Special	303	5,373	2,260	...	7,633	15,244
Total ...	1,562	23,583	10,868	24	34,475	1,10,816
(2.)—*Schools with less than 15 Scholars.*						
Middle B.	355	1,765	1,040	...	2,805	13,778
Lower Boys	2,724	13,241	6,842	...	20,083	1,23,858
Ditto Girls	19	5	111	...	116	100
Special	464	2,439	1,591	...	4,030	16,940
Total ...	3,562	17,450	9,584	...	27,034	1,54,676
Grand Total ...	5,124	41,033	20,452	24	61,509	2,65,492

From this it appears that, taking all the schools together, the average attendance at the end of the year was twelve boys per school, which is an improvement on former

years, the attendance hitherto having been rarely more than nine boys per school. The school for school attendance in the more numerously attended kinds of school is 22 boys, and of the less numerously attended only eight. Thus the cost of each boy's teaching in the one is only Rs. 3-3-0, and in the other Rs. 5-11-0. The cost column is an estimate only, and probably omits many items of expense, but the schools are obviously exceedingly cheap, and therefore always likely to be resorted to.

180. Except in the case of schools for teaching bazaar accounts, the secular instruction in these schools consists almost entirely in writing and reading. The following table gives some idea of the linguistic studies :—

Circle.	English and 2nd language	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Persian and Urdu.	Arabic and Persian.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Bengali or Marathi.	Koran.	Mahajani and Kaithi.	Total.
1st Circle ...	149	...	...	...	1,613	15,484	...	1,513	1,037	...	3,424	5,535	28,755
2nd ditto ...	48	1,360	6,534	821	...	...	...	4,336	573	4	...	2,034	15,710
3rd ditto ...	375	3,549	1,519	7	447	535	282	47	...	230	695	3,514	11,200
Total ...	572	4,909	8,053	828	2,060	16,019	282	5,896	1,610	234	4,119	11,083	55,665

The tables sent by the Inspectors were not drawn up on a uniform plan as I had directed, but the above grouping is a useful indication of the relative popularity of the several languages in the several circles. It is incomplete, because all the boys are not counted in the 1st and 3rd Circles; whereas in the 2nd Circle there are more boys counted than are shown in the former table of attendance. The Inspector has been asked about this, but the probability is that his return repeats some of the boys under two heads. Compared with the number of "special" scholars, the entries under Koran and Mahajani do not tally with the attendance return ; and I regret more care was not taken to ensure exactness.

181. COMBINED STATISTICAL RESULTS.

I.—Government Institutions.

	Register at the end of year.					Average daily attendance.	Fee income.	Cost.	
	Number of schools.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.			Total.	To Government.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges A. ...	4	162	17	8	187	128	5,526	1,30,806	1,26,661
Ditto B. ...	1	337	...	...	337	258	67	21,304	21,195
High Schools A. ...	12	2,514	548	29	3,091	2,425	14,212	1,56,860	1,38,906
Middle A. ...	14	1,065	238	8	1,311	1,050	3,041	43,500	40,601
Ditto B. ...	484	22,789	4,384	196	29,018	21,901	11,479	1,02,538	1,00,239
Lower ...	4,064	115,691	22,150	648	136,840	109,615	310	3,79,694	3,62,344
Special ...	11	407	144	73	624	568	7,374	1,66,623	1,66,480
Total 1873-74...	4,590	142,965	27,481	962	171,408	135,945	42,009	10,01,325	9,56,426*
Total 1872-73...	4,318	136,019	24,167	325	160,511	123,093	45,131	10,14,629	9,95,821

* Note.—This total corresponds with the totals given in the summary statements of Sections III. and IV., and includes the cost of the Thomason Engineering and Agra Medical Schools, which is not counted in the summary of Section I.

COMBINED STATISTICAL RESULTS—*(concluded).*

II.—AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

	Register at the end of year.					Average daily attendance.	Fee income.	Cost.	
	Number of schools.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.			Total.	To Government.
							Rs	Rs	Rs.
Colleges A. ...	2	18	...	1	19	22	576	13,082	3,813
High Schools A. ...	21	3,597	854	582	5,033	4,016	22,588	1,64,090	70,581
Ditto B. ...	2	67	105	...	172	138	128	2,578	1,200
Middle A. ...	158	6,945	1,929	1,906	10,780	8,803	26,254	2,27,172	91,098
Ditto B. ...	6	161	111	92	364	300	288	4,208	1,802
Lower ...	196	3,244	2,022	199	5,465	4,387	408	49,786	20,921
Special ...	2	...	...	115	115	105	210	8,030	2,880
Total 1873-74...	387	14,032	5,021	2,895	21,948	17,771	50,402	4,68,946	1,92,295
Total 1872-73...	374	12,760	4,520	2,747	20,146	15,114	37,784	4,17,194	1,85,884

III.—UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.

High Schools A. ...	5	190	10	190	390	...	68,600	70,600	...
Middle A. ...	16	492	187	204	883	...	47,000	49,000	37
Ditto B. ...	717	7,181	4,328	20	11, 29	...	26,897	49,884	621
Lower ...	3,630	25,748	12,086	...	37,834	...	1,39,520	1,77,222	129
Special ...	767	7,812	3,851	...	11,663	...	24,863	42,184	17
Total 1873-74...	5,135	41,423	20,462	414	62,299	...	3,06,880	3,88,890	804
Total 1872-73...	4,754	38,604	18,753	5	57,362	46,261	1,94,206	2,57,528	504
Grand Total 1873-74...	10,112	198,420	52,964	4,271	255,655	...	3,99,291	18,59,161	11,49,525*
Grand Total 1872-73...	9,446	187,383	47,440	3,077	238,019	1,85,468	2,77,121	16,89,351	11,82,159

182. The above statement combines all the information of importance which can be given for every school in the Province.

The figures for Government institutions are, I believe, exact. They are taken from numerous returns, each of which comprises a vast number of small items, so that error is extremely likely to happen, but I have not detected any obvious blundering. Possibly here and there a sub-head may have been charged to a wrong division of account, but this would not affect the totals. I may add, too, that fractions have been omitted in order to avoid bewilderment. There are two institutions the accounts of which I have no official knowledge, *viz.*, the special schools for engineering and medicine, and in these cases my figures are taken from the Principal's statements.

In the case of aided institutions the figures are taken from the managers' returns, and therefore represent the financial view of the managers themselves. The attendance columns have been checked by the Inspectors, and the cost to Government by this office record of bills passed.

In the case of unaided schools I depend entirely upon the Inspectors for indigenous school statistics, and they in their turn rely upon the returns submitted by the Deputy Inspectors from each district. The column of average daily attendance is left blank, as the majority of the schools keep no register, and it is quite insufficient to count the boys present at one or two particular visits. The small sums given by Government are prizes which the Inspectors give on tour to *desi* schools which present themselves for examination.

* NOTE —Subtracting from this grand total the cost of the two special colleges, *viz*, Rs. 1,15,759, and adding the cost of literature, prizes, scholarships, &c., Rs. 68,806, the result is Rs. 11,00,072, which is entered in the general summary at the head of Section I. as the cost of instruction.

General Remarks.

183. (1.) *Attendance.*—There is an increase of 666 schools, with 17,636 scholars, according to the marginal detail, each new school bringing on the average 26 pupils.

Schools.	Increase.	
	Schools	Scholars.
Government	272	10,897
Aided	13	1,802
Unaided	381	4,937
Total ...	666	17,636

Thus, with reference to para. 8 of your review for last year, I calculate that one boy in 12, instead of one boy in 12½, is now the proportion of boys at school to boys of a school-going age; and this, considering that the expenditure on the part of Government is rather less than it was, is satisfactory. I would not advocate increased outlay (except for female education) until the present establishments make good a further advance, which I believe is within their capabilities, *viz.*, that of giving instruction to one boy in every ten.

(2.) The percentage of Hindus under instruction is shown to be 77·6, of Mussalmans 20·7, and of Christians 1·7; and I give here a comparative statement which shows the variations which have occurred for each class of school, taking the opportunity to correct a miscalculation which occurred last year. The variation in the proportions is due in part to the addition of unaided European schools to the reckoning. Otherwise the proportions tally very closely.

Schools.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Hindu.	Musalman	Christian	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.
Government ...	84·7	15·0	·3	83·4	16	·6
Aided	63 7	22·5	13·8	63·9	22·8	13·3
Unaided	67 3	32·7	...	66·4	32·8	·8
Total ...	78·5	20	1·5	77·6	20·7	1·7

(3.) The average number of boys on the roll at a Government school is 37, as last year, varying from 257 at a high school to 33 at a lower school. The average at an aided school is 56 boys, an improvement on last year, and varies from 239 at a high school to 28 at a lower school. The average attendance on the rolls of unaided schools is 12, as last year, and varies from 78 at a high school to 10 at a lower school.

The average daily attendance at a Government school was 79 per cent., a rise of two points on last year. At an aided school it was 80 per cent. as last year.

(4.) As regards fees, it appears that the average fee paid by native boys in the classes of Government school in which fees are taken was Rs. 2—that is, 2½ annas monthly. In aided schools, for the same classes of school, the average monthly fee was 2¾ annas. The difference is caused by the comparatively large number of aided middle A. schools.

(5.) Each Government school costs the State Rs. 208 for the year, a low average, because the bulk of the schools belong to the lower class. On the other hand, each aided school costs the State Rs. 496. Omit the lower schools in each case, and then a Government school costs the State Rs. 1,129, and an aided school Rs. 900, so that on the average aided schools cost more money than Government schools, because Rs. 900 represents half the tuitional outlay only. Again, each pupil at a Government school costs the State Rs. 7 for the year, while at an aided school the cost to the State was Rs. 10-12-0. Consequently, as was remarked last year, the grant-in-aid system is no relief to tax-payers, and cannot be so, until private enterprise devotes itself more kindly to the establishment of elementary schools, which are the want of the day. It is for this reason that I am anxious to see the indigenous schools brought upon list of aided schools: because I believe not only that their internal economy will be improved, but that a stimulus will be given to the establishment of more schools of the same class.

In the rules for the guidance of District School Committees, this object was commended to their attention last year. Missionary agencies would do well to turn their attention in the same direction.

SECTION VI.

Scholarships.

184. The following statement shows the particulars of distribution for the years 1873 and 1874. The latter scholarships, though enjoyed in 1874, were won in 1873 :—

Kind of Scholarship.	1873.		1874.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
1. M. A. at Rs. 25. Students reading for M. A. degree ...	5	1,500	2	600
2. B. A. at „ 18 Ditto ditto B. A. ditto. ...	19	4,104	24	5,184
3. F. A. at „ 10... Ditto ditto F. A. Examination ...	50	6,000	50	6,000
4. Matriculation No. 1 at Rs 5 } Boys reading for the Entrance	26	1,560	23	1,380
5. Ditto No 2 at „ 4 } Examination, C. U. ...	50	2,400	32	1,536
6. Zillah Scholarships at „ 3	130	4,680	130	4,680
7. Sanskrit College, Benares, from Rs. 2 to 7	28	1,200	29	1,200
8. Anglo-Sanskrit, ditto, from „ 3 to 20	27	1,680	27	1,680
9. Vernacular Examination at Rs. 4	37	1,776	30	1,440
Total ...	372	24,900	347	23,700

These scholarships, except in the case of a few given to aided schools by nomination under the heads 4 and 5, are bestowed in accordance with the results of the Calcutta University and Departmental Examinations. Those given under the first three heads are decided on the merits of the University tests entirely, and thus the distribution of them in colleges for native youth is an index to the relative tuitional success of each institution.

Those allotted for 1874, upon the results of the examinations of 1873 to the Government and aided colleges, are as shown in the marginal schedule, in which the Benares College shows exceedingly well. It will be noticed that only 49 F. A. scholarships are shown here, but it happens, as a special case, that one scholarship has been assigned this year to a youth of special merit at the London Mission Institution, Benares, who continues his studies for the F. A. Examination there instead of proceeding to a college. Fewer matriculation scholarships have been allotted this year, because a higher standard of qualification has been taken. The zillah scholarships are given by nomination, as well as by examination, under the recommendation of the District School Committees and the Inspectors; and the vernacular examination scholarships, which are as well earned as any on the list, depend on the marks gained, above a certain limit, by the boys of the tuhseelee and hulkabundee schools in the general examination of December, the particulars of which occupy paras. 75—82 above.

Colleges.	Scholarships.			
	M. A.	B. A.	F. A.	Total.
Muir Central ...	2	7	9	18
Benares	...	8	15	23
Agra	...	1	12	13
Bareilly	...	8	11	19
St. John's (aided) ...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	2	24	49	75

185. A list of the endowed and local scholarships has been already laid before the Government. I have to announce two new donations to the Central College, of Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 6,000, during the year, the first given by Maharaj Purushottam Jee Goswami of Muttra and Gokul, and Rs. 6,000 by the Rajah of Chirkhari in Bundelkhund.

SECTION VII.

Employment of Students.

186. The following table is compiled from the Principals' returns for the Colleges of Benares, Agra, and Bareilly:—

Number.		Name.	Class.	Employment.	Pay.
					Rs.
Benares College.	1	Raj Krishna Mitr ...	4th year ...	2nd Master, Ghazeepore Aided School.	50
	2	Makaradwaj Sinha ...	2nd ditto ...	3rd Master, Indore School ...	50
	3	Ravinandan ...	2nd ditto ...	Teacher, Azimgurh School ...	50
Agra College.	1	Tula Ram	2nd ditto ...	Teacher, Anglo-Vernacular School	50
	2	Shiva Sehai ...	2nd School Class,	Railway Telegraph	15
	3	Baladeva	3rd ditto ...	Railway Clerk	20
	4	Mukand Lall ...	2nd year ...	Private employ	20
Bareilly College.	1	Vazir Ahmud, B.A. ...	4th ditto ...	3rd Master, Benares College ...	100
	2	Deen Dial	4th ditto ...	Officiating 2nd Master, Moradabad School.	75
	3	Kanhya Lall ...	2nd ditto ...	Settlement Office, Bijnour ...	40
	4	Hazari Lall ...	2nd ditto ...	Private tutorship	40
	5	Moti Ram	2nd ditto ...	Collector's Office, Bareilly ...	40
	6	Bal Krishna ...	1st School Class,	Municipal Clerk, Nynee Tal ...	40
	7	Ram Pershad ...	1st ditto ...	Post-master	20
	8	Shama Churn ...	2nd ditto ...	Clerk, Shahjehanpore Sugar Factory.	20
	9	Kirat Ram... ...	2nd ditto ...	Clerk	35
	10	Rughonath Prasad ...	2nd ditto ...	Hindi Translator, Allahabad ...	15
	11	Shama Singh ...	3rd ditto ...	Clerk	15
	12	Umba Dutt ...	3rd ditto ...	Ditto	15
	13	Shib Churn ...	3rd ditto ...	Ditto	10
	14	Lalta Pershad ...	3rd ditto ...	Mohurrir Chungi, Bareilly ...	10
	15	Bishen Sehai ...	4th ditto ...	Clerk, Public Works Department, Moradabad	15

I may add to this that two of the three M. A. graduates from the Central College have received employment, and that the B. A. graduates of the Bareilly College have been provided for or promised work in this department.

SECTION IX.

Book Depot.

187. I have so recently forwarded the Curator's Report that it will be unnecessary to refer particularly to its contents.

During 1873-74 the Curator had 1,276,221 books for educational use in the Depôt, representing a money value of Rs. 3,08,695—that is, the average value of each book was 3 annas 4 pie. He mentions the return of unsold books by educational officers, and asks permission to admit the practice, when circumstances make the retention discouraging. I am in favour of this, but am of opinion that more care should be exercised by the indenting officers.

188. Works to the number of 2,70,988 were sold during the year, value Rs. 50,292; so that the available stock at the commencement of the current year was 1,005,233 books, value Rs. 258,403. The sales of 1872-73 amounted to 194,744 copies only. The works of which the largest number were disposed of are noted in the margin, and it is remarkable that all are Hindi works. The first is a grammar of which the copyright was purchased from the author, the second is an arithmetic, the third a History of India, and the fourth a primer. Captain Dodd shows in Statement B. of para. 3 of his report that a profit of Rs. 19,609 accrued to the Depôt on the above sales, but that after deducting commission, carriage, postage, and packing charges, this is reduced to Rs. 10,538, or in other words, that a net profit of 21 per cent. was realized. It being undesirable that the cost of books of this class should be greater than is absolutely necessary for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred, a new system of pricing has been introduced, which has the advantage of simplifying the accounts and cheapening the issues. The cost of the Depôt

	Copies.
Bhásha Bháskar ...	8,000
Ganit Prakásh ...	8,000
Itihás Timirnáshak ...	8,800
Barnmálá ...	10,660

and expenses will be covered, and that is all. Outstanding balances have been reduced, and the Curator proposes to recall the specimen copies which had been issued to the Deputy Inspectors at my request, by way of bringing the existence of many hitherto to them unknown books to their knowledge. This step will further reduce the credits yet unpaid.

The sub-depôts seem to have worked fairly, but the books do not appear to find extended currency by their means among the general public.

189. The orders of Government prohibiting the purchase by officers of books from Indian publishers has naturally brought more work and correspondence to the Depôt, but a system of yearly requisitions will be introduced by way of lessening the labour. Still the schools will be disadvantageously circumstanced in respect of new books, for it is impossible in a system of yearly indents to include the latest publications. I have to acknowledge the readiness and ability of the Curator in catering for the wants of so extensive a school-area as the North-Western Provinces. Now and again editions are exhausted with unforeseen rapidity, but the most needed books are generally available. I observe with satisfaction that the departmental vernacular examination has caused a run upon the text-books necessary. This undoubtedly indicates that the boys were previously in the habit of neglecting the subjects, and is an evidence of the stimulus to improved teaching which that examination has contributed. As was remarked in a former paragraph, the boys will not procure the books if they can help it, and the requirements of the written examination have now shown them and their teachers the necessity for each boy being in possession of books of his own.

DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

190. At the present writing nearly all the reports have come to hand. The Dehra Doon, Meerut, and Boolundshuhur reports have as yet failed to reach this office, notwithstanding reminders. I hope, however, to be able to send in the usual resumé by the time this report has left the press.

191. Breaches of discipline or disorder have been extremely rare. The Head-master of the Allahabad Zillah School lost his post, though without the stigma of intentional dishonesty or mismanagement. The Deputy Inspector of Goruckpore was, I regret to say, guilty of criminal breach of trust at the expense of his subordinates. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a conviction, owing to the personal and family interest of the accused. The case was defended by several counsel, both before committal and afterwards on appeal to the High Court, and it is due to the ability and intelligence of the Superintendent of the District Police,* with the aid of the Government Advocate, that the charge was fully substantiated. Among minor employés a few changes were necessary, and a few incompetent men discharged. Punishment by fine has been very infrequent.

192. The Inspectors have discharged their arduous duties with assiduity, and Mr. Harrison, Principal of the Central College, has my acknowledgments for the zeal and painstaking which have contributed so much to the initial success and prosperity of the institution, as also for the share he took in the conduct of the departmental vernacular examination. Among Head-masters of Schools, Mr. Dodd of the Bareilly College, Mr. Gordon of the Allahabad School, Pandit Kedar Nath of the Muttra School, and Mr. Budden of the Shahjehanpore School, deserve mention. For literary work, Pandit Luchmi Shankar Misr, M.A., of the Benares College, and Babu Muttra Pershad Misr, Head-master, may be named with cordial approval.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P.

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* This officer was commended by Government for his services.

APPENDIX A.

G. O. No. 1, DATED 14TH JANUARY, 1874.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF SCHOOL COMMITTEES, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

I.—The Collector of the District is *ex-officio* President of the Committee, and one of the Assistant Collectors is *ex-officio* Secretary. Principals of Colleges and Head-masters of Zillah Schools are *ex-officio* Members. Inspectors are *ex-officio* Members in all the Districts of their Circles, and in their absence the Assistant Inspectors may attend the meetings to give advice and vote by proxy. The Deputy Inspector is an *ex-officio* Member in his District. Where Tuhseelee Sub-Committees exist, the Tuhseeldar should be President, and the Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools should attend the meetings.

II.—The functions of the School Committees are as follow, in relation to the various classes of schools according as they are directly under Government, aided by it or unaided.

A.—Schools under direct Government Management.

III.—(1.) Hulkabundee or village schools, supported out of the local cess, are under the administrative care of the School Committees. The appointment of Teachers (which in the case of non-certificated candidates must depend on their passing a test examination of fitness), their promotion, reward, temporary deputation to the normal school, transfer, leave, punishment, and dismissal, rest with the Committee, provided always that all transactions of this nature are recorded at the monthly business meetings, and that a copy is sent to the Inspector for record and confirmation.

(2.) The location of hulkabundee schools belongs to the Committee, but their number cannot be reduced without the Inspector's concurrence, nor added to without previous sanction or inclusion in the Budget: and the course of study approved by the Government cannot be altered without reference to the head of the Department.

(3.) The building and repair of hulkabundee school-houses, and the renting of, or otherwise providing, school accommodation where no school-houses exist, are duties devolving on the School Committee, and the necessary charges should be included by them in the Budget provision.

(4.) The Hulkabundee School Budget should be prepared by the School Committees (at a general meeting to be held in October), and should be submitted through the Inspector to the Director of Public Instruction, whom it must reach by 1st of November. It is to be drawn up in accordance with the rules for expenditure laid down in G. O. No. 159A., dated 14th March, 1873.

(5.) The monthly school bills, salary or contingent, are payable at the Local Treasury under the signature of the Secretary to the Committee; and true copies of all bills thus audited are to be sent to the Inspector for record and for check.

(6.) No expenditure can be passed beyond the sanctioned provision in the Budget, but transfers of amounts under the several heads may be authorized by the Director of Public Instruction. Expenditure from appropriated balances at the disposal of the Committee requires the sanction of Government through the Commissioner of the Division.

IV.—The other classes of direct Government Schools are :—

Tuhseelee and Town Schools	...	Lower and middle.
Zillah ditto	...	Middle and higher.
Female ditto	...	Lower.

With respect to these schools, the functions of the Committee extend to supervision and inspection; and all changes of importance are referred to the Committee for advice and opinion. Boarding-houses attached to zillah schools are under the immediate control of the Committee through the Head-master. The election to zillah scholarships rests in the joint nomination of the Committee and the Inspector. Female schools will only be inspected by the Committee where they are not "purda" schools.

B.—Private Schools aided by Government.

V.—All aided schools, excepted the classes noted in the margin, are under the supervision of the Committee, whose authority extends to the following subjects :—

1. Colleges and schools of the class high A. or B., and schools for Europeans and Eurasians, managed by private individuals or societies.
2 Municipal schools (provided that the managers can, if they choose, place them under the supervision of the Local Educational Committee).

(*a.*)—Applications for aid, or increase to aid, in the terms prescribed by the Grant-in-aid Rules, are to be forwarded to the Director through the Committee, in September, with an expression of their approval or otherwise.

(*b.*)—The continuance of the grant year by year will be decided upon after consideration of the Committee's opinion and the Inspector's report on the instruction. The Committee will report in September of each year whether the conditions of the grant to each school, as to attendance, fee income, and tuitional expenditure, are fulfilled; whether the school continues to be popular and successful, and to supply usefully a real want.

(*c.*)—The monthly grant bills drawn by the managers of aided schools are payable at the Local Treasury on countersignature by the Secretary to the School Committee, who will countersign them, unless the Committee have any good reason to doubt that the conditions, as prescribed on the back of the bill (*i. e.*, those under which the grant-in-aid is assigned), have not been fulfilled during the month. The passed bills are forwarded by the Treasury Officer to the Accountant-General for audit.

(*d.*)—In the case of schools supported partly by local subscriptions and partly by a grant-in-aid, the Committee will have power to appoint,* transfer, dismiss, or punish the teachers, and to prescribe or alter the course of study, provided the general character of a school cannot be changed—*e. g.*, a school which receives a grant as oriental must not be made an Anglo-vernacular school, or *vice versâ*, without the sanction of the Government.

(*e.*)—In respect of aided subscription classes attached to Government schools, the Committee's authority extends to the management of the local funds and the passing of the grant bills, not to the appointment of the teachers or the course of tuition. But countersigning the monthly bills, the collection of subscriptions on which the grant-in-aid depends, as well as the accounts of the tuitional expenditure, will rest with the Committee, and the vouchers showing that the teachers have received their salaries will be laid before the Committee at periodical meetings and passed by them.

(*f.*)—In all cases the connection between these schools and the zillah school should be maintained, and the Head-master should pay them occasional visits of inspection.

(2.) The authority of the Inspector in respect of the aided schools referred to in these orders will be confined to holding a yearly examination in order to test the efficiency of the teaching. His report on the results of his examination will be made to the President of the Local Committee, a copy being sent to the Director of Public Instruction.

(3.) The Committee may invite the co-operation of the Inspector in all matters connected with the appointment of teachers and the course of study, and that officer will give his advice and assistance when thus called upon.

* In the case of Anglo-vernacular schools, as far as possible, no teacher should be appointed to teach English who has not passed the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University.

C.—PRIVATE UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

VI.—The Committee are expected to pay close attention to the condition and status of private unaided schools (of the non-theological class, and above that of Mahajani schools), especially in the chief towns. The object should be to establish friendly relations with the managers, (1) with a view to the improvement of the curriculum and teaching by the adoption of useful subjects and text-books, and for this object grants of books or rewards in money might be given; or (2) where the schools are of a superior character, to induce them to allow their pupils to compete in the Local Annual Vernacular Oriental Examination, conducted by the Central College Board at Allahabad, as a means of connection with the Government system, and of bringing them on the list of aided schools by the Committee's recommendation, or of entitling them to capitation grants or other class of encouragement.

VII.—*Female Schools.*—The School Committee is expected to interest itself in the promotion of female education, wherever private funds can advantageously be supplemented by a Government grant, and by encouraging gentlemen of influence and repute to take the initiative in opening schools in their families or on their estates.

VIII.—A business meeting of the Committee should be held in the first week of each month to audit the accounts and pass bills, and take up all questions of importance.

IX.—In cases in which the orders of the Government are required the Resolutions of the Committee will be communicated through the offices of Collector, Commissioner, and Director of Public Instruction.

X.—The Annual Report of the Committee should be drafted by the Secretary in March, and, after adoption by the Committee, be forwarded through the Commissioner to the Director in April.

XI.—A statistical table in the annexed form is to accompany the Report. In their Report Committees will take up any leading points suggested by it. They will notice specially the distribution of education, and how instruction equally reaches the urban and the rural population; what towns and what rural circles have less or more than their fair share of assistance from the public funds; and what remedies are proposed to equalise the proportion.

Statistical Return of Schools for Native Children in the _____ *District of*

Classification.	Detail of schools.	Number of schools.	Numbers on Roll on the 31st March.				Average daily attendance of the past year.	Income.					Charges.				Remarks.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		Government grant.	Fees.	Subscriptions and donations, private.	Interest on invested endowments.	Total income.	Salaries of Teachers, Superintendents, &c.	Scholarships and prizes.	Servants and contingencies.	Total chages.	
High A. ...	Government Superior Zillah ...																1. Departments of schools count as separate schools in the classification; *e g.*, an Anglo-vernacular school with a separate oriental department is held to be two schools.
	Aided Anglo-vernacular ...																
	Unaided ditto ..																
High B. ...	Government Oriental Zillah ...																
	Aided Oriental ...																
	Unaided ditto ...																
Middle A. ...	Government Inferior Zillah ...																2. High Schools A. teach up to the University matriculation standard. High Schools B teach a corresponding standard without English.
	Aided Anglo-vernacular ...																
	Unaided ditto ...																
Middle B. ...	Government Oriental Zillah ...																3. Middle B. teach up to the standard of the Departmental Vernacular Oriental Examination.
	Tuhseelee and Town (Superior), Hulkabundee (Superior) ...																
	Aided Oriental ...																
	Unaided Oriental ...																
Lower ...	Tuhseelee and Town (Inferior), Hulkabundee (Inferior) ...																4 Unaided oriental or indigenous schools are not to be reckoned unless their average attendance is 0 or over 10.
	Female (Government) ...																
	Female (aided) ...																
	Female (unaided) ...																
	Aided Oriental ...																
	Unaided Oriental ...																
	"Special" ...																
	Total ...																
	Total for previous year ...																

APPENDIX B.

MEMORANDUM.

RESULTS OF THE DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION III. AND I YEAR COLLEGE CLASSES.

EXAMINERS.

English.—J. Sime, Esq., Principal, Delhi College.

Mathematics.—A. H. Pirie, Esq., Canning College.

History and Philosophy.—Rev. R. Hoernle, Jaynarain's College.

Persian.—M. Karim Buksh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jhansie Division.

Sanskrit.—A. E. Gough, Esq, Benares College.

Latin.—R. Griffith, Esq., Principal, Benares College.

3RD YEAR CLASS.

SUBJECTS (1) *English* —Bacon's Essays; Macaulay's Essay on Bacon; Richard II.; Milton's Minor Poems.

(2.) *Mathematics* —Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics; also the (*c*) course in Algebra and Plane Trigonometry.

(3.) *History and Philosophy.*—Elphinstone; Marshman, Vol. II. Hamilton, Vol. I. and Vol II. (part).

(4.) *Persian.*—Vaqâi Niamat Khan Ali, Qasâid-i-Badrchach.

Sanskrit —Raghovansa, ch. 1—9.

Latin.—Sallust's Catiline; Horace Odes iii.

Translations into English from each of the above languages, and translations into each language from the vernaculars, were required. An Essay in English was also set.

REPORTS.—Mr. Sime passes ten out of fourteen candidates, but remarks that the English of most was faulty. He thinks that the majority of the class must improve their English as well as their knowledge of the texts to succeed in the B. A. Examination.

Mr. Pirie notes on each college. (1) *Muir Central College.*—The students showed a sound knowledge of the book-work in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, and solved some of the problems in the latter subject. The Algebra was well done, but no one attempted the Trigonometry. (2) *Bareilly.*—The book-work was good, but the students generally failed in the problems. They did very well in the Higher Algebra and Trigonometry. (3) *Benares* —The students here did the book-work in Dynamics well, but could not manage the problems. Their style of solution is bad, and they substitute long confused proofs for the more elegant demonstrations of the text-books. (4) *Agra.*—One of the students did well in the mixed subjects. The other confined himself to book-work.

Dr. Hoernle considers the attainments of the pupils at the various colleges nearly equal. He expresses no opinion on the merits or demerits of the students individually.

The Examiner in Persian reports that only one student distinguished himself, *viz.*, Abul Hasan of Bareilly, and Debi Pershad. The others were unable to understand their authors, and their attempts at translation into Persian betrayed incapacity. Abdul Aziz of Benares was not examined, but received an estimate mark on the report of the Principal. M. Karim Buksh considers that the *Qasâid-i-Badrchach* is not a suitable text-book for examination.

Mr. Gough reports in high terms of the Sanskrit scholars. They have, he says, been trained with great care in translation from and into Sanskrit, and have a familiar and precise knowledge of Sanskrit Grammar.

Of the two students who took up Latin, Mr. Griffith remarks that their progress is satisfactory. Baleshwar Pershad was able to translate easy English correctly, and sent in a good version of a letter of Pliny, unseen before. Both seem to have studied the text-books carefully.

MARK LIST.—A list of the marks assigned is given in full below for reference. I observe pass marks are not obtained by Gaya Pershad of Bareilly in History, and by Riazuddin of the same college in Mathematics. The whole class should endeavour to extend their English reading, and should be constantly examined on paper in parts of the course, and occasionally in the whole. In Mathematics, those who have no original talent should master the book-work and explanatory portions, so as to express themselves tersely and clearly ; and the Benares students will understand that quality not quantity is looked for.

The History and Philosophy seem to have been studied successfully so far, but nearly every student fails to obtain half marks in tolerably easy papers, and none can count on passing at the end of the year without increased application. The Bareilly students, who have been convicted of shortcomings in Persian, have hard work before them, but need not be discouraged if they determine to overcome the real difficulties, and carefully revise the subjects during the year. Abul Hasan, Abdul Aziz, Debi Pershad, I. David, and Baleshwar Pershad have all done well, and taken as a whole, it is evident that the class has spent the sessions of 1873 with diligence.

No.	Names.	College.	English Literature.	Mixed Mathematics.	Alternative Subjects.			Second Language.			Translation from Vernacular.	English Essay.	Total.	Per cent.
					Philosophy.	History.	Pure Mathematics.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.				
		F. M.	100	100	50	50	50	200	200	200	50	50	600	
1	Abul Hasan ...	Bareilly ...	38	58	...	20	22	148	...	...	18	16	326	53 6
2	Abdul Aziz ...	Benares ...	34	31	20	19	...	140	...	...	43	24	311	51 8
3	Debi Pershad ...	Bareilly ...	33	44	...	15	32	132	...	...	29	18	303	50·5
4	Ismael David ...	Benares ...	55	40	26	22	..	...	...	86	44	26	299	49·8
5	Baleshwar Pershad,	Ditto ...	45	48	...	19	21	...	...	99	35	29	297	49·5
6	Govind Moreshwar,	Allahabad,	29	35	...	12	17	...	124	...	24	19	260	45
7	Nund Lal Dube ...	Ditto ...	27	52	...	19	18	...	103	...	14	23	256	42·6
8	Gunga Singh ...	Ditto ...	36	46	...	26	15	...	94	...	14	24	255	42 5
9	Riazuddin ...	Bareilly ...	45	20	21	26	...	105	...	..	13	22	252	42
10	Gunga Pershad ...	Ditto ...	31	31	...	18	16	93	...	...	24	17	230	38 3
11	Bisheshwar Pande,	Benares ...	26	29	15	18	...	...	109	...	12	16	225	37·5
12	Gaya Pershad ...	Bareilly ...	29	41	...	11	33	67	...	...	24	16	221	36 8
	Shiam Soonder Lal,	Agra * ...	46	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
	Chunni Lal ...	Ditto * ...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...

1ST YEAR CLASS.

SUBJECTS. *English.*—Lay of the Last Minstrel and selected Essays from the Guardian, Tatler, and Idler.

Mathematics.— Arithmetic and Algebra, F. A. course, Euclid, Books 1—VI. and XI. to prop. 21. Plane Trigonometry.

History.—Taylor's Manual of Ancient History.

Philosophy.—Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers, or Reid's Inquiry.

Arabic.—F. A. course.

Persian.—Sikandar-nama—Sih-Nasri Zuhuri.

Sanskrit.—Kumara Sambhava.

Translation from the Vernacular in three languages; and Translations from the Vernaculars into English and an English Essay were also set.

* These students took up the B. alternative course, which substitutes Physical Science for the alternative subjects in the A. course, and omits the second language.

REPORTS.—Mr. Sime states that "the special defect was bad English," and that several of the essays were good. He remarks that the same foolish and mistaken interpretations of passages were given by several students, and suspects the use of some common "key." All failed in the analysis.

Mr. Pirie comments on each College as follows:

(1) *Muir Central.*—All the papers give evidence of careful preparation combined with practice in working out examination papers. Lal Bahadur sent in the best paper in Arithmetic and Algebra, and his mark total indicates a very high degree of merit. (2) *Bareilly.*—As good a class as any Professor could wish to have. One, Bahadur Singh, is distinguished for incapacity. (3) *Benares*, as in the senior class so in this; the students fail to improve upon the text-books. Two of them fail badly.—(4) *Agra.* The majority of the class did well in book-work. One, Lal Man, failed utterly; and others seem to have wasted their time in answering imaginary questions. The best answers in Philosophy (Reid) came from the Benares College, and Ashraf Ali marks high. Lal Bahadur, Muir Central College, is conspicuously the best in History.

Dr. Hoernle remarking on the fact that all the colleges except Benares took up Abercrombie, says that this circumstance should be taken in account in estimating the relative value of the results, because Reid's work does not lend itself so easily as Abercrombie's to mastery by a mere effort of memory. Most of the answers in Abercrombie exhibited a close verbal agreement and were evidently transcripts of a common abridgement. Of four students who fairly mastered their author, three belong to Benares, and are the only Mahomedans in the Benares Class. The logical question in the paper on Abercrombie was considered not set.

Only three students took up Arabic, *viz.*, Guru Pershad, Allahabad, and Amjad Ali and Ashraf Ali of Benares. They did well, Amjad Ali remarkably so. His translation from Urdu into Arabic Prose and Poetry is much commended by Moulvie Karim Bukhsh. Guru Pershad is very highly praised also for his accurate grammatical knowledge, and the Examiner was evidently unprepared to find so good a scholar in a Hindu student.

Thirty-three students were examined in Persian, and two only failed to gain quarter marks. Akbar Ali, Agra; Shivasehai, Benares; and Gaya Pershad, Allahabad, were the three best. Buldeo Pershad, Bareilly, is grossly deficient. Of eleven who gained over half marks five are Mahomedans, but none can compare with Akbar Ali, whose answers were admirable. The Bareilly students, as a rule, failed to translate properly into Persian, and thus betrayed radical ignorance of the language. In fact it appears to be too much the practice in this college to get up enough Persian for a pass without caring to know the language well.

Twenty-two students took up Sanskrit, those from Benares being the best prepared. Maya Shankar receives special praise from Mr. Gough, who considers him the most promising Sanskrit scholar in the college departments. The students of this class should pay more attention to *Sandhi.* The one Bareilly and two Ajmere students show a good knowlege of the accidence of the language. The Agra pupils are wanting in precision and show ignorance of grammar; but Mr. Gough in speaking of the collected class considers that there is evidence of work on the part of teachers and learners. He remarks that the transliteration of proper names needs more careful attention.

The translations of this class are an improvement on those of last year, but freedom combined with exactness and idiom is not yet attained.

RESULTS.—I subjoin below a classification of the students in three divisions, who passed in all subjects. Lal Bahadur, Allahabad, is *facile princeps*, and has the first division to himself, but several of his class-fellows deserve praise for having worked up their subjects uniformly well. A slight increase has been caused in the Mathematical marks in some cases both in this and the upper class, by striking out the decimals. Students who failed to obtain quarter marks in translation or essay only are not excluded. Many of those whose names do not appear have gained good total marks, and I am sorry to have to exclude Ashraf Ali and Amjad Ali of Benares, and Monohur Lal of Bareilly, for failure in English.

Abstract of Results.

Colleges.	Number of students.	Number passed.				Failed in					Remarks.
		1st.	2nd	3rd.	Total.	English.	Mathematics.	History and Philosophy	2nd Language.	Total.	
Muir Central,	9	1	2	3	6	3	1	...	...	4	From this it appears that 21 per cent of the number of papers sent up to four Examiners failed to gain quarter marks, and that the English proved the most difficult test
Bareilly ...	15	...	1	6	7	7	1	2	1	11	
Benares ...	14	...	...	4	4	6	3	5	...	14	
Agra ...	13	...	1	6	7	4	3	1	..	8	
Ajmere ...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	
St. John's ...	5	...	...	...	0	4	4	3	1	12	
Total ...	58	1	4	20	25	25	13	11	2	51	

List in order of Merit of the Students who passed in all subjects.

No.	Name.	College.	Per cent	Remarks.
	1st Division.			
1	Lal Bahadur	Muir Central	64 5	
	2nd Division			
2	Gaya Pershad	Muir Central	58 3	
3	Guru Pershad	Ditto	52 6	
4	Akber Ali	Agra	50 6	
5	Gopal Dutt	Bareilly	46 5	
	3rd Division.			
6	Farid-ud-din	Bareilly	42 6	
7	Umrao Singh	Ditto	40	
8	Jagannath	Ditto	39 8	
9	Raghunath Prasad... ...	Muir Central	39 6	
	Todur Mull	Agra	39 6	
11	Chuttu Lal	Ajmere	39 5	
12	Sohan Lal	Agra	39 3	
	Ram Narain Singh	Benares	39 3	
14	Chandi Prasad	Ditto	39 1	
15	Kuli Ram	Agra	38 6	
16	Ram Lal	Ditto	38 3	
17	Raghunandan Prasad ...	Benares	37 8	
18	Sanwar Das	Muir Central	37	
19	Nihal Chandra	Benares	36 8	
20	Dammi Lal	Agra	35 6	
21	Raghubir Singh	Muir Central	35 3	
22	Barkat Ullah	Bareilly	34 6	
23	Murli Dhar	Ditto	33 8	
24	Badri Prasad	Ditto	29 5	
25	Dindial	Agra	21·5	

F. A. EXAMINATION, 1873.

List of Students who passed in the North-Western Provinces.

No	Name.	Place of Education.	Marks.	Remarks.
	1st Division.			
1	E. Ryan	*St Peter's, Agra*	293	Stood 6th on the general list C. V.
2	Purma Nund	Government College, Agra ...	274	Stood 10th
3	Dharma Nund	Ditto ditto Bareilly ...	273	„ 11th.
4	Ram Shunkar	Ditto ditto Benares ...	257	„ 25th.
	Nizam-ud-din Hosein ...	Muir Central College ...	257	„ 25th.
6	Doorga Churn Baudhyapadhya,	Ditto ditto ...	256	„ 28th.
7	Bukhtower Lall	Government College, Bareilly ...	254	„ 31st.
	2nd Division			
8	J Macarthy	*St Peter's, Agra*	249	
9	Kunj Beharee Lall... ...	Muir Central College ...	247	
10	Kedar Nath Bannerji ...	Government College, Benares ...	239	
11	T Nolan	*St Peter's, Agra*	235	
12	Ruza Hosein	Government College, Bareilly ...	226	
13	Abdullah Khan	*London Mission School, Mirzapore,*	224	
14	Ram Avatar Pande ...	*Ditto ditto ditto* ...	221	
15	Hari Poorno	Muir Central College ...	218	
16	Ishri Pershad	Government College, Bareilly ...	216	
17	Bireshwar Sen	*Jaynarain's, Benares* ...	214	
18	Umar Shunkar	Government College, Benares ...	213	
	Nagendro Nath	Ditto ditto ditto ...	213	
20	Mewa Ram	Ditto ditto Bareilly ...	212	
21	Madho Prasad	Ditto ditto Benares ...	210	
22	F. Cleophas	*St John's, Agra*	207	
23	Baij Nath	Government College, Bareilly ...	205	
24	Moti Lall	*St John's Agra*	204	
25	Rajjan Lall	Government College, Agra ...	202	
26	E. Wainwright	*St. John's, Agra*	200	
	3rd Division.			
27	Basant Kumar	Government College, Benares ...	199	
28	Shankar Dial	Ditto ditto, Agra ...	198	
29	Moti Lall	Ditto ditto, ditto ...	195	
30	Kashi Ram	Ditto ditto, Bareilly ...	194	
31	Kamala Prasad	Muir Central College ...	193	
32	Muttra Prasad Roy ...	Government College, Benares ...	190	
33	Bhavani Chaudra	Ditto ditto, Agra ...	187	
34	Tula Ram Sukla	Ditto ditto, ditto ...	183	
35	Ram Narain Tiwari ...	*Christ Church School, Cawnpore,*	176	
36	Gaya Pershad	Government College, Agra ...	171	
37	Ram Churn	*Christ Church School, Cawnpore,*	164	

ABSTRACT RESULTS OF F. A. EXAMINATION, 1873.

North-Western Provinces.

Institutions.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.			
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
(1)—*Government.*					
Muir Central College ...	7	2	2	1	5
Benares ditto ...	12	1	4	2	7
Agra ditto ...	10	1	1	5	7
Bareilly ditto ...	8	2	4	1	7
Total ...	37	6	11	9	26
(2)—*Aided.*					
Jaynarain's College ...	5	...	1	...	1
St John's ditto	4	...	3	...	3
Victoria ditto	2	...	...	...	0
St. Peter's ditto	4	1	2	...	3
London Mission School, Mirzapore ...	3	...	2	...	2
Christ Church School, Cawnpore,	5	...	...	2	2
Total ...	23	1	8	2	11
Grand Total ...	60	7	19	11	37

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1873.

Abstract Results for Institutions, North-Western Provinces.

Institutions.	Number of candidates.	Passed. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	
(1)—*Government.*						
Benares College	25	4	12	4	20	
Agra ditto	8	1	2	2	5	
Bareilly ditto	21	2	14	3	19	
Etawah School	6	1	2	1	4	
Allahabad ditto	13	2	4	4	10	
Allygurh ditto	5	...	2	...	2	
Moradabad ditto	5	...	1	...	1	
Cawnpore ditto	2	...	1	...	1	
Muttra ditto	4	..	3	...	3	
Budaon ditto	1	...	1	...	1	
Mirzapore ditto	5	...	...	...	0	
Total ...	95	10	42	14	66	
(2.)—*Aided.*						
Jaynarain's College	5	...	...	...	0	
St John's, Agra	9	...	2	3	5	
Victoria College, Agra	1	...	...	...	0	
L. M Institution, Benares	8	1	...	2	3	
Ditto Almora	1	1	...	...	1	
Ditto Mirzapore	3	...	...	1	1	
C M S., Allahabad	15	...	1	3	4	
Ditto Azimgurh	2	...	...	...	.	
Ditto Jounpore	1	...	...	...	0	
Ditto Ghazeepore... ...	4	...	...	...	0	
Ditto Meerut	2	...	...	...	0	
Bengalitolah, Benares	8	1	...	1	2	
Victoria School, Ghazeepore	4	...	1	3	4	
A. P. M., Furruckabad ...	1	...	...	...	0	
Ditto Seharunpore ...	3	...	...	...	0	
A M. E. M. Moradabad	3	...	...	1	1	
Ditto Shahjehanpore ...	1	...	...	...	0	
St. Peter's, Agra	5	1	2	...	3	For Europeans.
Total ...	76	4	6	14	24	
(3)—*Unaided.*						
Mussoorie School	3	2	1	...	3	For Europeans.
St. George's, Mussoorie	2	...	2	...	2	Ditto.
Lind Cottage Academy, Mussoorie ...	5	...	1	...	1	Ditto.
Hampton Court, Mussoorie	1	1	...	...	1	Ditto.
A P. M., Allahabad	5	...	...	...	0	
Private School	1	...	...	...	0	
Total ...	17	3	4	...	7	
1873. Grand Total ...	188	17	52	28	97	
1872 ...	164	20	57	13	90	

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1873.

List of the Students who passed in the 1st Division.

No	Name.	Place of Education.	Marks.	Remarks
1	A. H. Anthony ...	*Mussoorie School* ...	270	
2	Mohendro Nath Dutt ...	*L. M Institution, Benares* ...	247	
3	Balmokund	Government College, Agra ...	235	
4	J. Kennedy	*St. Peter's, Agra* ...	232	
5	Luchman Das ...	Government College, Bareilly ...	231	
	Chajju Mull	Allahabad Zillah School ...	231	
7	Parshottam Das ...	Etawah Zillah School ...	228	
8	Sanjivan Lal	Government College, Benares ...	219	
9	F J. Raynor	*Mussoorie School* ...	218	
10	H. M Sells	*Hampton Court School Mussoorie* ...	215	
11	Sevak Ram	Government College, Benares ...	211	
12	Ralkrishna Moltra ...	Allahabad Zillah School ...	210	
13	Nanak Chand ...	Government College, Benares ...	209	
14	Ali Mahomed Khan ...	Ditto, Bareilly ...	207	
15	Budri Nath Chowdhri ...	Ditto, Benares ...	204	
16	Gungee Sah	*L. M. Institution, Almorah* ...	203	
17	Abhi Charn Sanyal ...	*Bengalitolah, Benares* ...	200	

M. KEMPSON.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, 1873.

Results for the 2nd School Class.

EXAMINERS. *English.*—Mr. G. Aberigh Mackay, Assistant Professor, Delhi College.

Mathematics.—Babu Piary Mohan Biswas, M.A., Professor, Bareilly College.

History and Geography.—Mr. C. R Casaubon, H. M. Normal School, Meerut.

Arabic and Persian.—Moulvie Nisar Ali Beg.

Sanskrit.—Pandit Gayadutt, Anglo-Sanskrit Professor, Benares College.

SUBJECTS. *English.*—General knowledge of the Language

Mathematics.—Arithmetic; Algebra to Quadratic Equations; Euclid Books 1—4.

History. } Subjects of the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.
Geography, }

Arabic. }
Persian. } Ditto ditto ditto.
Sanskrit. }

The abstract of results, which will be found below, shows a general improvement on last year. Fifty more boys were examined, and 20 per cent. passed in all subjects; whereas last year the number of passed boys was between 16 and 17 per cent. only. Three boys also gain over 60 marks per cent., whereas none reached that standard last year. Again, last year nearly 43 per cent. of the papers sent in, in all subjects, were unworthy to obtain quarter marks, but this year only 29 per cent. were rejected. This shows an improvement in the general teaching. Another feature of additional interest in the examination of 1873 is that the inquiry into the proficiency of the pupils in English was not based upon text-books. General questions relating to the structure and idiom of the language were asked, and these questions were by no means easy, and yet only one-third of the boys failed, whereas in 1872, 67 per cent. were unworthy. The Examiner's remarks, which are given in full below, deserve close attention, because they contain hints of value to all concerned. I remark, lastly, that the second languages taken up this year were classical languages only, and that no boy took up the vernaculars. The importance of this depends upon the fact that the vernaculars are not allowed to be taken up in the F. A. Examination, and the students who proceed to that examination will have had a longer course of training in the languages prescribed.

Among the colleges Bareilly has the best taught class all round. Half the boys passed and only 16 papers were rejected out of 135. The Benares class fails badly in Mathematics, and the teachers in charge will no doubt be called to account by the Principal. The class appears to contain pupils who have no chance whatever of success in the next Entrance Examination. Among the zillah schools Allygurh does the best, and Cawnpore deserves credit for passing in English without a break-down. The Allahabad, Mirzapore, Shahjehanpore and Budaon Schools do not reckon a single passed student. All fail in one or another subject. There is no accounting for this, except by the bad early grounding of the pupils, and want of life and energy in teaching, coupled to some extent with the self-sufficiency of the boys, which has often struck me in examining schools of this class, and probably aris from the absence of upper classes containing youths of superior ation. ments. .e month and the year in

REPORTS. *English*—Mr. Mackay's useful remarks are given *in extenso;* and it will be observed that though he acknowledges that the question papers did not seem to suit the students, and that questions were set upon topics which they had evidently not heard of before, he points out that inability to write single English correctly, was too common, that gross solecisms were frequent, and that the spelling was often so bad as to suggest that a habit of mispronouncing words was allowed to go on uncorrected from day to day.

He writes:—"This is the first occasion on which an attempt has been made to test, without the aid of a text-book, the general proficiency of a class in the English language; and as the natural consequence of such an experiment, the papers set have not quite fitted the examinees. If I may be permitted to make use of a metaphor, my paper sits somewhat loosely on the second class. A general review of the results, however, affording material for a comparison between the various schools satisfies, nevertheless, the main requirement of a departmental examination.

"I now proceed to give, in the order observed in your Circular, the marks obtained by the boys in the various schools throughout the North-Western Provinces.

"AGRA COLLEGE.—This class, though a failure, is better than that of the Benares College. One boy, at least, was up to the mark. The characteristic defect, beyond general ignorance of the subject, is bad spelling. In some cases, it suggests the idea that the boys' pronunciation is not corrected. For example, the number of boys spell Addison 'Addition,' 'Uddition,' 'Addicsion,' and so on, and the words 'Scoot' and 'Britin' occur. In perusing these papers we find that 'Shakespear, though an eminent poet, was unable to speak a single sentence correctly;' and that 'Shakespear wrote perhaps more than 1,000 plays.' Beyond this nothing appears to be known about the illustrious bard. The average of marks gained is about 29.

"BAREILLY.—This is a decidedly good class. Budri Dutt is the first boy in this year in the North-West, and Sri Krishn stands second. Average number of marks about 41.

"BENARES.—The class has failed in the morning paper in a manner altogether inexcusable. Utter ignorance of the history and philological position of the language, of the lives and works of its greatest masters, and, above all, a total inability to write the simplest English sentence without committing gross solecisms can only be attributed to inefficient instruction. The spelling of this class is disgraceful, and no regard whatever has been paid to punctuation. The only explanation of the failure that can be given is that the class was an unwieldy one. If half the boys had been left in the third class, perhaps the other moiety would have done better. The average number of marks out of the total of 100 was a little more than 27.

"AJMERE.—A fair class, judged by the afternoon paper, but sadly deficient in composition and general knowledge of English. The average number of marks about 39.

"ETAWAH.—It is somewhat singular that nearly every boy in this class asserted that the English language belonged to the 'Cymric Family.' The average number of marks is about 28.

1.
16
17

AHABAD.—This school is the worst I have examined. I question whether another ' will enable any of these boys to come up to the entrance

standard. Their ignorance is so generally diffused that it is impossible to say wherein it chiefly lies The average is little more than 22.

" ALLYGURH.—A bad class. The average 24.

" MORADABAD.—Questions 1 and 2 in the morning paper were hardly attempted, and the whole class failed utterly in question 4. Writing and spelling extremely careless. Average about 21.

" MIRZAPORE.—The marks gained by this class were chiefly for correct answers to such grammatical questions as can be committed to memory. None of the boys exhibited any real knowledge of the language. The average was about 26.

" CAWNPORE.—This class presents the best average (about 43). It affords evidences of careful teaching.

" MUTTRA.—This is a fair class. Still, the last three boys are far below the mark : and the spelling of the whole is peculiarly bad. I find such monstrosities as 'irrashonal,' 'ceries,' 'elegory,' 'eleteration,' 'charrells,' 'exhault.' I attribute this, in great measure, to mispronunciation being allowed to go uncorrected. A peculiar dialect of English is being gradually formed owing to this—a dialect which is hardly intelligible to any one who is not in constant contact with English-speaking natives. I heard the Archdeacon of Calcutta remark, after hearing some boys read English in the entrance class of the Bareilly College, that he could hardly catch a word that was being spoken. Perhaps it is not out of place to remark here that it seems to me exceedingly desirable, in view of the extraordinary English one hears spoken by undergraduates, and even graduates of the Calcutta University, to establish a *vivâ voce* test as part of the entrance examination. The average number of marks gained by this class is 33.

" SHAHJEHANPORE.—Average about 26.

The four last boys ought not to have been sent up. Indeed, they ought not to be in a second class at all.

" BUDAON.—It would not be unreasonable to expect a great deal more from so small a class. These boys must enjoy all the advantages of private tuition.

" GENERAL REMARKS.—We find, then, that boys in the second class are at present *rarely* able to understand a simple passage of English prose or poetry which they have not seen, or prepared beforehand, and certainly *never* able to express correctly the meaning. They are deficient in the elements of composition, unable to spell, to punctuate, or to arrange idiomatically their words. It would seem that too little attention is paid to this, and too much time spent in puzzling over difficult passages of classical English. It is evident that this is the case from the ambitious style which is universal. Large words derived from the Greek and Latin are used in place of simple Saxon, and heavy elaborate constructions instead of short sentences. The fifth question of the morning paper contained a few of the vulgarest errors to be corrected ; but out of some 190 boys not one was able to correct them all, a few were able to correct more than two or three. When a boy cannot correct such an expression as 'He speaks as he was angry,' it seems absurd that he should be allowed to enter the highest form of a school in which English is the chief classic.

"A great deal of time is wasted in getting up useless information. Many boys, for example, knew the day of the month and the year in

which Goldsmith's publications appeared, while they had never heard of Shakspeare and Milton. One boy, who did well otherwise, said that Shakspeare was the author of the *Edinburgh Review*. A few hours would be sufficient to give these classes an intelligent idea of the relative positions of the great Masters of our language, and to remove the impression that the only English books worth knowing anything about are *The Bee*, *The Spectator*, and Johnson's Dictionary. Nor would an hour be wasted in giving a brief sketch of the philological position of the English language. It is a subject of some interest to boys who study Sanskrit or the *Bhasha*. It reflects little credit on teacher or pupil that many boys gave as a reply to the question 'To what family does the English language belong?' 'The English family.' One boy said it belonged to the family of Brunswick, another said it owed its origin to the *Magna Charta*, another that it belonged to the family of Henry II.! This is a trifle, however. The crying defect seems to be, that while attempting to show their pupils the upper stories of the language, the masters have too often forgotten the foundation."

Mathematics.—Baboo Piary Mohun remarks that "the average of the class is 22·8, which cannot be considered favourable, as the questions set were in no way difficult. Manik Chand of Benares gets the highest number of marks on the whole, and Roshan Lal of Agra stands first in Euclid, whereas in Arithmetic and Algebra he is not so good. The Etawah second class is the best in the North-Western Provinces, getting the high average of 36·23, and only one boy failing to obtain 25 per cent. In Arithmetic and Algebra many did not try the Algebra portion, but the papers in general were neat with the following exceptions :—Allahabad Zillah School, Mirzapore, Muttra, Shahjehanpore, Budaon and Futtehpore. In Euclid, several boys, especially of the zillah schools, used the phrase "Square of" instead of "Square on," and many wrote out the enunciations of the propositions asked. Only Agra, Etawah and Allygurh boys sent neat papers in this subject. Of the others the papers were in general untidy." I regret to observe that this Examiner suspects one of the Benares students of unfairness.

History and Geography.—The Examiner notices that out of 181 boys examined nearly 46 per cent. obtained half marks and over, 26 per cent. less than half marks and over one-third, and 28 per cent. less than one-third of full marks in History. All the Ajmere quota obtained half marks, and no other school was so successful. The best history paper was by Ali Mahomed of the Agra College, and the second also belongs to that institution. Good papers were contributed by individual students at the Bareilly and Ajmere Colleges, and at the Moradabad and Etawah Schools. As a rule, the Examiner received the fullest answers from the students of the Agra, Bareilly and Ajmere Colleges, and the Etawah School. Those portions of the subject which related to the events recorded were generally more thoroughly got up than those which related to the social condition of a people. Three students of the Futtehpore School gave their answers almost word for word from the text-book, which they had apparently committed to memory.

The Geography papers of the Agra College were the fullest, but the boys of Bareilly, Ajmere and Benares Colleges, the Etawah, Cawnpore, Muttra, Allahabad, Futtehpore, Moradabad and Shahjehanpore Zillah Schools, and the Shahjehanpore Orphanage, have also given full answers. The best Geography papers are those of Gur Buksh Roy and Ali

Mahomed of the Agra College, Hazaree Lal of Cawnpore, Debi Pershad of Etawah and Shib Charan of Muttra.

The boys have in general failed in those portions of the subject which are connected with Physical Geography. On the whole the Geography has been fairly got up.

Arabic and Persian.—Only four boys took up Arabic, against 109 who took up Persian; and considering that 21 boys in the class are Mahomedans, I am of opinion that the Principals and Head-masters should offer more encouragement to the study of Arabic. Of the four boys who entered for Arabic, Abdurrahim and Abdul Hakim of the Mirzapore School exhibit a high degree of proficiency, and with a little more careful study will attain a sound knowledge of the language. The knowledge of Persian shown by boys from the southern districts is decidedly inferior to that displayed by the schools of Rohilkhund and the upper Doab; but it must be noticed that Bareilly does not do well. Many boys at this college, and also at the majority of the schools, do not know enough Persian to take up the subjects set. They have probably risen to the 2nd class according to their acquaintance with English. It would be wise in this case to keep them back for further study of the second language. The failures to obtain quarter marks are, however, not very numerous, and this fact coupled with the Examiner's comments shows that the general sum of marks is rather too high to be a good indication of proficiency.

Sanskrit.—Speaking generally, Pandit Gayadutt observes that the boys have not only read their text-books diligently but have profited by them. Their exercises in Sanskrit translation are a proof of this. Last year very few boys could compose even four or five easy sentences, whereas this year many boys were able to render correctly fifteen or twenty sentences. The class contains many boys who promise to become good scholars. Roghubir Sinha of Benares, Ram Ruttun of Cawnpore, and Ram Lagan Misr of Benares did the best. Brahma Nand of Ajmere stands fourth.

Translation from the Vernacular into English. I am glad to notice an improvement on last year, but there is a strange absence of common sense in too many papers. The common word for "wolf" was rendered "sheep" by several, and "tiger" "lion," "bear," &c., were equally common renderings. The name Mynpoori was a puzzle. Numbers of boys left out "Myn," and thought "poori" was the name of an animal. No single paper was free from bad blunders, and though exercises in translation have been more frequently given than heretofore, it seems to me that the exercises have been corrected by, or left to the correction of, inferior teachers in too many cases. The colleges have a great advantage over some of the zillah schools in having European masters. The spelling has decidedly improved, but punctuation is neglected, especially at Benares, where the boys seem to be in a hurry, and probably send up their papers before the time from a conceited belief in their correctness, or from supposing that an easy passage is necessarily easy to translate idiomatically.

RESULTS.—I append an abstract of the results for the fifteen schools who sent up examinees from the 2nd School Class, and also a list in order of merit of the 36 boys who passed in all subjects:—

2ND SCHOOL CLASS.

ABSTRACT OF RESULTS.

Departmental Examination, 1873.

School.	Number of boys examined.	Number passed.				Failed in					
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	English.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	2nd Language.	Translation.	Total.
Agra	18	1	5	...	6	7	6	1	1	6	21
Bareilly	27	2	4	7	13	2	8	...	4	2	16
Benares	45	...	2	5	7	14	25	4	8	13	64
Ajmere	6	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	...	2	6
Etawah	9	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	4	3	11
Allahabad	12	...	...	...	0	6	7	...	4	5	22
Allygurh	8	...	...	3	3	5	4	...	1	1	11
Moradabad	10	...	1	1	1	8	8	3	1	3	23
Mirzapore	8	...	...	...	0	3	5	4	2	4	18
Cawnpore	6	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	1	4	9
Muttra	6	...	...	1	1	2	5	1	2	2	12
Shahjehanpore	9	...	...	...	0	4	9	...	2	7	22
Budaon	2	...	...	...	0	2	1	...	...	...	3
Futtehpore	7	...	1	...	1	2	6	...	1	4	13
*Shahjehanpore Orphanage.**	8	...	...	...	0	2	6	...	6	1	15
Total ...	181	3	15	18	36	60	99	13	37	57	266
Total 1872 ...	131	...	10	12	22	88	47	76	29	41	281

2ND SCHOOL CLASS.

Boys examined and passed Departmental Examination, 1873.

No.	Name.	School.	Mark.	Remarks.
	1st Division.			
1	Budri Dutt	Bareilly	66·72	
2	Iqtidar-uddin	Ditto	63	
3	Roshan Lal	Agra	62·36	
	2nd Division.			
4	Tula Ram	Bareilly	59·9	
5	Atma Ram	Ditto	54·81	
6	Shiva Persada	Ajmere	54·72	
7	Gopal Lal	Futtehpore	54·18	
8	Qutb-uddin	Bareilly	53·90	
9	Ali Mohamed	Agra	52·18	
10	Rahat Ali	Moradabad	51·63	
11	Kalyan Singh	Agra	51·27	
12	Sri Krishna	Bareilly	50·40	
13	Lukshmi Chandra	Agra	50	
14	Gurbuksh Rai	Ditto	48·9	
15	Debi Pershad	Etawah	47·81	
16	Behari Lal	Agra	46 9	
17	Jageshwar Dube	Benares	46 72	
18	Vendeshwari Pershad, I. ...	Ditto	46	
	3rd Division.			
19	Madan Singh	Bareilly	43·45	
20	Shib Narain...	Ditto	43·09	
21	Bisheshwar Pershad	Benares	42 72	
22	Benarsi Das	Bareilly	42 63	
23	{ Bhagwan Chund	Ditto	41 09	
	{ Shiva Charn	Muttra	41·09	
25	Luchman Prasad	Cawnpore	40·90	
26	Jwala Dutt	Bareilly	40·72	
27	{ Ram Sehai	Ditto	39 81	
	{ Mahadeo Pande	Benares	39·81	
	{ Bhajan Lal	Allygurh	39·81	
	{ Ajodhi Nath	Ajmere	39 81	
31	Piaray Lal, I.	Allygurh	38·18	
32	Hubdar Sinha	Benares	37·27	
33	Rajkumar	Ditto	35·18	
34	Nund Kumar	Allygurh	34·54	
35	Jay Karan	Benares	34·09	
36	Bhola Nath	Bareilly	30·18	

* Aided School.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION, 1873.

3RD SCHOOL CLASS.

EXAMINERS. *English.*—Mr. W. Bonnaud.

Mathematics.—Baboo Piary Mohan Biswas, M.A.

History and Geography.—Mr. C. R. Casabon.

Arabic and Persian.—Moulvie Nisar Ali Beg.

Sanskrit.—Pandit Gaya Dutt.

SUBJECTS. *English.*—General Knowledge of the Language.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic to end of decimals; Algebra to evolution; Euclid, Books I., II., with riders.

History and Geography—Landmarks of History; Europe and Asia.

Arabic.—Mufid-ut-talibin; Sarf Mir. Sarf Nahw.

Persian.—Iqd-i-Gul; Qavâid-i-Farsi.

Sanskrit.—Rijupath III.; Upakramanika.

REPORTS.—Mr. Bonnaud's report, which is full and perspicuous, deserves the attention of the teaching staff, and the following abstract, interspersed with my own remarks, contains the gist of what he says regarding the general proficiency. His particular comments upon each school accompany in MS.

The Examiner was careful to avoid questions beyond the average capacity of well-taught boys, and making allowance for the altered and exceptional conditions of the examination in English, he is of opinion that the results are less satisfactory than they ought to be, and indicate bad teaching in the lower forms. Here he is undoubtedly correct, and my orders of last year on the subject of the inaptitude and indolence of many of the under teachers are borne out as much by what he says as by the results of the examination to which I have subjected them. A bad 3rd class proves bad teaching in the 4th and lower forms, for as a rule the boys themselves are willing enough to learn, indeed so willing—that it is difficult to make them unlearn what they have once received from an incompetent tutor. Mr. Bonnaud seems to me to give ample indulgence to the teachers for the difficulties under which they laboured from having to abandon the old system of getting up a text-book. The novelty was distasteful as such, and to be called upon for fresh thought and energy was evidently disagreeable, with certain honourable exceptions, and hence the general result is not satisfactory. More than half the boys failed in English. The first and chief reason is that their grounding in the lower forms was bad, and the second is that the teachers in charge failed to meet the extra demand on their time and energy. Time, however, must be allowed to mature the experience of the teachers under the new order of things, and these remarks may be taken less in the light of a censure, so far as the head teachers are concerned, than as an encouragement to earnest effort to redeem short comings. The change is one which will produce much benefit to all if it is honestly worked, and I shall assist teachers as far as possible by keeping, as this year, the name of the Examiner a secret till the day of examination, and thus avoid any attempt at special preparation to suit the fancies of one man. The object is to teach correct idiom, grammatical accuracy, orthography, punctuation, clear enunciation, and a knowledge of words. Every pupil must learn to think for himself and rely on his own knowledge rather than upon that of his teacher or class-fellows. Usually I

observe that the lowest boys of a class are not expected to answer questions, and rarely attempt it. The teacher apologises for them as stupid or constantly absent, but the habit of never answering questions leads them to exercise no effort of thought, and makes them think a day's absence is of no importance. Thus the level of the class is dragged down, and one or two quick head boys is all the teacher has to show.

Looking to the questions actually set, it is easy to see that miscarriages in such questions as I., III., and V. of the morning, and I., II., III., IV. and VIII. of the afternoon paper turn upon the extent of a boy's reading, but the other questions depend upon a knowledge of parsing, grammatical structure, analysis, &c., and no good teacher can neglect those. Yet out of 262 examinees not a single boy gains full marks for parsing. The best, from Bareilly, gains rather over ¾ths, and only 11, half marks and over. Again, question IV. of the morning paper should have been generally well answered, yet only 21 boys succeed at all fairly. Syntax fares equally badly. The misuse of the article is a common blunder, yet the boys, in correcting a sentence where it was omitted, violated the rule in their answer, *e. g.*, "Common noun has the article before it." This kind of mistake is obviously the teacher's fault, and arises from his indolence in allowing boys to answer in bad English without correcting them. Teachers may be heard in this way over and over again accepting a *vivâ voce* answer as correct though couched in incorrect terms.

In Analysis the questions were by no means difficult, but the following schools understood nothing about it:—Bijnour, Lullutpore, Etah, Futtehpore, and the Shahjehanpore Orphanage. Question V. of the morning paper supplied words and sentences, and the examinee was required to fill in the appropriate preposition in each of ten instances. Of five marks given for this question two boys only of 262 gained four; and only 52 others got over half marks.

The meagre word stock of the pupils, as tested by the first four questions in the afternoon paper, showed that little attempt had been made to increase their vocabulary.

Lastly, with reference to the first question in the morning paper, the Examiner observes that the boys did not know the meaning of "explaining the sense" of passages. With few exceptions all wrote nonsense. He supposes that they have been so long accustomed in the lower classes to repeat what the teacher says, that they have no power of thinking for themselves. A single instance illustrates the Examiner's meaning. For the extract beginning "Slaves cannot breathe in England," the boy writes—"Slaves cannot walk in the air," actually preferring to write nonsense than gather the sense from what follows. This comes from the idle habit of substituting words under the notion that the same idea is conveyed, and indicates *bad teaching*. The whole impression is that the boys are not done justice to.

Mathematics.—The average of the class is 34·5 per cent., which is a fair result, considering the large number of boys in the class. The boys have done generally well except at Mirzapore, Shahjehanpore, Futtehpore, and Lullutpore. They do better in Arithmetic and Algebra than in Euclid. The Etawah boys have done particularly well, and Sheo Pershad heads the list. The Jhansie boys, two in number, acquitted themselves creditably. The papers of the class were on the whole neat. One Benares student and one from Ajmere are suspected of bringing in with them previously written propositions.

History and Geography.—In History, about 40 per cent. of the examinees gained half marks and over, 18 per cent. under one-third and under half marks, and 42 per cent. under one-third. In Geography, 38 per cent. gained half marks and over, 30 per cent. over one-third and under half, and 32 per cent. under one-third.

These results are tolerably good.

The best History papers came from the Benares, Bareilly, and Ajmere Colleges, the Futtehgurh, Etawah, Bareilly, and Humeerpore Schools. The next best were those from Agra, Allahabad, Etah, and Banda. In these cases the boys were more equally taught, but in Benares, the largest single class, the marks range from 3 to 46 out of 50. The best papers in Geography came from the Agra and Bareilly Colleges, and the Etawah, Allygurh, Allahabad, and Humeerpore Schools. The Muttra, Banda, and Etah boys also answered intelligently.

Arabic and Persian.—The Examiner's reports is meagre and hurried. I find that 21 boys of the 262 were Mahomedans, but that only two of them took up Arabic. Only four other boys took up Arabic, and they were Hindus from Muttra. Persian was taken up by 167 boys. The average attainments of the pupils are not satisfactory, and at Bareilly the class has been so badly taught that the Munshi must be removed. Exertions must be made to bring on the backward boys in Persian. It is an easy language for natives who speak Urdu, and no excuse can be made for the gross ignorance of grammar and utter inability to construct a sentence in Persian which have characterized a large proportion of the papers. The old plan of bald word-for-word translation *must* be given up, and the Moonshis, however fond they may be of having their own way in this respect, must be made to insist on an idiomatic and well-turned style of translation on paper.

Sanskrit.—The 3rd class is more backward than the 2nd, but individuals are good. Three boys from Benares, one from Bareilly, one from Cawnpore, and one from Etah are the best. The Ajmere boys are fairly prepared, but those from the Agra College are deficient, only two out of 12 obtaining over one-third of full marks.

Translation.—The relatively good marks obtained by some of the boys show that much more is possible from all. The Bareilly College boys in this class appear to have been more systematically practised in translation than those of the Agra and Benares Colleges. The classes of the zillah schools each contain one or two boys of merit, but the inequality of the classes is unpleasing. The Banda School does the best of the inferior schools. The writing and spelling are both an improvement on former years, but there is the same want of idiom and common sense. The boys seems to be unaware that they are writing nonsense, and in many cases the reason of failure is neglect to gain a general idea of the connected sense of the whole passage before they put pen to paper. Teachers should understand that the translation lesson is perhaps the most important one they have to give.

RESULTS.—An abstract view of the results, with a list of the passed boys, is appended. It appears that 30 per cent. pass the test in all subjects this year against 20 per cent. last year, and that while 45 per cent. of the answer papers of 1872 were rejected, 33 per cent. only of those of 1873 fell below the standard. Thus a general improvement is observable. The results in English are not so good, but allowance is made for the altered circumstances of the examination, and I hope that what has been said above will be sufficient to draw attention to the means by which improvement may be effected next year. As regards the second language, I wish it to be understood that all Mahomedan pupils should be encouraged to study

Arabic, and also Hindu boys whose progress in Persian justifies the expectation of success. The character of our schools will be raised by a closer attention to linguistic studies, and much may be done to add vigour and force to the acquisition of Persian, Arabic or Sanskrit by insisting on early practice in translating easy sentences from the vernacular, and occasionally from English. If necessary, more time should be set apart for this special exercise.

3RD SCHOOL CLASS.

ABSTRACT RESULTS.

Departmental Examination, 1873.

School.	Number of boys examined.	Number passed.				Number failed in				
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total	English.	Mathematics.	History and Geography	2nd Language.	Total.
Agra	29	1	2	6	9	19	5	5	8	37
Bareilly	36	...	2	10	12	13	6	2	22	43
Benares	47	2	3	13	18	18	11	6	13	48
Ajmere	10	...	3	6	9	...	...	...	1	1
Etawah	11	...	2	1	3	4	...	1	6	11
Allahabad	10	...	...	1	1	6	5	3	4	18
Allygurh	13	...	...	5	5	6	6	5	6	23
Moradabad	10	...	...	2	2	7	2	1	4	14
Mirzapore	9	...	...	...	0	7	7	7	3	24
Cawnpore	7	...	...	1	1	5	2	2	3	12
Muttra	6	...	1	2	3	3	...	1	2	6
Shahjehanpore	9	...	...	...	0	9	5	4	2	20
Budaon	6	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	3	7
Scharunpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moozuffernuggur	3	...	...	...	0	2	...	1	2	5
Meerut	4	...	...	...	0	4	...	3	3	10
Boolundshuhur	4	...	...	2	2	2	2	0	1	5
Bijnour	3	...	...	...	0	3	1	2	1	7
Etah	5	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	1	4
Mynpoory	6	...	...	1	1	5	2	1	2	10
Furruckabad	5	...	1	1	2	3	2	...	1	6
Humeerpore	4	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	4
Jhansie	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Lullutpore	4	...	...	...	0	4	3	1	3	11
Banda	5	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1
Futtehpore	2	...	...	...	0	2	2	...	2	6
*Futtehgurh**	8	...	1	1	2	6	1	...	...	7
*Shahjehanpore Orphanage** ...	4	...	...	...	0	3	3	3	4	13
Total ...	262	4	19	56	79	141	66	49	98	354
Total 1872 ...	259	1	16	35	52	104	127	129	107	467

* Aided Schools.

3RD SCHOOL CLASS.

Boys examined and passed Departmental Examination, 1873.

No.	Name.	School.	Mark.	REMARKS.
	1st Division.			
1	Ram Gopal Mittra	Benares	69	
2	Isan Chundra Roy	Ditto	64 09	
3	Bunsi Dhar	Agra	62·27	
4	Shankar Lal	Etah	61 54	
	2nd Division.			
5	Dhanarji Pande	Benares	59·54	
6	Rashk Behari	Muttra	53·81	
7	Madho Ram	Agra	53·45	
8	Mahomed Ismail Khan	Benares	53·27	
9	Sheo Pershad	Etawah	52 72	
10	Narain Dutt	Bareilly	51·36	
11	Sadho Prasad	Banda	50·54	
12	Narain Roy	Jhansie	50·18	
13	Madho Pershad	Agra	49·47	
14	Baboo Ram	Furruckabad	48 54	
15	Radha Ravana	Etawah	48·09	
16	Sheo Dial	Ajmere	47 72	
17	Chukha Lal	Banda	47 46	
18	Jay Nath Sinha	Benares	46·72	
19	Harchurn Lal	Humeerpore	46 63	
20	Birdh Lal	Ajmere	46·27	
21	Hanuman Dass	Ditto	45·81	
22	Chhote Lal, II.	Bareilly	45 72	
23	Raghonath Prasad	*Futtehgurh H. S.* ...	45·09	
	3rd Division.			
24	Basant Rai	Bareilly	44·72	
25	Radha Prasad	Agra	44·62	
26	Padam Singh	Bareilly	44 54	
	Budri Pershad	Agra	44·54	
28	Soonder Lal	Bareilly	44·45	
29	Lalla Pershad	Ditto	44·36	
30	Gouri Shankar	Ajmere	44 18	
31	Isan Narain Sinha	Benares	44	
32	Lalman	Agra	43·63	
33	Bhavani Das	Bareilly	43·45	
34	Badan Singh	Etah	43 36	
35	Kalka Pershad, I.	Bareilly	43·18	
36	Kanabja Lal	Ajmere	43	
37	Mahadeo Pershad	Benares	42 81	
38	Narain Pershad	Etawah	42 45	
39	Ram Charn	Agra	42·18	
40	Danbahadur Sinha	Benares	41·81	
41	Krishna Pershad	Ditto	41·45	
	Agan Lal	Allygurh	41·45	
43	Khodabuksh	Ajmere	41·09	
44	Mansub Ali	Benares	41	
45	Abdul Aziz	Bareilly	40·9	
46	Neeladur	Ditto	40·60	
47	Krishnalal Das	Benares	40·45	
48	Hazari Mul	Ajmere	40	
49	Baij Nath	Allahabad	39·9	
	Bisheshar Dial	Allygurh	39·9	
51	Budh Sein	Boolundshuhur ...	39·81	
52	Jhumman Lal	Agra	39·72	
	Brij Kishor	Benares	39·72	
54	Shimbhoo Nath	Agra	39·45	
	Pokh Pal	Muttra	39 45	
56	Narotum Das	Moradabad	39·36	
57	Phandan Lal	Allygurh	39 18	
	Seeta Ram	Budaon	39·18	
59	Narain Pershad	Boolundshuhur ...	38·63	
60	Lalgee	Banda	38	
61	Palak Dharm Pande	Benares	37·9	
62	Ashiq Ali Khan	*Futtehgurh*	37·45	
	Sekundar Khan	Ajmere	37·45	
	Lukshmi Chund	Ditto	37 45	
65	Gopal Narain	Benares	37·36	
66	Ram Raja	Ditto	37·27	
67	Hara Dhasa Bannerji	Allygurh	36 36	
	Raghobir Dial	Ditto	36 36	
69	Bala Dutt	Bareilly	36·18	
70	Tulshi Ram	Ditto	36 09	
71	Jagannath Pershad	Banda	35·9	
72	Thakur Das	Moradabad	35 81	
73	Chhote Lal	Muttra	35 45	
74	Gaya Pershad	Benares	34·45	
75	Braj Mohan Sinha	Ditto	34·36	
76	Naik Singh	Mynpoory	34	
	Balik Ram	Furruckabad	34	
78	Umrao Singh	Cawnpore	30·27	
79	Batuka Pershad	Benares	29·90	

APPENDIX C.

SECOND ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF MIDDLE CLASS VERNACULAR SCHOOLS, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1873.

1. The examination was held simultaneously at the sudder stations of 31 districts on December 9th and two following days, under the supervision of the District School Committees, except at Moradabad, Boolundshuhur, Agra, Jhansie, and Benares, where the Inspectors could not be present. The rules for guidance were generally followed, and only a small number of instances of unfairness were detected by the Examiners. In Azimgurh and Goruckpore, where the number of candidates was large, a few had copied, and the officers in charge at Muttra and Mynpoory were obliged to turn out boys for trickery. The distribution of the questions, the collection of the answer papers, and the tabulation of marks fell to the Principal of the Central College. Trouble was experienced from the careless way in which the answers were forwarded from some districts. In some cases the papers were thrust into a cover for despatch without proper scrutiny. Not a few were anonymous. Others failed to show what school the pupil belonged to, and others ought not to have been sent on at all.

2. The names of the Examiners and the subjects of examination are as follows:—

P. Aditya Ram, Sanskrit Professor, Muir Central College. *Hindi Literature and Grammar; Sanskrit.*

M. Zaka Ullah, Professor, Vernacular Literature, Muir Central College. *Urdu Literature and Grammar; Persian and Arabic.*

Baboo Chandra Shekhar Sanyal, Head-master, Normal School, Benares. *History and Geography in Urdu, and Hindi.*

Baboo Hira Lal, 2nd Master, Hume's High School, Etawah. *Rudiments of Natural Science, Urdu, and Hindi.*

M. Kalyan Rai, Mathematical Master, Meerut Normal School. *Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, and Mensuration, Urdu and Hindi.*

3. The statement in this paragraph shows the number of candidates from tuhseelee and hulkabundee schools, circle by circle, and I have added the number of schools and pupils, which being registered in the last Annual Report (para. 115a) as Middle Class B. Schools, might be held to represent the basis of candidature:—

Schools	1st Circle.			2nd Circle.			3rd Circle.			Total		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Number examined	Shools.	Pupils.	Number examined	Schools.	Pupils.	Number examined	Schools.	Pupils.	Number examined
Tuhseelee and Town	45	3,339	128	46	2,925	223	51	2,998	157	142	9,262	508
Hulkabundee...	13	743	239	85	4,069	312	328	16,906	590	426	21,718	1,148
Total ...	58	4,082	367	131	6,994	535	379	19,904	747	568	30,980	1,649

Thus it appears that in the 1st Circle only 3½ per cent. of the boys at tuhseelee and town schools, for which the examination is mainly intended, came up to the examination; in the 2nd Circle 7½ per cent., and in the 3rd Circle 5 per cent. In

hulkabundee schools the 1st Circle apparently sent up 32 per cent of the boys registered, the 2nd Circle 7½ per cent., and the 3rd Circle 3½ per cent. The inference is that the Inspector of the 1st Circle overstated the number of Middle B. tuhseelee schools and understated the number of Middle B. hulkabundee schools in the Report for 1872-73; and the Inspector, 3rd Circle, overstated the number in both cases.

It will be remembered that the classification of schools according to the new plan was attempted for the first time last year.

4. Statement A. of the annexures is an abstract view of the details and results of the examination. It includes 100 boys belonging to inferior zillah and aided Anglo-vernacular schools, who expressed a wish to attend. There were 1,749 candidates in all, as per margin. Ten per cent. only of these were Mahomedans, the proportion varying with the locality. Thus in the 1st Circle, which contains the upper Doab and Rohilkhund, the proportion was 25 per cent., in the 2nd Circle only 3 per cent., and in the 3rd 6 per cent. The Districts of Seharunpore, Moradabad, and Allahabad sent up more Mahomedan candidates than any other. Etawah, Mynpoory, Cawnpore, Jhansie, Futtehpore, and Benares sent up none.

Inferior zillah schools, &c. ...	100
Tuhseelee and town	508
Hulkabundee	1,141
Total ...	1,749

5. The next two columns of the statement show the number of boys who used the Nagri and Persian characters in writing out their answers and who were examined in Hindi and Urdu Grammar. On the whole, one-quarter only of the pupils were examined through the medium of Urdu, and those chiefly in the 1st Circle. In the 2nd and 3rd Circles together 90 per cent. of the boys were examined in Hindi. Below Allygurh in the Doab, and in Muttra, Bundelkhund, and the Benares Division, Hindi is almost universally taught in the Government vernacular schools, and the best schools are those in which Hindi is taught. The partizans of Urdu, in what may be called the language question,* accuse the Government of bolstering up an effete rival, and thereby causing dissension. It is not for me to say which form of the vernacular has the best claim for adoption as the official language, but I have no hesitation in declaring that Hindi is the best agency for reaching the ignorance and superstition which have settled round the heart of the nation. The prevailing nationality is Aryan. The folk-lore of the peasantry is enshrined in the old Hindi Bhasha; the Bengali, Marhatti, and Gujrati congeners of Hindi are firmly established in the neighbourhood, and it is philogically and politically idle to ignore its importance, present or future. It would be nearer the mark to say that the Indo-Persian of the Courts has no *raison d'etre* except as a remnant and reminiscence of Mahomedan sovereignty. By using Hindi as the vehicle of instruction for the common people, side by side with Urdu, according as circumstances make the latter more useful or fashionable, the Government

* Sooner or later the Government will have to face the question raised by the Hindu community. There has been and is considerable agitation against the use in *all* Courts and Districts alike of the Indo-Persian jargon wrongly called Urdu. At the end of 1873 the Mahomedans formed a kind of league among themselves to impede concession, and the breach has grown wider. The native representatives of antagonism seem blind to compromise The Pandits abjure every Persian and Arabic word, and the Moulvies Persianize Urdu to the best of their ability, and force the grammar into an Arabic mould. Each party fights for a separate language, forgetting that the wider the divergence becomes, the less suited is either form of the vernacular to be the official language. The real origin of Urdu was misunderstood from the first and is still misrepresented Early English scholars, misled by the Lallu Jis and Mir Ammans of the period, called it "the language of the Moors," when in fact it was merely an offshoot of Hindi, created by the Hindus themselves to suit the circumstances of an alien rule. Urdu proper owed all its flexibility and practical usefulness to the fact that it was an adaptation of the mother tongue "It betrays a radical misunderstanding of the whole bearings of the question and of the whole science of philology, to speak of Urdu and Hindi as two distinct languages." *A Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India*, by J Beames, B.C.S. (vol. I., p. 32). I quote this writer as an authority The book quoted is beyond question the most able and the most important work on the languages of India which has appeared. It has, moreover, a sound basis in the *Prakrita Prakasa* of Vararuchi, as interpreted by Professor Cowell. The introduction contains many remarks which bear upon the Hindi and Urdu controversy.

schools facilitate the approaches to harmony. It is their mission to teach both, but not to widen the divergence; and now that a system of written examinations is giving an impulse to vernacular education, our care will be to develope the affinities rather than the diverse elements of the two forms of speech. If the first duty of vernacular education is to attack ignorance and superstition, the next is to improve and systematize the folk-speech, and to aid in the formation of a common literary vernacular, which, true to philological instincts, shall express thought in the way in which ideas occur, and sphetorize all useful words and idioms, of whatever origin, which circumstances make current in the concerns of life. The archaicism of the Pandits and the non-natural mannerism of the Moulvies are equally objectionable.

It may be noticed that the criticism of the native members of the Committee appointed for the examination of School-books turns upon the antagonism which is described in the text. The Benares Pandits dislike the Hindi School History of India in use because the author uses numbers of Persian words. The Moulvies condemn the Urdu style of the School Readers as mean One of them says Urdu should be learned by the study of Persian I hope, however, ere long, it may be possible to have a common grammar for both forms of the vernacular, and convertible scientific terms It is easy, at any rate, to discountenance extreme styles in either dialect in school text-books

6. The next part of the statement refers to the actual results of the examination, and it will be noticed that only 10½ per cent. of the boys passed, against 40 per cent. the year before. The examination of 1872 was a trial test, and less complete and searching. New books and subjects were taken up in 187 ', and different Examiners had charge of different subjects. The papers were not more difficult, but a higher range of proficiency was required. Boys, for instance, who when orally examined appeared to have their knowledge at their fingers' ends* received fewer marks than would be expected by those who do not know the vast difference between oral and written examinations. Only a few of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools had a right appreciation of this difference, and saw the necessity of special preparation. The majority supposed that boys who had reached the first classes of their schools would be able to satisfy the Examiners as a matter of course. Large batches of unprepared candidates were sent up, and notably in the 3rd Circle, the blunder of entering numbers of ill-taught hulkabundee school-boys was committed, under the idea that it would be creditable to show a full candidature. In consequence of this only 3½ per cent of the candidates from this circle passed the test, and the Inspector now sees that his subordinates have pushed on the hulkabundee schools beyond their capabilities. The teachers are not generally qualified, and the attendance is less regular on account of the calling off of the pupils at certain seasons for field work. In the 1st Circle 14 per cent. passed, and 18 per cent. in the 2nd Circle. The superiority of the 2nd Circle, which was conspicuous the year before also, may be attributed partly to the prevalence of Hindi as the natural vernacular of the Hindu community, and partly to the greater interest manifested by the Inspection staff in preparing for the examination. The system of oral examination moreover, which is practised in the Agra Circle, is in some respects more thorough and methodical than elsewhere.

7. Only 13 boys reached the 1st Division standard, which implies 55 per cent. of full marks. Eighty-four were placed in the 2nd Division, with 40 per cent. and under 55 per cent., and ninety-three in the 3rd Division, who obtained over 25 per cent. and under 40 per cent. of the marks. As may be supposed, many other boys gained more than quarter marks on the whole, but these failing, however slightly, to receive quarter marks in one subject were excluded. Thus a boy may have obtained 60 per cent. in language, but if he did not obtain 25 per cent. in History and all other subjects he would be plucked. This was often the case with Mahomedan boys, who knew their Urdu well, but had neglected every thing else in accordance with the practice of the Persian indigenous schools. Thirty boys, *viz.*, 13 in the 1st Division and 17 in the

*NOTE.—I am alluding to the boys of the Kunouj, Kissgunge, Ferozabad, Etmadpore and other excellent Schools in the 2nd Circle, visited by His Honor on tour last season.

2nd Division, gained half marks and over, and were rewarded, as last year, with an exhibition of Rs. 4 per mensem, to enable them, if they choose, to proceed to a higher school. Thus rather less than one exhibition fell to each district on the average, but the relative merit of the districts of the 2nd Circle is patent in the fact that 17 of the exhibitions fell to their share, and 9 and 4 respectively to those of the 1st and 3rd Circles. Statement B. gives the names of these boys with full particulars.

8. In tabulating the failures, I have divided the subjects of examination named in paragraph 2 above into three groups:—(1) Language; (2) History, Geography, and the elements of Natural Science; (3) Mathematics, and have entered in the return, (Statement A.) the number of answer papers in each rejected by the Examiners. The number of rejections in Language was 1,260, in History, &c., 1,323, and in Mathematics 1,370, and the comparative evenness of these figures shows that a considerable number of the candidates failed in all subjects. This was specially the case in the 3rd Circle, and indicates great inaptitude on the part of the Deputy Inspectors, who selected the candidates. The Calcutta University rule which forbids the nomination of candidates whose passing is unlikely will be enforced next December. The percentage of failure on the whole is 75, which means that out of 5,247 answer papers, 75 per cent. were unworthy of pass marks. Taken by circles, the figures are 67 per cent. for the 1st Circle, 64 per cent. for the 2nd, and 91 per cent. for the 3rd. As regards the optional papers, taken apart from the rest, the number of candidates, chiefly from tuhseelee schools, was 261, of whom 57 per cent. passed. Only a few boys attempted Arabic or Sanskrit, but there were plenty of boys, especially in the 1st Circle, who were well up in Persian.

9. Statements C., D., E. give the same details as Statement A. for every district, circle by circle, and the next paragraph contains the substance of my remarks on each as communicated to the Inspectors. Budaon in the 1st Circle, and Benares and Banda in the 3rd Circle, had no candidates up to the required standard; and the Districts of Bareilly, Mynpoory Lullutpore, Futtehpore, Azimgurh, Jounpore, Goruckpore, and Bustee are but little better in this respect. The Etawah District is superior to all the rest, and it is creditable to the Deputy Inspector to have brought up so well-prepared a set of boys. The Jalouṇ, Agra, and Furruckabad Districts of the same circle stand next, and after them the Meerut District of the 1st Circle. Jhansie and Boolundshuhur are the only other districts which are worthy of mention.

10. SEHARUNPORE.—Thirty-two candidates, *viz.*, twelve Hindus and twenty Mahomedans, were sent up, and all were examined in Urdu. Six boys passed, with more than 25 per cent. of full marks in all subjects, and four of these were placed in the 2nd Division. The result is not satisfactory, for only one tuhseelee school (Seharunpore) and two hulkabundee schools (Chandena and Teetron) succeeded in passing candidates. Seventy per cent. of the papers sent in were rejected, and no less than half the boys failed in all subjects. With experience of two examinations, the Deputy Inspector is expected in future to look to a more careful selection as well as a special preparation of candidates.

MOOZUFFERNUGGUR.—In this district 59 pupils were examined, *viz.*, 46 Hindu and 13 Mahomedan boys. Only nine boys sent up their papers in Hindi. Two boys passed in the 1st Division, four in the 2nd, and three in the 3rd, so that the results are fair as regards quality. Only one tuhseelee school (Shamlee) is represented in the list of passed boys, and only one town school (Thannah Bhawun). The three hulkabundee schools of Khutowlee, Jhinjhowna, and Garhee. pass four boys among them. The failures are numerous, and great ignorance was shown in History, Geography, and Natural Science. No less than 33 boys failed in all subjects, chiefly from the Bodhanna, Bhookaheree,

Churtawul Nojhal, and Laharee Hulkabundee Schools, which had no business to send up candidates. The nine boys who took up Hindi all failed, and the Moozuffernuggur Tuhseelee School sent up three candidates who knew nothing of their subjects. The Deputy Inspector will be required to exercise more care in the selection of pupils in future.

MEERUT.—The Deputy Inspector has recovered lost ground, and though the general result is meagre, his district stands comparatively well. Forty-nine boys were collected for examination, *viz.*, 38 Hindu and 11 Musalman, and 30 of the whole number used Urdu. Twenty-four per cent. passed, and the rates would have been much larger had the Hindi boys been kept till they were prepared for the test. The Meerut, Haupper, and Ghazeeabad Tuhseelee Schools passed candidates, and five hulkabundee schools, *viz.*, Barout, Bhodsona, Sehaidpore, Kharina, and Phalooda, passed one boy each. The number of rejected papers is 53 per cent., a less discreditable figure than too many which have to be recorded below.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR.—Of 60 candidates (52 Hindu and 8 Mahomedan) 46 took up the Urdu form of the vernacular. One boy only, Gunga Sehai, of the Chitari Hulkabundee School, obtained a 1st Division, and the fact is remarkable, because the character of the vernacular schools of this district has always been high. Seven others were in the 2nd and five more in the 3rd Division, so that the district has at least the credit of passing more than any other in the circle The tuhseelee schools have not maintained their reputation, and too many failures happened at Khoorja, Secundrabad, and the Sudder Station. The Chitari Hulkabundee School Teacher deserves reward from the District School Committee, and the Secundrabad Teacher will be reprimanded by the Inspector for the poor proficiency shown by the candidates from that school. More special preparation is required from all concerned, from the Deputy Inspector downwards.

ALLYGURH.—This district has done badly, and the judgment of the Deputy Inspector in selecting candidates has been greatly at fault, though the Assistant Inspector was on the spot to be consulted. He will understand that his control over the teachers is insufficient, and that greater care and vigilance are looked for this year. There were 85 Hindu candidates and only two Mahomedan, and of the whole number only 13 took up Urdu. Three boys passed in the 2nd Division, and two in the 3rd, and only one tuhseelee school (Beswan) and four hulkabundee schools are represented in the list of passed boys. None of the boys who took up Urdu passed, and the high figure of failure, 78 per cent., is unsatisfactory in a district where the schools have been so long established.

BIJNOUR.—In this district, where the hulkabundee schools are new, seven out of thirty-eight boys passed the test. Twenty-five of the candidates were Hindu, and 13 Musalman, and yet four of the seven who succeeded belong to the latter group. The schools outside of the sudder station failed badly, for only two boys passed, *viz.*, one from Dhampore and one from Sherkote. On looking over the mark list, I find that 18 candidates were sent up from the Bijnour Tuhseelee School, which has a high reputation in Rohilkhund, but one only passed the examination, and though this proves the severity of the trial, the result was worse than was expected. The Nugeena School sent up

four pupils, who failed badly, and only one hulkabundee school (Seobara) sent up any candidates. The figure of failure is comparatively lower than in many other districts, which may be attributed to the fact that fewer boys failed in all subjects. The Inspector's attention has been called to the need of bringing on the tuhseelee schools.

MORADABAD.—Of the 33 Hindu and 23 Mahomedan candidates only two took up Hindee. Seven boys passed the examination, one of whom, Aulad Hossein (Amroha), did exceedingly well. He stands sixth in the collective first class of the Province. The tuhseelee schools of this district have not added to their repute. Chundowsee and Sumbhul supply one successful candidate each, but the Sirsee Hulkabundee School beats them both. The figure of failure shows that better judgment was exercised in the selection of candidates than in the other districts of the circle, except Meerut, but no less than 18 boys failed in all subjects, and should not have been invited to compete.

BUDAON.—Only four candidates, two Hindu and two Musalman, appeared, all of whom failed in two subjects. This district and those of Banda and Benares, in the 3rd Circle, are the only districts which passed no candidates; and Budaon sent up fewer competitors than any other. There are few good schools as yet in this part of Rohilkhund, and few large or prosperous towns, where tuhseelee schools can be posted with advantage. A new Deputy Inspector has been sent in charge, and one or two other changes made to secure greater attention to their duties on the part of the teachers.

BAREILLY.—Out of 19 Hindu and 11 Mahomedan candidates, one boy passes from the Furreedpore Tuhseelee School, which is a fair average specimen of its class. The Bareilly Tuhseelee Schools have hitherto held their own, but this year want of special preparation for the examination destroyed all chance of success. Three boys from Aonla did well in grammar and literature (Urdu), but broke down in all else; and the mark list shows that failure in Mathematics spoiled the chances of others. The hulkabundee schools of this district are of recent origin, and the candidates sent up by the Deputy Inspector should have been reserved.

SHAHJEHANPORE.—This district has done better than Bareilly, though it passes only one boy out of six Hindu and five Mahomedan candidates, who came from the Khera Hulkabundee School. The Jellalabad Tuhseelee School sent up one pupil, who failed in two subjects. The Sindowlee Hulkabundee School is remarkable for having sent up seven candidates, but the Deputy Inspector was unwise to admit them, for they were ill-prepared. The schools of this district, as a whole, have always been comparatively behind hand, for the boys attend irregularly and leave early, as is the case in the neighbouring District of Budaon also. The teachers in both are badly in hand at present.

MUTTRA.—There was only one Musalman among 67 candidates, a boy from the Aurangabad Hulkabundee School, and he took up Hindi, but failed in all subjects. Only four boys in all took up Urdu, and it is remarkable that two of these (Sehar Hulkabundee School) are among the five who passed the examination. The general result is bad. Only two boys pass from the tuhseelee schools of the district, and

those from one school, Chatta. Only three schools in the district, *viz.*, Chatta, Sehar, and Baghee, pass candidates at all. Want of special preparation for the examination is the cause of failure, and the Deputy Inspector, P. Gopal Pershad, like so many others of his fellows, has failed to appreciate the severity of the test. I notice that six out of eight boys belonging to the Muttra Hulkabundee School, now replaced by a branch of the zillah school, failed in all subjects. Four candidates from Sheregurh, and two of four each from Kosee, Saidabad, and Juleysur failed similarly. Many of the papers of answers were hardly worth a mark, and a large proportion of the boys were unable to undergo the ordeal of a written examination. Hence the failure figure for Muttra is 78 per cent., against only 18 per cent. and 45 per cent. in the neighbouring Districts of Etawah and Agra, the number of boys examined in the three being sufficiently nearly the same to make the comparison legitimate. The tuhseelee and town schools need stirring up. Both Juleysur and Rayah used to be excellent schools, and I observe the latter sent up only one candidate this year, who failed in two subjects. A boy from the Markhera Hulkabundee School was found with a Hindi grammar on his person, and struck off the lists.

AGRA.—Only two of the 58 candidates were Mahomedan, one from the Futtehabad School, who knew no Mathematics or History and Geography and the other from the old Hulkabundee School, who took up Hindi, and failed. The only boys who took up Urdu were the three from Futtehabad. Eighteen boys passed the examination, but none were in the 1st Division, and the figure of failure 45 per cent., though it contrasts favourably with that of other districts in the circle, shows that too many lads were entered, and that more special preparation was required. One satisfactory feature for this district is the position held by the tuhseelee schools. No less than 16 out of the 18 boys who passed belong to tuhseelee schools, and six of these to Ferozabad, the teacher of which school is a popular man of many years' service. His school always shows an average daily attendance of more than a hundred scholars, and a well-taught 1st class of six boys is a proof of successful teaching. The only hulkabundee schools represented in the list of passed boys are those of Achnera and Agroli, but they sent up only three candidates between them, and so far the private tuition they enjoyed answered the purpose. The hulkabundee schools of the Agra District have not won distinction in the examination, and require more serious preparation for a written test.

ETAWAH.—Of 48 Hindu candidates from this district, all but one were examined in Hindi. The district stands easily first in the Province, owing to the careful selection and preparation of his candidates by M. Pransookh, the Deputy Inspector, who in consequence stands first on the list for promotion in the circle. The percentage of passed boys is 28 per cent. better than that of the best district in the 1st Circle, and 39 per cent. better than the best of the 3rd Circle. The figure of failure is 18 per cent. only, whereas the lowest in the 3rd Circle is 69 per cent. It is the only district in which not a single boy failed in the language papers. The tuhseelee school candidates stand fairly, and the failures are in Mathematics only. The hulkabundee schools are, however, represented by single candidates only, except in the case of Bakewar, which had five, of whom three passed. One tuhseelee

pupil from Oreya and two hulkabundee pupils from Kyntara and Saiganpur are in the 1st Division, and five boys have won exhibitions out of 30 given for whole Province.

ETAH.—This district, with the same number of competitors as Etawah, meets with a fourth part of its success only, numerically reckoned. Only six boys passed, of whom one from the well-known school of the Kassgunge Tuhseel, was in the 1st Division. Three boys, including the only two Mahomedans examined, took up Urdu, one of whom from the Mahrera Town School passed in the 3rd Division. The Deputy Inspector did rightly in drawing the bulk of his candidates from the tuhseelee and town schools, and it is creditable to the Kassgunge Teacher, who was specially rewarded by His Honor on tour, to have been able to send up 16 candidates. In this respect it rivals the Bijnour Tuhseelee School. Three of the 16 passed, and one of them (Teeka Ram) stands second in the collective 1st class, with 64 per cent. of full marks, which is a very high standard of proficiency. His marks are specially noteworthy in the literature paper, in which he gained 80 per cent. The high figure of failure, 72 per cent., is accounted for by the ill-preparedness of the hulkabundee scholars chiefly.

MYNPOORY.—In this district 78 Hindu boys were examined through the medium of Hindi, with the very meagre result that only three passed. One of these belonged to the Kurhul Tuhseelee School, well known in the district, and two to the hulkabundee schools of Devamai and Bewur. The figure of failure is 5 per cent. above that of any other district in the circle, and the Deputy Inspector has betrayed great want of judgment and discernment. His standard of proficiency is evidently far below what is required in a written examination. No fewer than 56 boys failed in all subjects, including all the Mynpoory and Kuraolee Tuhseelee School candidates. One boy from the Kinhawar Hulkabundee School got no marks in any subject, and another from the same school was ejected for copying. I regret to notice another similar instance from the Orain School. The Deputy Inspector and his Assistants have been warned by the Inspector to use more earnest effort in raising the standard of instruction.

FURRUCKABAD.—Of 60 candidates from this district five were Mahomedan boys from Kaimgunge and Kumpil Schools, who were examined in Urdu. Four other boys took up this form of the vernacular in the same schools, and there was one other instance from Talgram. Two of the Urdu pupils gained a place. Nineteen passed in all, and the dux of the year is Piyari Lall of the Kunouj Hulkabundee School (now a town school, who won the very high proportion of 66 per cent. of full marks. The Grammar paper of this youth is a model of neatness and accuracy, and was valued at 83 per cent. The striking excellence of this school, and of its neighbouring rival at the Meeran-ki-Serai Tuhseel on the trunk road, is the pride of the district, but the latter has not done so well as usual this time. Three out of six boys passed, whereas five out of the same number passed from Kunouj. The Furruckabad Tuhseelee School, one of the fullest in the circle, passed three out of five boys. On the whole seven tuhseelee pupils passed the examination, and ten hulkabundee, two of whom head the list in the 1st Division, No. 2 being a solitary candidate from the Bumyaree School. The figure of failure is 50 per cent.,

and is accounted for by the unprepared condition of the candidates from Chibramow, Tirwa, and Secunderpore. With a little more care in selection this district would have run very close to the Etawah standard.

CAWNPORE.—One hundred and eighteen boys were allowed to appear, all of whom except four took up Hindi, and there were no Mahomedans. The zeal of the Deputy Inspector outran his discretion, and though 13 boys succeeded in passing the test, the figure of failure is 71 per cent. About half the candidates ought to have been kept back for another year. The Narwal Tuhseelee School had 13 candidates, of whom three passed, but seven of them broke down completely. The Ghatumpore boys also failed, and generally this class of school fared badly. The Deputy Inspector has been cautioned to pay more attention to quality than quantity in his future selection.

HUMEERPORE.—Twenty-two candidates, of whom four were Musalman, presented themselves, and of these, one boy from each of the three hulkabundee schools of Sreenuggur, Artara, and Gondi passed in the 3rd Division. All the five boys who took up Urdu failed. The tuhseelee schools have done badly, but there is a considerable difficulty in this class of school in Bundelkhund in carrying on the instruction of the boys to the point aimed at in this examination. Nevertheless, the figure of failure is not so high as in Cawnpore, and stands well by comparison with many other districts.

JALOUN.—Six out of the fourteen candidates passed, with two in the 1st Division, which is a very fair result, and shows that the Deputy Inspector, L. Moolchund, has worked his district with industry. The passed boys belong to the Calpee Tuhseelee School, and to the hulkabundee schools of Madhogurh, Ayr, and Sirsa. Only one boy failed in all subjects, and thus the failure figure is comparatively low. Sheo Narain, Calpee, obtained 86 per cent., and Ajoodhia Pershad of the same school 84 per cent. in the Grammar paper, and head the total list of candidates in this subject. This result is useful as showing the futility of the excuse put forward by many teachers that the Grammar paper was too difficult. What one boy achieves by a careful study of the text-book can be achieved by others.

JHANSIE.—Two only of the nine Hindu candidates passed, both from the Kowerra Hulkabundee School. The Burwa Saugor, Mow, Raneepore and Goorserai boys failed in language, and one of the Mow boys failed in all subjects. There was only one failure in Mathematics, and the failure figure in consequence is lower than that of more favoured districts, but then the selection of candidates was more limited.

LULLUTPORE.—Only one out of 28 candidates gained a place, and he is one of the two lads from the zillah school who took up Urdu. The Deputy Inspector seems to have completely undervalued the test. Every one of the vernacular school-boys, except one, failed in every thing, and the figure of failure is consequently the worst in the circle. The Mehrownee School sent up eight candidates, who gained among them 40 marks only in language out of a possible total of 1,600. Three boys from the Tal Behut School gained 21 marks out of 600 in the same subject. If, as is probable, the text-books had not been placed in the boys' hands in time for thorough preparation, the folly of the Deputy Inspector in allowing the boys to sit is obvious.

It is perhaps questionable whether a Mahomedan Deputy Inspector can ever properly take charge of Hindi Schools.

FUTTEHPORE.—Of 60 candidates, all Hindu, two only took up Urdu from the Raree Hulkabundee School, and both failed entirely. Only two passed the examination, one from the zillah school and another from the Khujwa Tuhseelee School, in the 1st and 3rd Divisions respectively. This boy is the only one in the 3rd Circle who gained a place in the 1st Division. It is obvious from the mark list that no kind of discretion was used by the Deputy Inspector in sending up candidates. Numbers of boys, even from tuhseelee schools, gain no marks in single subjects. Fifty-five fail in Mathematics, and fifty in Language, and the figure of failure, one of the best in the circle, I am sorry to say, is 77 per cent. The show is quantity not quality, and the low level of proficiency of this district needs the attention of the Committee. The tuhseelee schools in particular call for the attention of the Inspector.

BANDA.—Twenty candidates were collected, but none passed. Banda has always been regarded as the Bœotia of the 3rd Circle, but more might have been done with the material, so far as I can judge from personal inspection of the best schools, and the Deputy Inspector and his staff have been called to account. The idea of special preparation has not occurred to those men. Every single competitor failed in Mathematics, all but three failed in Grammar, and all but four in History and Geography.

ALLAHABAD.—This district contributed more Mahomedan competitors than any other, except Seharunpore and Moradabad. Out of 40 boys 19 were Mahomedan, and 31 took up Urdu. Nine hulkabundee school boys used Hindi, and it is remarkable that the only boys who passed the examination were two out of these nine, of the Khatowlee and Daranuggur Schools. Yet the rest of the nine failed totally, and all but five of the Urdu pupils were as bad. There is a tendency in this district, as in other districts of the 3rd Circle, to allow the Government vernacular schools to fall away to the level of the indigenous schools. The teachers do not adhere to the course of study laid down, and boys are constantly found in the 1st classes of the schools who are not fit for the position. Consequently the failure in Mathematics, History, &c., which has occurred, was to be expected. The Deputy Inspector has not kept the teachers up to their work, and has especially neglected the tuhseelee schools, from which only six candidates were taken, and has wrongly supposed that his credit depended on having a large show of hulkabundee candidates. He has been reported by the School Committee for neglect, and his punishment for the present is reduction to a lower grade.

MIRZAPORE.—This district passed three out of thirty boys, a result which, poor as it is, is the second-best performance of the 3rd Circle. All three boys belong to the two schools of Konrh and Ahrowra. There was only one Mahomedan candidate, and he also was the sole Urdu scholar.

BENARES.—This district stands lowest in the scale of merit of all districts. There were 46 candidates, all Hindu, of whom four, from the Chundowlee Tuhseelee School, were examined in Urdu. The 42 remaining boys belonged to ten hulkabundee schools. All failed in Language and Mathematics, and all but six in the other group of subjects. The Deputy Inspector wasted his time in Benares under the very eyes

of the Inspector, and exercised no care in preparing for the examination by constant inspection of the schools. He has been transferred and reduced, and the Inspector has been directed to go carefully through the lists of teachers in concert with the Committee.

GHAZEEPORE.—This is the only district in the circle of which the results approach any degree of success. Ten boys out of the 69 Hindu and five Mahomedan competitors have gained a place. Only one tuhseelee school boy from Sydpore comes within the pass marks. The hulkabundee schools of Deokali and Sohwalia did fairly, but I should like to have seen more attention shown to the tuhseelee and town schools. Special preparation was lost sight of, and though the failure figure is 26 per cent. better than that of Benares, there is little to deserve praise. The Deputy Inspector has been allowed to push on the hulkabundee schools too fast. He sent up seven boys from one hulkabundee school (Bhelsud), who failed in every thing.

AZIMGURH.—This district sent up the largest number of candidates of any district in the Province, *viz.*, 182 Hindu and 13 Mahomedan pupils. The Deputy Inspector supposed the credit of the district depended upon the number of boys who could be got together with a semblance of fitness. Unfortunately his misconception of the requirements of the examination has thrown discredit on the district schools. Only one boy passed in the 3rd Division. Numbers of boys failed utterly, and it is evident here as elsewhere that the hulkabundee schools have been unduly advanced beyond the capacity of the teachers, and that the promotion of the boys has been mismanaged. The only redeeming feature in the district is the circumstance that two girls from the Mow School underwent the test. They have not been included in the boys' mark list, because the papers were not precisely similar, but they did well enough to show that they were better taught than the boys. Special notice has been taken of the failure of this district, and it is hoped that better results will be shown in the next examination. Two boys of the Maharajgunge Hulkabundee School were struck out of the lists for copying.

JOUNPORE.—This district is but little better than its neighbour Azimgurh. A smaller selection of candidates, *viz.*, 58 Hindu and six Mahomedan boys, has failed almost as badly. Fifty boys were examined in Hindi and 14 in Urdu, chiefly in the last from the tuhseelee schools of Muchleeshuhur, and Kerakut, and one passed from each. Here also the hulkabundee schools, having been too rapidly pushed on to the tuhseelee standard, have done nothing.

GORUCKPORE.—In this district as in Azimgurh the selection of candidates was wild and thoughtless. One hundred and fifty-nine boys, of whom six were Mahomedan, were collected. Probably 150 of these were unfit for the trial. Twenty boys were examined in Urdu, of whom three passed, and strange to say one of these was a Mahomedan, whose knowledge of Hindi grammar puts to shame all the Hindu boys of the district. A large proportion of the candidates failed totally, and the figure of failure is 88, which is better than the Banda mark, because the number of candidates was so much larger in Goruckpore, and the chances of failure considerably greater. The Deputy Inspector here was new to the district, and succeeded a man whose duplicity had communicated itself to all his subordinates. He was engaged for several months in aiding the prosecution of this man by the Crown, and his attention was thus drawn off from the inspection of the schools.

BUSTEE.—In this district three boys out of 85 candidates passed muster. Six boys only were examined in Urdu, and all failed. All but five boys failed in Mathematics and all but six in Language, and as was observed in Azimgurh, the false system of forcing instruction in hulkabundee schools has led to a display of ignorance. The Benares Deputy Inspector has been transferred to this district on trial.

11. An attempt was made with partial success to induce the managers of private schools to send up candidates. At this early stage in the history of the examination it was hopeless to expect that boys from the indigenous schools could be prepared in the full course of subjects, and it was therefore ruled that competitors might take up the optional paper in Persian, Arabic or Sanskrit, on condition that they also took up some one of the other subjects, *viz.*, History, Geography, the elements of Natural Science, or Mathematics. Only five schools were equal to attempting this condition. Other candidates, however, were allowed to compete in Sanskrit only, for the object was to accustom the managers and pupils to the examination. Statement F., in which the results are tabulated, gives the names and locality of these schools. They were 20 in all, with 83 candidates, 74 Hindu and nine Mahomedan, and of these nine boys passed in Sanskrit, eight in Persian and three in an extra subject. The teachers are not yet themselves acquainted with any thing beyond the grammars and elementary works of the classical languages, for their schools are language schools only.

12. I conclude with the following general comments :—

(1.) The examination of 1872 was a preliminary trial, intended mainly to estimate the possibilities of a general and simultaneous written test. The examination of 1873 was a severer ordeal, intended not only to gauge the proficiency of the pupils but to correct the classification of the schools. The fact that ten per cent. of the candidates passed shows that the standard of proficiency was a fair one, it being admitted that the classification of the schools was faulty that is to say, too many hulkabundee schools were supposed by the officers directly in charge to be equal to the requirements of a written examination. The Inspectors of Circles will now be able themselves to apply the correction, and the examination of 1874 will be a more shapely and determinate exponent of progress. Thereafter, if the Calcutta University Syndicate carries out its idea of a middle class vernacular examination, the schools of the North-Western Provinces will be quite prepared to undergo the test.

(2.) The results of the examination show that the pupils easily achieve the standard of knowledge required of them wherever the nature of the test has been understood. Boys, whose proficiency has hitherto been rated by cursory oral examination only, have shown themselves able to commit their acquirements to paper quickly, clearly, and accurately.

(3.) The inefficiency of cursory oral questioning in the hands of the subordinate inspection agency is shown by the large number of unprepared candidates who were allowed by the Deputy Inspectors to compete. No doubt they were left too much to the exercise of their own judgment in the matter, but this is no excuse for an obvious neglect of duty in not demanding from the teachers the full curriculum laid down. Generally the tuhseelee and town schools have not been worked up to the mark, but the latter have perhaps been too recently established to rival the former. As regards village schools, the Deputy Inspectors of the 3rd Circle especially have been permitted to push on the teaching beyond the capacities of the teachers.

(4.) The village or hulkabundee schools have now been placed more completely under the Local Committees. The Deputy Inspectors will thus be less directly responsible, and it is questionable whether it is worth while retaining the whole of the class of officers called Sub-Deputy Inspectors. Except in some instances I have a low opinion of their usefulness.

(5.) An impulse undoubtedly has been given to vernacular education by this examination, especially in the matter of the vernacular itself; and I have attempted to indicate in para. 5 the important part the schools may play in harmonizing and amalgamating the conflicting elements of the chief forms of speech. In a literary and scholastic point of view, the connection of the vernacular schools with the Central College by means of this examination, and the interest there created in their progress, are very important. By-and-by, vernacular teaching of a higher class, ultimately leading to a full collegiate course, will, I am disposed to think, rise easily on the shoulders of the middle schools.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

STATEMENT A.

Abstract Result of Departmental Vernacular Examination, 1873.

Circle.	Number of Candidates.					Number passed.				Percentage of passed.	Failed in				Percentage of failure.	Optional subject				Percentage of passed.	Remarks.
																	Passed in				
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.	1st.	2nd	3rd.	Total.		Hindi.	Urdu.	History, Geography, and Natural Science.	Mathematics.		Number examined.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.		
1st Circle ...	318	108	128	298	426	4	36	26	61	14	98	143	317	297	67	183	109	1	...	60	
2nd ditto ...	534	16	518	32	550	8	37	56	101	18	312	17	365	362	64	14	8	...	...	57	
3rd ditto ...	720	53	669	104	773	1	11	16	28	3½	611	76	641	711	91	64	27	4	1	50	
Total ...	1,572	177	1,315	434	1,749	13	84	93	190	10½	1,021	239	1,323	1,370	75	261	144	5	1	57	

STATEMENT B.

Return of Boys passed in the Vernacular Examination, 1873.

No.	Name.	School.	District.	Per cent	Language.
	1st Division.				
1	Piyari Lall ...	Kanouj, Hulkabundee ...	Furruckabad ...	66	Hindi.
2	Teeka Ram ...	Kassgunge, Tuhseelee ...	Etah	64	Ditto.
3	Ajudhia Pershad ...	Calpee, ditto ...	Jaloun	63	Ditto.
4	Gopal Lall	Futtehpore, Zillah ...	Futtehpore... ...	61·7	Ditto.
5	Gokal Chund ...	Oreya, Tuhseelee	Etawah	61 5	Ditto.
6	Aulad Hossein ...	Amroha, Town	Moradabad	59	Urdu.
7	Jagun Nath ...	Kyntara, Hulkabundee ...	Etawah	58·3	Hindi.
8	Lulta Pershad ...	Bamyaree, ditto ...	Furruckabad ...	58	Ditto.
9	Gunga Sehai ...	Chitaree, ditto ...	Boolundshuhur ...	56 7	Urdu.
10	Ragho Nath ...	Saiganpore, ditto ...	Etawah	56·2	Hindi.
11	Faqir Chund ...	Moozuffernuggur, Zillah ...	Moozuffernuggur ...	56	Urdu.
12	Sheo Narain ...	Calpee, Tuhseelee... ...	Jaloun	55·2	Hindi.
13	Babal Singh ...	Shamlee, ditto	Moozuffernuggur ...	55	Urdu.
	2nd Division.				
1	Munni Lall ...	Furruckabad, Zillah ...	Furruckabad ...	54·5	Hindi.
2	Luchmi Dass ...	Kurhul, Tuhseelee ...	Mynpoory	54	Ditto.
3	Munnoo Lall ...	Dulelnuggur, ditto ...	Etawah	53·5	Ditto.
4	Har Nandan ...	Ghazeepore, Victoria ...	Ghazeepore ...	53	Ditto.
5	Fiaz Mahomed ...	Bijnour, Zillah	Bijnour	52·3	Urdu.
6	Chokha Mull ...	Etmadpore, Tuhseelee ...	Agra	52·2	Hindi.
	Non Kumar ...	Bansee, ditto ..	Bustee	52·2	Ditto.
8	Narain Pershad ...	Boolundshuhur, Zillah ...	Boolundshuhur ...	52	Urdu.
	Mahomed Hossein ...	Sirsee, Hulkabundee ...	Moradabad	52	Ditto.
10	Baboo Ram ...	Ferozabad, Tuhseelee ...	Agra	51	Hindi
	Sadhoo Gir... ...	Konrh, Anglo-vernacular ...	Mirzapore	51	Ditto.
12	Motee Lall... ...	Meerut, Zillah	Meerut	50·2	Urdu.
13	Moulah Buksh ...	Seharunpore, Zillah ...	Seharunpore ...	50	Ditto.
	Mudun Singh ...	Oreya, Tuhseelee ...	Etawah	50	Hindi.
	Nund Kumar ...	Chatta, ditto ...	Muttra	50	Ditto.
	Ram Churn ...	Futtehabad, ditto ...	Agra	50	Ditto.
	Shib Dial	Etah, Zillah	Etah	50	Ditto.

And 67 others whose marks were under 50 per cent. and over 40 per cent.

3rd Division—Of 93 boys, whose marks were under 40 per cent. and over 25 per cent., without failing in any one subject.

STATEMENT C.

1st. *Circle—Abstract Results.*

District.	Number of Candidates.					Number passed in				Percentage of passed.	Failed in				Percentage of failure.	Optional Subjects.			
																	Passed in		
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.		Hindi.	Urdu.	History, Geography, and Natural Science	Mathematics.		Number of candidates.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.
Scharunpore	12	20	...	32	32	...	4	2	6	19	...	19	25	23	70	23	12	...	...
Moozuffernuggur ...	46	13	9	50	59	2	4	3	9	15	9	26	48	38	68	35	23	..	...
Meerut	38	11	19	30	49	...	10	2	12	24	15	5	32	27	53	8	8	...	...
Boolundshuhur	52	8	14	46	60	1	7	5	13	21	10	27	43	34	63	27	13	...	...
Allygurh	85	2	74	13	87	...	3	2	5	5	54	9	75	68	78	6	1	...	...
Bijnour...	25	13	...	38	38	...	4	3	7	18	...	18	29	21	60	32	17	...	...
Moradabad	33	23	2	54	56	1	4	2	7	12	2	19	29	45	56	26	20	...	...
Budaon	2	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	83	4	4	...	...
Bareilly	19	11	4	26	30	...	...	1	1	3	4	19	26	27	82	21	10	..	...
Shahjehanpore	6	5	6	5	11	...	...	1	1	9	4	2	6	10	70	1	1	1	...
Total ...	318	108	128	298	426	4	36	21	61	14	98	146	317	237	67	183	109	1	...

STATEMENT D.

2nd Circle—Abstract Results.

District.	Number of Candidates.					Number passed in				Percentage of passed.	Failed in				Percentage of failure.	Optional Subjects			
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total		Hindi.	Urdu.	History, Geography, and Natural Science.	Mathematics.		Number of candidates.	Passed in Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit
Muttra	66	1	63	4	67	...	1	4	5	7	44	2	58	53	78	...	...	...	...
Agra	56	2	55	3	58	...	13	5	18	31	17	...	32	30	45	3	3	...	...
Etawah	48	...	47	1	48	3	12	10	25	52	...	...	6	21	18	...	...	...	...
Etah	46	2	45	3	48	1	3	2	6	12	29	1	37	37	72	4	2	...	..
Mynpoory	78	...	78	...	78	...	1	2	3	3	63	...	68	65	83	2	...	...	...
Furruckabad	55	5	50	10	60	2	5	12	19	31	25	6	30	30	50	1	...	...	...
Cawnpore	118	...	114	4	118	...	1	12	13	11	85	4	79	85	71	2	1	...	...
Humeerpore	18	4	17	5	22	...	...	3	3	13	13	4	17	10	66	...	...	...	...
Jaloun	13	1	14	...	14	2	...	4	6	43	4	...	7	2	30	...	...	...	...
Jhansie	9	...	9	...	9	...	..	2	2	22	7	...	5	1	47	...	...	...	...
Lullutpore	27	1	26	2	28	...	1	...	1	3	25	...	26	27	92	2	2	...	...
Total ...	534	16	518	32	550	8	37	56	101	18	312	17	365	362	64	14	8	...	...

STATEMENT E.

3RD CIRCLE—ABSTRACT RESULTS.

District.	Number of Candidates.					Number passed.				Percentage of passed.	Failed in				Percentage of failure.	Optional Subjects.			
																	Passed in		
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.		Urdu.	Hindi.	History, Geography, and natural Science.	Mathematics.		Number of candidates.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.
Futtehpore	60	...	58	2	60	1	...	1	2	3	48	2	35	55	77	...	...	...	...
Banda	18	2	18	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	16	20	88	2	1	...	...
Allahabad	21	19	9	31	40	...	...	2	2	5	7	24	35	37	85	21	4	...	...
Mirzapore	29	1	29	1	30	...	2	1	3	10	23	...	25	25	81	1	1	...	...
Benares	46	...	42	4	46	...	...	...	...	...	42	4	40	46	95	...	...	...	...
Ghazeepore	69	5	70	4	74	...	5	5	10	13	52	1	45	56	69	5	3	...	1
Azimgurh	182	13	175	20	195	...	...	1	1	5	172	17	171	190	94	11	3	...	...
Jounpore	58	6	50	14	64	...	1	1	2	3	49	9	60	61	93	11	10	...	...
Goruckpore	153	6	139	20	159	...	2	3	5	3	128	13	141	141	88	11	5	4	...
Bustee	84	1	79	6	85	...	1	2	3	3	75	4	73	80	90	2	4	...	...
Total ...	720	53	669	104	773	1	11	16	28	3	611	76	341	711	91	64	27	4	1

STATEMENT F.

Vernacular Departmental Examination.

Candidates from Private Schools.

Number.	School	District.	Number of Candidates.			Number passed.			
			Hindu.	Musalman.	Total.	Sanskrit	Persian.	Other subject.	Total.
1	Gola School ...	Moozuffernuggur	6	...	6	...	...	...	0
2	Mirza Rahim Beg's School...	Meerut ...	...	2	2	...	1	1	2
3	Futteh Mahomed's School ...	Ditto ...	...	2	2	...	2	...	2
4	Soorjapore School ..	Boolundshuhur ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
5	Private School ...	Allyguth ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
6	Sirdhana School ...	Muttra ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
7	Sham Churn Dutt's School...	Ditto ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
8	Mudun Jandash's School ...	Ditto ...	7	...	7	5	...	...	5
9	Faiz Rasan School ...	Agra ...	4	1	5	...	...	...	0
10	Ferozabad School ...	Ditto ...	3	1	4	...	2	1	3
11	Private School ...	Etawah ...	3	...	3	1	...	...	1
12	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
13	Bhurtna School ...	Ditto ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	0
14	Private School ...	Mynpoory ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	0
15	Punna Lall's School ...	Furruckabad ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	0
16	Kuttra School ...	Allahabad ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	0
17	Dhurmagyan School ...	Ditto ...	16	...	16	1	...	...	1
18	Khyrgurh School ...	Ditto ...	1	...	1	0	...	...	0
19	Sanskrit School ...	Ditto ...	7	...	7	2	...	...	2
20	Scragurh School ...	Ditto ...	...	2	2	...	2	1	3
		Total ...	74	9	83	9	8	3	20

APPENDIX D.

G. O. No. 449A., DATED 2ND JUNE, 1874.

GRANT-IN-AID RULES FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Article I.—The object of a system of grants-in-aid is to promote private enterprise in education, under the inspection of officers appointed by the Government.

Article II.—The means consist in aiding the voluntary exertions locally made to establish and maintain schools.

Article III.—The conditions are:—

(1)—That the school is under competent and trustworthy management.

(2)—That the institution is stable in its character.

(3)—That the school, as strengthened by the grant, will supply a distinct want, and that the educational requirements of the neighbourhood are not already sufficiently met by existing schools.

(4)—That the teaching staff is adequate.

Article IV.—With the view of enabling Government to judge whether these conditions exist, managers of schools (*vide* schedule annexed) desirous of receiving State assistance will submit, through the Director of Public Instruction, a statement showing:—

(1)—The names of the persons responsible for the management of the school and for the disbursement of all funds expended on the same, their place of residence, and how long they undertake to be responsible.

(2)—The class to which the school belongs. (See Article VI.)

(3)—The following particulars:—

(a.)—The resources (in detail) at the disposal of the managers to augment which the aid of Government is sought for. These resources may include the income collected from fees. (See Article X.)

(b.)—The names, qualifications, and salaries of the teachers employed.

(c.)—The number of scholars in average attendance in each department of the school.

(d.)—The dimensions and suitability of the building.

(e.)—The scholastic regulations (as to attendance, fees, fines, &c.) in force are to be enforced.

(f.)—The books studied or to be studied (of these a detailed list should be given).

Article V.—The amount of the grant, with due regard to the funds at the disposal of the Local Government, will depend, in the *first* place, upon the kind of education given in the school, or, in other words, upon the class of school; in the *second* place, upon the tuitional expenditure which the managers are prepared to maintain; in the *third* place, upon the average number of pupils under instruction; and in the *fourth* place, the continuance of the grant will be contingent on the favourable report of the Government Inspectors.

Grants-in-aid will be restricted within the limits specified below, which have been fixed with reference to the funds ordinarily required for the effective maintenance of schools of each class. In the case of schools above the rank of Lower Schools, the grant will not exceed one-half of the whole tuitional expenditure on the school; and in all cases it will bear a certain proportion to the number of pupils who regularly attend the

school, and who are effectively taught, as certified by the report of the Government Inspectors. In the case of Lower Schools the grant will not exceed one-third of the tuitional expenditure (Resolution of the Government of India, No. 62, dated 11th February, 1871).

Article VI.—For the present, the different kinds of schools are classed as—

(1)—Lower Schools, teaching the Vernacular in an elementary manner.

(2)—Middle Schools—

(A.)—Teaching English, but not up to the University Matriculation Standard.

(B.)—Teaching Vernacular Literature and Science, together with instruction more or less complete in Persian or Arabic, or Sanskrit.

(3)—High Schools—

(A.)—Teaching English up to the University Matriculation Standard.

(B.)—Teaching Oriental Classics, *i. e.*, Persian and Arabic Madrasahs, or Sanskrit Patshalas.

(4)—Colleges—

(A.)—Teaching English to under-graduates of the Calcutta University, and

(B.)—Teaching the highest recognized curriculum in Oriental Literature, Metaphysics, &c.

Article VII. (1) *Lower Schools, teaching the Vernacular in an elementary manner.*—The minimum grant is Rs. 3, and the maximum Rs. 10 per mensem. The minimum average attendance must not be less than one boy for every two annas of the monthly grant.

(2) *Middle Schools (A.), teaching English, but not up to the University Matriculation Standard.*—The minimum grant to this class of school is Rs. 20, and the average attendance of boys who learn English is not to be less than one boy for every twelve annas of the monthly grant.

Vernacular and Oriental branches or departments attached to schools of this class are aided as Vernacular schools of the lower class, or as schools of the Class 2 B. next following.

Middle Schools (B.), teaching Vernacular Literature and Science, together with instruction in the elements of an Oriental classical language.—Here the minimum grant is Rs. 10, and the average attendance is not to be less than one boy for every four annas of the monthly grant.

(3) *High Schools (A.), teaching English up to the University Matriculation Standard.*—The minimum grant to this class of school is Rs. 75, and the average attendance of boys who learn English is not to be less than one for every Re. 1-8 of the monthly grant.

Vernacular and Oriental branches or departments attached to schools of this class are aided as Vernacular schools of the lower class, or as Middle Schools (B).

High Schools (B.), teaching Oriental Classics, such as Persian and Arabic Madrasahs, or Sanskrit Patshalas.—No scale is laid down for these at present. Applications for aid will be treated, as far as possible, on the principles expressed in Article V., with reference to the peculiar circumstances of each case.

(4) *Colleges (A) and (B.)*—These will be aided upon the principles laid down in Article V. No fixed scale can at present be laid down.

School Departments attached to Colleges are aided as schools of Class (3) (A), which teach up to the Matriculation Standard (of the class).

Oriental Departments attached to Colleges are also separately aided, as 3 B. or 2 B.

Article VIII.—Scholarships and prizes of moderate amount may be included in tuitional expenditure.

Article IX.—The tuitional services of missionaries engaged in education, whose names do not appear in the list of salaried teachers, may be included as part of the tuitional expenditure on a school. Such services may be valued at the amount which the managers would have had to give to a paid teacher, due regard being had to the time which the missionary spends in teaching and supervising.

Article X.—Fees are required to be taken in all aided schools of the kinds named in Article VI., except Class (1). The mode of levying and the rates of fees are left to the discretion of the managers, but the gross income from fees must bear a certain proportion to the grant-in-aid, as follows:—

In Middle Schools of the Class B., and in High Schools for Oriental Classics, the monthly fee income should be equal to one-fourth of the grant.

In Middle Schools A, and in High Schools teaching English up to the University Matriculation Standard, the monthly fee income should be equal to one-sixth of the grant.

In Colleges the income from fees should be at the average rate of not less than Rs. 2½ per student.

Article XI.—The allotted grants, when provided in the Budget of the year, are payable month by month on the managers' bills, countersigned (*vide* schedule annexed.) Forms of bill are prescribed by the Accountant-General, and include a certificate to the effect that the conditions on which the grant is given have been fulfilled.

Article XII.—No grants are made to schools which are not open to examination by the Government Inspectors.

Article XIII.—The Inspectors are to make no inquiry into the religious doctrines which may be taught in any school, but are to confine themselves to the verification of the conditions on which the grants are made, to collect information, and to report the results of examination, and to suggest improvements.

Article XIV.—The grant may be either withheld or reduced for causes arising out of the state of the school, as—

(*a.*)—An unfavourable report by the Inspector.

(*b*)—If the teachers have not been regularly paid, or are manifestly incapable.

(*c.*)—If the attendance has been exceptionably irregular, or if the registers be not kept with sufficient accuracy to warrant confidence in the returns.

(*d.*)—If the school is found to be held in an unhealthy or otherwise undesirable locality, after due notice from the Inspector.

Article XV.—In every aided school are to be kept, besides the ordinary register of attendance—

(*a.*)—An account book, in which all receipts and disbursements of the school shall be regularly entered, and balanced from month to month.

(*b.*)—A book in which the names of all scholars admitted, with date of admission, and age at the time of admission, and father's or guardian's name, are entered. The same book will serve for the registry of withdrawals and dismissals

(*c.*)—A paged log-book, in which the managers or the head-teacher may enter occurrences of an extraordinary nature affecting the interests of the school. No entry once made can be removed or altered except by a subsequent entry of correction, and all entries are to be dated and signed.

Article XVI.—These books will be open to the Inspector at his annual visit, and he will enter in the latter such remarks as he may have to make on the state of the school, forwarding copy to the Director of Public Instruction.

Article XVII.—Schools for boys and girls of European parentage may be aided on the principles laid down in Articles III and V., when the Government is assured that the school meets a recognized want, and that the fees charged for tuition are insufficient to cover the reasonable tuitional expenses.

Application for aid is to be made according to the terms of Article IV. Article VII. does not apply to this class of school.

Article XVIII—Girls' schools (Native) may be aided on the principles of Articles III. and V., and the main point of regard is the character and position of the managers, and the tuitional expenditure, and that the cost is not excessive.

"Application for aid is to be made according to the terms of Article IV. The amount of aid does not exceed half the whole tuitional expenditure on the school, which is not to include payments made to the pupils for attendance.

"The maximum grant for lower schools is Rs. 4 per annum for every girl in regular attendance. Aid is not given to a school at which the average daily attendance is less than 20."

Girls' schools are visited by an Inspectress of Schools appointed for the purpose, but Inspectors will examine the pupils when the parents or guardians of the children offer no objection, or when special circumstances require their presence.

Article XIX.—Grants are made to Normal Schools, Industrial or Art Schools, Orphanage Schools, and Schools for Law, Medicine, and Engineering, on the general principles of Articles III., IV., and V., and on the merits of each case.

Article XX.—The following regulations apply to the assignment of aid to indigenous or *desi* schools :—

(1)—The school must be situated at the Sudder Station of the district or in some town where it can be easily inspected by the Local School Committee

(2)—The subjects of instruction must be such as to entitle it to rank as a Middle or High School B.—that is to say, in addition to the teaching of Persian, or Arabic, or Sanskrit, Arithmetic and some History, Geography, and the Elements of Physical Science must be taught in the Vernacular.

(3)—Schools at which the attendance is less than 15 cannot claim assistance. The grants will in no case exceed half the whole tuitional outlay on the school. Within this limit the rate of aid will be Re 1 per boy per quarter, commencing from the 1st April of each year, and the grants will be payable only after a favourable personal inspection by three members of the District School Committee, of whom the Headmaster of the zillah school or other educational officer is one.

(4)—When a grant is assigned, one or more sets of the Government educational books required for the course of study laid down will be provided on indent by the Inspector or Secretary to District School Committee

(5)—The Local Committee will see that the teacher either systematically teaches these books himself, or employs an assistant paid from the grant-in-aid for the purpose

(6)—All schools aided on the above principles will be annually examined by the Inspector

Article XXI.—Aid is not granted towards the erection of private schools, unless the Local Government is satisfied that the conditions for ordinary grants-in-aid laid down in Article III. are fulfilled.

Article XXII.—Grants made for building, purchasing, enlarging, improving, or fitting up schools will not exceed the total amount contributed for the purpose by proprietors, residents, agents, or others, within the district where the school is located. Such contribution may be in the form of—

(*a.*)—Individual subscriptions.

(*b.*)—Allotments from benevolent societies.

(*c.*)—Materials at the market rates.

(*d.*)—Sites given without valuable consideration.

(*e.*)—Cartage.

Article XXIII.—The sites, plans, estimates, &c., must be satisfactory to the Local Government.

Article XXIV.—Grants are not made for building Lower Schools which teach the Vernacular in an elementary manner. Under ordinary circumstances, the grants for Middle Schools will not exceed Rs. 3,000 as a maximum, and for High Schools, Rs. 5,000.

Article XXV.—In the event of any building, towards the erection, purchase, or repair of which a grant may have been made by the Government, being subsequently diverted to any other than educational purposes, the Government shall have a prior lien upon the building for the recovery of the grant; and a provision to this effect should invariably be made before the money is disbursed.

SCHEDULE.

I.—Schools in the case of which application for aid is to be made to Government through the Director of Public Instruction, and the Bills for which are payable on his counter-signature—

1.—Colleges, whether Anglo-Oriental A. or Oriental B.

2.—High Schools, ditto ditto ditto.

3.—Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

4.—Orphanages.

5.—Normal and Special Schools.

6.—Zenana tuition.

II.—Schools in the case of which application for aid is to be made through the District School Committee, and the bills for which are payable on the counter-signature of the Secretary—

1.—All Schools (for natives) of the Middle Class.

2.—All Schools (for natives) of the Lower Class.

3.—Indigenous or *Desi* Schools.

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 667A. of 1874

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

TO

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 4TH NOVEMBER, 1874.

SIR,

GENERAL DEPT. (EDUCATIONAL.)

I AM directed to acknowledge your Report on the Progress of Education in the North-Western Provinces for 1873-74.

2. The table in your 8th paragraph gives a general view of the educational statistics of the year. It is here inserted for convenience of reference :—

Schools.	Number of Schools.		Average attendance.		Cost to Government.		Cost per head.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Government.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Colleges, English, ...	4	5	114	153	78,443	1,37,786	688 1 6	900 8 11
„ Oriental, ...	1	1	238	258	34,010	21,195	142 14 4	82 2 5
Schools, High, English, ...	12	12	2,298	2,425	1,91,938	1,38,906	83 8 4	57 4 6
„ Middle „ ...	14	14	956	1,050	38,569	40,601	40 5 6	38 10 8
„ Ditto, Oriental, ...	...	2	...	225	...	2,748	...	12 3 5
„ Ditto, Vernacular,	569	482	25,127	21,676	87,701	97,491	3 7 10	4 7 11
„ Lower (Male), ...	3,336	3,637	87,456	103,241	3,12,668	3,32,302	3 9 2	3 3 5
„ Ditto (Female),...	420	427	6,227	6,374	28,558	30 042	4 8 2	4 11 4
„ Normal (Male),...	4	4	222	225	30,817	33 386	138 13 0	149 0 8
„ Ditto (Female), ..	3	4	32	36	8,401	6,210	293 12 6	175 0 0
Total, ...	4,363	4,588	122,770	135,663	8,11,105	8,40,667	6 9 8	6 3 10
Aided.								
Colleges, English, ...	2	2	24	22	15,033	3,818	626 6 0	173 5 1
Schools, High, European,	17	2	3,252	243	51,140	9,000	15 11 7	37 0 7
„ Ditto, Native, ...		19		3,773		61,581		16 5 2
„ Middle, European,	159	9	8,018	474	94,908	16,720	11 13 4	35 6 9
„ Ditto, Native, ...		149		8,329		74,378		8 14 10
„ High, Oriental, ...	2	2	340	138	804	1,200	2 5 10	8 10 2
„ Middle, Vernacular.	17	6	781	300	2,360	1,802	3 0 4	6 0 1
„ Lower (Male), ...	32	42	1,020	1,532	1,920	4,206	1 14 0	3 9 0
„ Ditto, (Female),	140	154	2,533	2,855	14,905	16,715	5 14 1	5 13 8
Normal Schools, ...	4	2	136	105	4,184	2,880	30 12 2	27 6 10
Total, ...	373	387	16,104	17,771	1,85,254	1,92,295	11 8 0	10 13 2
Indigenous, ...	4,754	5,135	46,261	...	504	804	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...	9,490	10,110	185,135	...	9,96,359	10,33,766	...	...

3. It thus appears that since your last report the number of Government Schools and Colleges has increased by 225, and the number of Aided Institutions by 14 ; while the average attendance in the former has risen by 13,000, and in the latter by 1,500. This progress is very satisfactory.

SECTION I.—PAGES 2-9—FINANCE.

4. In reviewing the results of the year it will be convenient to consider the financial part of this table first. You say (para. 8) that your figures have been verified by the Accountant-General. They still, however, differ widely from those of the Provincial accounts of 1873-74. In the following paragraphs the two sets of accounts are placed side by side wherever figures are quoted.

5. *Para.* 14.—Setting aside miscellaneous income and contributions from Municipalities, which will be separately considered, the receipts of the year were as follows :—

	Provincial Accounts, 1872-73.	Education Report, 1873-74.	Provincial Accounts, 1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Subscriptions, ...	24,583	5,988	10,814
2. Fees, ...	44,066	36,171	37,169
3. Interests on Endowments, ...	14,962	10,139	14,476
4. Sale of books,...	39,369	...	28,326
Total, ...	1,22,980	52,298	90,785

6. The decrease under subscriptions is only apparent, and is due to the recent orders of Government, by which subscriptions towards Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools are excluded from the Treasury books. The similar exclusion of fees received in these Schools accounts for nearly Rs. 5,000 of the decrease under the head of fees, and the rest of the falling off is the consequence of the change in the scale of fees which was introduced last year, and the general effect of which was to lessen the receipts from this source.

7. As miscellaneous receipts you shew Rs. 1,720, but you are unable to say how this sum has been made up. In the Provincial accounts of the year a very large sum (Rs. 52,181) is exhibited under this head, but it consists chiefly of paper credits and adjustments.

8. *Para.* 15.—The amount of educational grants made during the year by Municipalities is shewn by you as Rs. 92,118, but it is not really so much by nearly Rs. 36,000. The sum sanctioned from Provincial Revenues and District Funds for the Farukhabad Zila School has been by mistake reckoned among Municipal grants. In other points also the detailed list of these grants given by you is not quite accurate. In the following table your figures are compared with those which are shewn in the Municipal Budgets and Expenditure Reports of 1873-74 :—

Statement of Grants made by Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces towards Education during 1873-74.

Name of Municipality.	Amount of grant shewn in Educational Report, 1873-74.	Amount allotted in Municipal Budget for 1873-74.	*Detail of Expenditure in* 1873-74, *as shewn in Municipal returns,* 1873-74.				REMARKS.
			Education.	Building grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Dehra, ...	300	300	215	...	...	215	
Mussooree, ...	300	300	272	...	...	272	
Saharanpur, ...	360	360	344	...	...	344	
Hardwar Union,	240	240	296	...	...	296	
Deoband, ...	240	240	313	...	...	313	
Muzaffarnagar,	200	200	191	...	...	191	
Shamli, ...	75	75	58	...	...	58	
Kandhla, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meerut, ...	480	480	480	...	...	480	
Ghaziabad, ...	700	700	...	695	...	695	
Baraut, ...	120	120	108	...	...	108	
Bagpat, ...	120	120	205	...	...	205	
Shahdara, ...	390	390	385	...	...	385	
Hapar, ...	240	240	240	...	...	240	
Pilkhua, ...	180	180	173	...	...	173	
Bulandshahr,...	492	492	596	...	...	596	
Anupshahr, ...	50	50	144	...	...	144	
Khurja, ...	624	624	498	...	...	498	
Sikandrabad,...	2,220	2,220	219	...	...	219	Rs. 2,000 was allotted for building the School, but was not utilised.
Koil, ...	2,368	2,368	2,392	...	...	2,392	
Hathras, ...	3,880	3,880	3,485	...	...	3,485	
Atrauli, ...	...	300	258	...	...	258	
Sikandra Rao,	300	300	300	...	...	300	
Harduaganj, ...	1,025	1,025	318	...	...	318	
Muttra, ...	1,408	1,408	765	654	...	1,419	
Kosi, ...	1,000	1,240	429	1,000	...	1,429	
Brindaban, ...	580	580	574	...	...	574	
Agra, ...	1,200	1,200	1,200	...	...	1,200	
Jalesar, ...	327	327	327	...	42	369	
Fatehpur Sikri,	140	140	150	...	...	150	
Firozabad, ...	396	426	375	...	...	375	
Mainpuri, ...	350	350	248	...	...	248	
Etawah, ...	450	450	679	...	...	679	
Farukhabad, ...	38,603	1,200	676	498	26	1,200	The grant shewn in report was not provided from Municipal Funds.
Jaswantnagar,	100	100	75	...	...	75	
Etah, ...	174	174	234	...	...	234	
Kasganj, ...	600	600	601	...	...	601	
Soron, ...	372	372	451	...	...	451	
Marehrah, ...	150	150	150	...	...	150	
Aliganj, ...	204	204	181	...	...	181	
Bijnor, ...	192	192	192	...	...	192	
Chandpur, ...	...	192	102	...	...	102	
Dhampur, ...	200	200	220	...	...	220	
Nagina, ...	...	195	188	...	...	188	
Najibabad, ...	402	402	320	95	...	415	
Moradabad, ...	1,000	1,000	928	...	...	928	
Dhanaura, ...	120	120	120	...	...	120	
Chaudausi, ...	400	400	380	...	...	380	
Amroha, ...	1,200	1,200	1,234	...	...	1,234	
Sambhal, ...	1,000	1,000	1,082	...	...	1,082	
Budaun, ...	1,140	1,140	1,039	...	...	1,039	
Bilsi, ...	120	120	743	93	...	836	
Ujhani, ...	216	216	201	150	...	351	
Sahaswan, ...	480	360	475	...	...	475	
Bareilly, ...	6,000	6,000	8,093	...	...	8,093	
Bisalpur, ...	...	...	38	...	...	38	
Pilibhit, ...	...	2,820	2,790	...	...	2,790	
Shahjahanpur,	3,000	3,000	2,760	...	...	2,760	
Tilhar, ...	300	300	350	...	...	350	
Allahabad, ...	3,000	3,000	2,356	...	...	2,356	
Cawnpore, ...	500	500	37	...	...	37	
Fatehpur, ...	300	300	280	...	...	280	
Banda, ...	360	360	350	...	...	350	
Jaunpur, ...	200	200	200	...	...	200	
Gorakhpur, ...	1,500	1,500	996	...	...	996	
Azamgarh, ...	...	240	240	...	...	240	
Ghazipur, ...	3,060	3,060	3,060	...	...	3,060	
Ballia, ...	120	120	120	...	...	120	
Benares, ...	3,270	3,270	2,510	...	...	2,510	
Mirzapur, ...	1,000	1,000	901	...	...	901	
Chunar, ...	...	...	51	...	...	51	

Name of Municipality.	Amount of grant shewn in Educational Report, 1873-74	Amount allotted in Municipal Budget for 1873-74.	*Detail of Expenditure in 1873-74, as shewn in Municipal returns, 1873-74*				REMARKS.
			Education	Building grants	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
Jhansi, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mau Ranipur,	250	250	209	...	...	209	
Orai, ...	200	200	87	...	...	87	
Kalpi, ...	...	400	388	...	...	388	
Kunch, ...	600	600	631	...	...	631	
Lalitpur, ...	300	300	264	...	...	264	
Almora, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Naini Tal, ...	500	500	500	...	...	500	
Kashipur, ...	200	200	300	...	...	300	
GRAND TOTAL,...	92,088	60,982	53,340	3,185	68	56,593	

9. It thus appears that the grants made by Municipalities for Schools are half as large again as they were last year. This confirms the opinion expressed in the last Review, that Municipal contributions may hereafter become a more important source of income. But this year again a number of grants have been only partly utilized, through a want of understanding between the Educational and Municipal authorities, or through indecision as to the object on which the money should be expended. This is a matter which should be brought to the notice of School Committees, and they should be instructed to take all possible care that no Municipal grant be suffered to lapse unexpended.

10. The expenditure was as shewn below :—

	Actuals, 1872-73	Educational Report, 1873-74	Actuals, 1873-74.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Direction, ...	46,627	41,687	45,025
Inspection, ...	1,80,812	1,84,291	1,86,206
Colleges, ...	1,99 941	1,58 981	2,17,669
Schools, Higher, ...	1,09,868	1,38 906	1,20,902
Do., Middle, ...	52 390	1,40,840	64,805
Do., Lower (Male,)	4,29,482	3,32,302	4,00,591
Do, do., (Female,)		30,042	30,656
Do., Normal (Male,)	39,945	33,386	40,183
Do., do., (Female,)		6,210	
Grants-in-aid, Colleges, ...	82,289	3,813	22,188
Do., Schools, ...	1,11,149	1,88,482	1,67,129
Building Grants, ...	9,965	19,530	23,506
Government Book Depôt, ...	24 715	...	30,286
Literature, ...	24,281	23,616	23,091
Miscellaneous, ...	38,360	25,160	29,411
Total, ...	13,49,377	13,27,246	13,01,643

It was divided thus :—

	1872-73	1873-74.	*Percentage*	
			1872-73.	1873-74.
Direction, ...	46,627	41,687	3 45	3 45
Inspection, ...	1,80,812	1,84,291	13 40	14 30
Instruction, ...	11,21,938	10,75,665	83 15	82 25
Total, ...	13,49,377	13,01,643	100 00	100 00

11. The cost of Government Colleges has been greatly increased by the addition of the charges of the new Muir Central College, including

the Law Class. The foundation stone of the College was laid by the Viceroy in December, and the building is now in course of erection, the classes being meanwhile held in a hired house.

SECTION II.—PAGES 9-14—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

12. In the University Examinations of 1873-74, the North-Western Provinces were better represented, and on the whole more successful, than in any previous year.

13. *M. A. Examination.*—The results of the examinations of previous years are shewn in the margin. For the M. A. Examination of January 1874 five candidates offered themselves for honors in English. They were all from Government Colleges : three were from the Muir Central College, and passed ; two were from the Benares College, and failed. The Central College men were old students of the Agra and Bareilly Colleges : one of the Agra men got second class honors, the others passed in the third class.

	Candidates	Passed
1869, ...	1	0
1870, ...	1	1
1871, ...	3	3
1872, ...	1	0
1873, no candidates.		

14. These five candidates were the remnant of the first year class of 1869, which consisted of 49 boys from Government Schools who passed the Entrance Examination of December 1868. Of these 28 persevered to the First Arts Examination of December 1870, and 16 passed. Twelve of the 16 went on for the B. A. Examination of January 1873, and 7 passed. Of the seven, two obtained employment in the Educational Department, and the remaining five went on for their M. A. degree with the success above related.

Para. 63, Report 1869-70.
Para. 16, ditto 1870-71.
Para. 24, ditto 1872-73.
Para. 37, ditto 1873-74.

15. *B. A. Examination.*—There were 22 candidates from the North-Western Provinces, against 16 last year : and 13 passed, instead of 7. The places taken, too, were higher, as will be seen from the figures in the margin ; but neither of the two first class men was from a Government College. All the seven in the second class, and two of the third class, were from Government Colleges : Benares passed most, but Bareilly the largest proportion of candidates. Of the remaining two third class men, one came from Jai Narain's College, Benares, and the other has not been traced. The College candidates were in part the remains of the F. A. class of 1871. This class was 31 strong, and was reduced by the examination to 18 ; nine of these afterwards gave up, while

Year.	Passed.		
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1873, ...	...	3	4
1874, ...	2	7	4

Colleges.	Candidates.	Passed	
		Second Class.	Third Class.
Allahabad, ...	4	1	1
Benares, ...	6	3	1
Bareilly, ...	4	3	...
Total, ...	14	7	2

five new men came in, of whom two were from Saugor High School,—thus making up the B. A. Class to 14, out of whom 9 passed. Only two of the nine, however, continue their studies for the degree of M. A.

16. *F. A. Examination.*—Here there were 70 candidates from the North-Western Provinces, and 42 successful, against 45 and 17 respectively in 1873. There is also a great improvement in the places taken. The following table shews where 60 of these 70 men received their education. These 60 were all that were left of 80 who matriculated in December 1871—48 from Government Colleges, and 32 from Aided Institutions :—

Year.	Passed.		
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1873, ...	...	8	9
1874, ...	7	21	14

Institutions.		Candidates.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
Government Colleges.	Allahabad, ...	7	2	2	1	5
	Benares, ...	12	1	4	2	7
	Agra, ...	10	1	1	5	7
	Bareilly, ...	8	2	4	1	7
Total Government Colleges, ...		37	6	11	9	26
St. John's College, Agra, ...		4	...	3	...	3
Jai Narain's ditto, Benares, ...		5	...	1	...	1
London Mission Institute, Mirzapur,		3	...	2	...	2
Christ Church School, Cawnpore, ...		5	...	...	2	2
St. Peter's, Agra, ...		4	1	2	...	3
Victoria College, Agra,... ...		2	...	...	...	...
Total Aided Institutions, ...		23	1	8	2	11

17. For the Government Colleges the results of this examination are extremely satisfactory, being indeed, as you note, the best on record. Bareilly has done best, but Allahabad is a good second. The entire number of candidates who passed from Government Colleges is just double what it was last year. This promises well for the B. A. Examination of 1876. The departmental examination of next December will shew how far this promise has been kept.

18. Of the eleven failures, eight were in English. This is always one of the most difficult subjects for the First Arts Examination. The difference between the Entrance and First Arts standard in English is very great, and English is the principal subject of study during the two years that intervene between these two examinations. On the other hand, the difference between the First Arts and B. A. standard in English is comparatively small.

19. Last year there were only 12 candidates from Aided Institutions, and only 3 of these passed, all in the lowest class. The returns for the present year testify to more careful preparation of candidates, and

better judgment in selecting them; but it is still plain that boys are too often sent up before they are ready.

20. *Entrance Examination.*—This year again the North-Western Provinces' percentage of passed candidates is the highest in India, but not so markedly as last year, nor are the men passed on the whole so good. The North-Western Provinces' contingent of candidates has been steadily increasing for the last five years, and the number for 1873 (220) is the highest yet reached. In the figures for each year, however, there are included a small number of boys from Ajmir, Jaipur, and Oudh. These should be excluded in future, and the University will be addressed on this subject. The following table accounts for the remainder for the last two years :—

	Passed.			
	Fist Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
December, 1872, ...	20	64	16	100
Ditto, 1873, ...	17	62	33	112

	Total.	Passed.
1869, ...	124	75
1870, ...	175	114
1871, ...	179	95
1872, ...	186	100
1873, ...	220	112

		Candidates.	Passed.			
			First Class	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
1872, ...	Government Schools, ...	75	14	36	3	53
	Aided do., ...	80	2	20	9	31
	Unaided do., ...	9	4	1	1	6
	Total, ...	164	20	57	13	90
1873, ...	Government Schools, ...	95	10	42	14	66
	Aided do., ...	81	4	8	14	26
	Unaided do., ...	16	3	4	...	7
	Total, ...	192	17	54	28	99

21. *Para.* 61.—From your detailed table, of which the above is an abstract, the success or failure of each School can be seen. The Collegiate Schools of Benares and Bareilly are at the head of the list, as they were last year : but this time Benares is first, with 20 boys passed out of 25, and four in the highest class, while Bareilly shews a higher proportion of boys passed (19 out of 21), but only two in the highest class. Allahabad is third, with 10 passed out of 13, a great improvement on last year, when only one of five boys sent up was successful. The results of the examination for Government Schools have on the whole confirmed the judgment passed on the second year School class of 1872 in last year's Review. The class was a mediocre one, and has done as well as it was expected to do.

22. Among Aided Institutions the most successful were Saint Peter's College, Agra, and the Victoria School at Ghazipur. But here again it is evident that the candidates from Aided Schools are selected with little

discrimination. While more than two-thirds of the boys sent up by Government Schools are successful, barely one-third of the boys from Aided Schools succeed in passing. But boys from Aided Schools hold the second and fourth places on the first class list.

23. For the total number of candidates from all India, mathematics was, as usual, the most fatal subject. For the North-Western Provinces, 62 out of 220 failed in this, and in History and Geography 57 boys were unsuccessful. In English, on the other hand, which for the entire mass of candidates was most fatal after mathematics, the North-Western Provinces were fairly successful,—76½ per cent. of their boys passing where 45 per cent. of boys from other Provinces failed.

24. *Paras.* 26-27.—Your remarks on the taking up of a second language for the Entrance Course are important. Only 59 of the 220 candidates chose a classical language, and as in 16 cases this was Latin taken up by boys of European parentage, it seems that out of 204 native candidates only 43 had the courage to attempt a second language other than their own vernaculars, Bengali, Urdu and Hindi. As a classical language is indispensable for the higher examinations, it must be presumed that boys who matriculate in the vernaculars do not purpose to go on in the Collegiate course, and they will therefore, ordinarily, not be entitled to scholarships. This should be borne in mind in allotting the F. A. scholarships next year.

SECTION III.—COLLEGES—PAGES 14-25.

25. *Government Colleges.*—The rolls of the four Government Colleges (excluding the Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Branches at Benares, and the Law Class in the Muir College), shewed 187 students at the close of the year. The success of the 56 candidates sent up to the University Examinations has been reviewed above. From the departmental examinations of the first and third year College classes, who come up respectively for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations of December 1874 and January 1875, it seems that the B. A. class is of only average merit, and the F. A. class promises still less, for of 24 boys who passed out of 51 that were examined, no less than 19 passed in the lowest grade.

26. *Muir Central College.*—This College may be said to be now fairly started. It is too early yet to compare the results it has to shew with those obtained by the older Colleges: they are, however, very satisfactory; out of 23 boys in the four classes, 16 passed the departmental and University Examinations.

27. *Benares College.*—This College had 36 boys in all the classes ready for examination, and 23 passed. The unfortunate failure of the two M. A. candidates has been the subject of separate correspondence. They were particularly good in English, though this was the subject which counted most failures among the candidates from this College for the University Examinations. But to judge from the departmental examination, the Benares B. A candidates of 1874-75 should have less to fear from this subject than those of the other Colleges. There were 264 students in the Sanscrit and 30 in Anglo-Sanscrit branch, whose progress is well reported of.

28. *Agra College.*—Here 16 passed out of 25. There were no candidates for the B. A., and for 1875 there are only two, both of whom are taking up the alternative B. A. course of Physical Science. Sir Sir John Strachey quite agrees with Mr. Deighton in his opinion of the importance and utility of this course. It can be followed with a better chance of success now that a chair of Physics has been established in the Central College, and it is hoped that the number of students who choose it will yearly increase. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Deighton in thinking that for ordinary Indian Students no branch of study is so little likely to be useful as that of Metaphysics, and that the study of Physical Science is "exactly what we need to develop that close and accurate observation in which our classes are so lamentably wanting." The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that better means than those which now exist may hereafter be provided for giving instruction in Physical Science.

29. *Bareilly College.*—There were 32 boys examined in all four classes, and 22 passed. Eight of the ten failures were in the first year class, which was very deficient in Persian, and the third year class also were not so well prepared in this language as they should have been. In the University Examinations, however, the College was very successful, and on the whole it has well maintained its high reputation.

30. *Law Class, Central College.*—Towards the end of the year some changes were proposed in the course prescribed for the Law Class at Allahabad, and though they were not finally determined and carried out till the middle of 1874, it will be convenient to summarise them briefly here. The object was to adapt the course of study to the subjects approved for the examination of Pleaders, so as to render that examination sufficient as a test of the proficiency of the class. The following is an outline of the scheme by which this object has been attained:—

(1.) The curriculum has been made to embrace the subjects in which Pleaders are examined.

(2.) The course of study has been extended over two years.

(3.) The academical year has been divided into three terms, so arranged that the end of the third term corresponds with the Pleaders' Examination in January.

All students must be resident, the purpose of the Law Class being to ensure a thorough and disciplined training.

31. The class examination of May 1873 resulted in the passing of 15 candidates from the English classes, and seven from the Urdu. Ten of the former went in for the Pleaders' Examination in April 1874, and all passed. Of the Urdu class, six went up, and three passed, two of the best having been rejected for copying. These results shew that the class examination of 1873 was a sufficiently rigorous test, and quite up to the standard of the Pleaders' Examination.

32. The tables in your 57th para. shew how very few boys go through the College curriculum. The history of the M. A. and B. A. classes of 1873-74, as traced in paras. 14 and 15 of this letter, teaches the same

lesson. Want of means, and the temptation of immediate employment, are the causes of the thinning of our College classes ; and considering the very limited fortunes of the great majority of our students, it is matter of little surprise that they should be unable to resist the offer of a present competence, though it be coupled with the risk of injury to their future prospects. For example, from the returns (para. 58) that have been furnished by the Principals of the Agra and Bareilly Colleges, it appears that of 249 boys of Bareilly, 121 are the sons of men in Government service, 35 the sons of men in private service, and 23 the sons of shop-keepers. Only 15 are the sons of independent gentlemen. In Agra, out of 319 boys, 137 have fathers in Government service, and 55 have fathers in private service, 69 are sons of shop-keepers, and 39 are sons of cultivators and small zemindars ; not one of the 319 is the son of a native gentleman of private means. The only possible inference from these facts is that the independent native public are profoundly indifferent to the education afforded by Government Colleges and High Schools. The pupils of these Schools come from one or two sections of the community, whose circumstances are such that they regard education as an investment of capital. By far the most numerous of these is the class of Government servants, and small shop-keepers and petty landholders furnish the next largest contingent.

SECTION IV.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—PAGES 26-92.

33. *Para.* 59.—The total number of boys on the rolls of Government Schools of all kinds was 159,770 in 1872-73, and 170,542 in 1873-74. The increase of nearly 11,000 is very satisfactory; it is chiefly due to the opening of new Lower Schools. The average attendance, too, has been better this year than it was the year before, and has risen from 122,419 to 135,253.

34. *Collegiate and Zila Schools.*—The three Collegiate Schools have 929 pupils, against 776 last year, and 864 the year before. The success of the Bareilly and Benares Schools at last Entrance Examination has already been noted; Agra did not do well, and it is to be hoped that the Entrance Examination of 1874 will at length interrupt the continuous decrease of the number of boys passed in by this School. The great increase in the number of boys on the Agra rolls (from 158 to 273) is surprising. Perhaps the students of the new Oriental Department have been counted in.

35. *Superior Zila Schools.*—With the exception of the Etawah High School, where the rolls shew only 216 instead of 323 names, all the Superior Zila Schools have more boys than they had last year. The most marked increase (from 247 to 400) is in Allahabad. This is not the only respect in which this School has greatly improved since the dismissal of the late Head Master, Mr. Stapley. It has achieved a signal success at the Entrance Examination, and has the honor of standing next after Benares and Bareilly. The Etawah and Muttra Schools follow, the latter having kept up the improvement begun last year. On the other hand, the Mirzapur School and the three Rohilkhand Schools have not done well, though they have all considerably increased the number of their scholars.

The Shahjahanpur School has almost doubled its numbers, but it has passed no boys at the Entrance Examinations for the last three years, and since 1871-72 has not even sent up any ; while of the 18 candidates at the departmental examinations of 1873, not one succeeded in passing. If this School does not do better next year, it will no longer deserve to be called a Superior Zila School, and must be degraded to the Inferior class.

36. *Inferior Zila Schools.*—Of the Inferior Zila Schools there is little to be said. Nearly all of them are more largely attended than they were last year; and two of them—the Farukhabad and Banda Schools—have been selected for transfer to the Superior grade. These Schools are not ordinarily allowed to have a second class, though an exception was made in favor of Fatehpur. Two of them, Saharunpur and Kalpi, had no third class.

37. *Para.* 64.—In the departmental examination of the second School class, success was almost entirely confined to the Collegiate school-boys, and was by no means brilliant for them ; the greatest number passed (from Bareilly) being 13 out of 27. You explain, however, that the examination was very strict ; and if this was so, better results may perhaps be expected at the Entrance Examination in December. The list of boys passed from the third class contains a somewhat larger number of boys from Zila Schools, mostly of the Superior class. Nearly all these boys passed in the lowest grade.

38. You say (page 36) that you examined all the junior teachers of the Inferior Zila Schools, who had not passed the Entrance Examination, and found the majority of them to be "grossly ignorant." This is a state of things which calls urgently for amendment. As matters now stand, the supervision of the Inspector is the sole means of ensuring that the work of the junior Zila School teachers is kept up to a uniform standard. This supervision will be more effectually exercised when Inspectors have been relieved (in the manner indicated in para. 55) of a mass of examinations which now take up nearly all their time ; but some additional guarantee is desirable in any case. Every English teacher in this class of School should at least have passed the F. A. Examination, the Entrance Examination is not sufficiently strict to be a security for the required knowledge of English. So too in the Middle B. and Lower Schools, at present not quite half the teachers are certificated; and where the proportion is highest (60 per cent., in the 2nd Circle), the Schools have done best in the vernacular examination. These facts shew that the reform now most needed is the introduction everywhere of certificated teachers. Inspectors should yearly select a number of teachers and send them up to the Normal Schools, giving them to understand that their continuance in their appointments will depend upon their passing the Normal School tests. Old and tried teachers may be exempted from these tests, but they should be rigorously enforced in the case of all the younger men, and for all future vacancies certificated teachers only should be eligible. At the same time the course of teaching in the three Normal Schools, and the standards of qualification, which at present differ

considerably, should be made uniform. In this way, before many years, the entire staff of teachers in our Middle and Lower Schools will have Univisity Degrees or certificates to shew, and it will be possible to form a fair estimate of what should be expected from them as a class.

39. *Boarding-houses.*—In Benares the number of residents in the boarding-house decreased with the number of boys in the College ; for the other two Colleges, the houses are better filled than they were last year. In Zila Schools, both Superior and Inferior, the number of boarders has considerably increased. The following table shews the number of boys in School and College boarding-houses during the last two years :—

		1872-73.			1873-74.		
		Stipendiary.	Non-Stipendiary.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Non Stipendiary.	Total.
Colleges, ...	Agra, ...	52	20	72	55	20	75
	Bareilly, ...	21	69	90	22	71	93
	Benares, ...	91	63	154	71	57	128
	Total, ...	164	152	316	148	148	296
Zila Schools,	Superior, ...	96	78	174	138	103	241
	Inferior, ...	107	50	157	111	69	180
	Total, ...	203	128	331	249	172	421

40. Boarding-houses have been added to the Superior Zila School of Mirzapur, and the Inferior Zilla School of Gorakhpur, and others are building for the Schools of Cawnpore, Meerut, Bijnor, and Farukhabad. When these are finished, the only Zila School without a boarding-house will be that of Hamirpur.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS (B).

41. It was remarked in last year's Review that to count 84 Tahsili and Town Schools as lower or elementary, while no less than 426 Village Schools were reckoned as middle or secondary, was to ignore the respective objects of these Schools,—Village Schools being meant to give an elementary education only, while Tahsili and Town Schools are expected to carry their pupils further. This year the classification has been amended, and the list of Middle Schools contains 216 Tahsili and Town Schools, with 14,464 scholars, and only 245 Village Schools, with 12,407 scholars. These changes make the two classes of middle and lower respectively agree much more closely with the classes of Tahsili or Town Schools and Halkabandi Schools. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that these divisions should wholly coincide ; that all Tahsili and Town Schools should be classed as secondary, and all Village Schools as elementary. You explain that you have been guided in your classification by two considerations,—first, the constitution of the Schools; and, second,

the source from which their cost is defrayed. The second of these points is not of any importance. It does not matter whether a School is supported from Provincial Revenues or local cess; in either case the money comes ultimately out of the coffers of the State. The question really is how far the State is bound to provide gratuitous instruction, and the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion is that such instruction should be confined to the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, taught in the vernacular. This, then, is the true standard of instruction for Halkabandi Schools. Judged by this standard, they would all be classed as lower, and such will, in fact, be their status as a class; but the Inspector may retain in the "middle" rank any Schools which, for special reasons drawn from their past history and present position, have at present got a considerable number of boys in the first and second classes and are qualified to retain them. The Tahsili and Town Schools, on the other hand, are by their constitution secondary; they should all carry their boys beyond the rudiments, and should teach Persian or Sanskrit as well as the vernaculars. In your next Report you will note specially how far the classification here indicated has been adopted.

42. *Para.* 75.—Your remarks on the general vernacular examination of November 1873 present the same subject from another point of view. In the 3rd Circle, 328 Halkabandi Schools were allowed to send up candidates, the great majority of whom were unsuccessful, and the Inspector accordingly revised his list of secondary Village Schools by the standard of the results of the examination. You rightly remark that the principle here involved, that the class of the School should depend upon its success in the examination, is wrong. The true principle is just the converse of this; it is the status of the School that should determine what is to be expected from it in the examination. Every Tahsili and Town School should teach up to the standard of the vernacular examination; and if the candidates fail, the teacher must lose credit, and unless he does better, he must be removed; but the class of the School will not depend in the least upon the success or failure of its boys. The same principle holds good for Village Schools of the higher grade. There is only this difference, that in the case of these latter continued ill-success (say, in two consecutive examinations) may also justify the degradation of the School, but the question whether a School ought to send boys to the examination or not will primarily be decided by reference to the class in which, for reasons independent of examinations, the School has been placed, and to the standard up to which it ought therefore to teach. In the next Vernacular Examination this rule should be carried out. Every Tahsili and Town School should send up its 1st and 2nd classes to the examination: and such Halkabandi Schools should be allowed to compete as the Inspectors on special consideration of each case decide to classify as Middle B.

43. Proceeding now to apply these principles to the Schools of each Circle, we find that in the 2nd Circle every School is called middle which has a class higher than the third School class; while in the 1st and 3rd Circles a number of Schools which have this qualification are nevertheless counted as lower. This is especially remarkable in the 3rd Circle, where the Inspector has left in the lower grade a mass of Schools

with no less than 1,810 scholars in classes above the third. Of these two systems of classification, the right one is that which has been adopted in the 2nd Circle. If a School does not deserve to be called middle, and is excluded from sending up boys to the examination, it should not be allowed to have any classes higher than the third. On the other hand, the number of Schools counted as middle in the 2nd Circle is probably too great. It is not sufficient that a School should have, in Mr. Lloyd's words, "a class or classes, more or less strong, above the third." Nor is it right to suppose, with Mr. Constable, that a second class should be formed where practicable (page 61). One or two instances of boys able to proceed beyond the ordinary School course furnish no grounds for opening a new class and ranking the school as secondary. If, as was pointed out last year, the Inspector or School Committee is satisfied that there is a steady and fairly large demand for instruction other than elementary, such instruction may be provided, and the School may be classed accordingly. But the essential character of these Schools is elementary ; their purpose is to impart free primary education to the village poor ; and to tack on to this scheme instruction of a more advanced kind for a few boys who are able to pay a fee, is to run the risk of rendering the School less efficient for its original purpose, and injuring the many for the benefit of a few.

44. *Lower Schools.*—The number of Lower Village Schools has increased from 3,385 (including the Schools reckoned as middle last year, and subsequently degraded) to 3,509, and the average attendance from 91,879 to 98,539. The Schools of each Circle are classed by the Inspector according to merit in the usual way, as good, fair, middling, or below middling ; but the grounds of the classification are no more apparent than they were last year, when some account of them was asked for. Some fixed system of tests should be used, else it is impossible to compare the proportions of good and bad Schools in different Circles. These remarks are equally applicable to the Inspector's rating of Middle Schools, but for these the vernacular examination furnishes a very good means of discovering efficiency or non-efficiency, while for the Lower Schools there is no such criterion. Mr. Lloyd proposes that the four classes in which Schools are now rated should be replaced by the two classes of *efficient* and *non-efficient*, and you think this classification preferable because it is simpler. The names and number of the classes do not matter much, so long as there is a fixed principle to guide the Inspector in putting a School into one class or the other.

45. The table of School accommodation shews that of 227 Tahsili and Town school-houses 173 are the property of Government, and 40 are rented; while of the Halkabandi school-houses only one-third belong to Government, and nearly all the rest are borrowed. The proportion of Government school-houses of both kinds is highest in the 2nd Circle, where out of 76 Tahsili Schools, 71, and out of 1,008 Village Schools, 423, are held in houses which are the property of Government.

46. The tables showing the language, studies, caste, and occupation of parents of boys in Government Schools are very interesting, and to-

gether give a good bird's-eye view of the classes we teach in our Middle and Lower Vernacular Schools, and the kind of education we give them. The three tables have been thrown into one as follows:—

	Government Schools of all kinds.					Middle and lower Vernacular Schools.						
	Number of boys studying					*Class of boys per cent*		*Occupation of parents per cent.*				
	English, with another Language.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Urdu and Persian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Land-owners and cultivators.	Priests.	Bankers and traders.	Professional and artisans.	Laborers and menial servants.
1st Circle,...	1,245	20,758	37,524	295	11,854	74·6	25·4	53·1	4·4	12·8	9·7	12·5
2nd do., ...	3,427	42,994	2,922	177	1,623	94·	6·	49·2	5·4	12·6	12·4	12·7
3rd do., ...	1,681	44,946	7,295	69	4,238	81·5	18·5	67·3	3·0	5·7	10·	6.5
4th do., ...	...	8,946	69	24	12	99·1	9	91·4	2·1	...	2·3	2.3
Total, ...	6,353	1,17,644	47,801	565	17,727	83·8	16·2	59·7	4·	9·5	10·5	9·8

47. The last part of this table compares favorably with the table quoted in para. 32 above. It is evident that if the advantages of higher English education are imperfectly appreciated by the wealthier classes, there is at least no backwardness on the part of the middle and lower classes to accept the education offered them by the State. The small percentage of sons of bankers and traders, and the large percentage of sons of land-owners and cultivators in the 3rd Circle, may be due to a difference in the principle of classification. These three tables should be kept up every year, and care should be taken to render them complete and the classification exact. The third table, that shewing occupation of parents, should also be furnished for all Collegiate and Zila Schools.

48. From columns 5 and 6 it appears that the proportion of boys who learn Hindi either by itself, or with Sanskrit, is not quite 60 per cent. of the entire number of boys in secondary and primary Vernacular Schools in the first three Circles. We are not, however, justified in assuming from this that among the middle and lower classes of the population, three speak Hindi for every two that speak Urdu, because there is no reason to believe that the demand for instruction in either language has hitherto been adequately met in our Schools. Where a School has only one teacher, and he teaches Hindi, the boys have no choice but to learn Hindi. What is wanted is to provide instruction in each language wherever there is a demand for it. This was pointed out in last year's Review (para. 70), and Educational Committees are now again urged to give this matter their careful consideration. The attention of Inspectors, too, would with more advantage be turned to this object than to the raising of Village Schools to the rank of secondary. A Village School is much more useful, and fulfils its purpose much better, if it gives elementary instruction in both Urdu and Nagri, than if it has one or two show boys who have advanced a few steps beyond the primary course.

49. The question whether Urdu or Hindi has the better claim to be called the mother tongue of the people of these Provinces (leaving out the Hills, where the supremacy of Hindi is undisputed), is not of much practical importance, as the duty of Government is simply to provide instruction in either language, or in both, where it is wanted; but it

may be briefly touched upon with reference to the remarks in your para. 152. It has already been pointed out that no certain inference as to this point can be drawn from the returns of Hindi and Urdu scholars in Lower Vernacular Schools, but we may assume that if the conditions indicated in the preceding paragraph were completely fulfilled, the learners of Hindi in primary Schools would considerably outnumber the learners of Urdu. When we pass up to the next grade in the scale of education, the preponderance of Hindi scholars becomes less marked. One proof of this is afforded by the figures in your para. 78. At the vernacular examination of November 1873, candidates were accepted from a number of primary Schools wrongly classed as secondary, which should never have been allowed to enter the lists ; and the result was that the percentage of candidates in Hindi rose from 68·6 to 75·2. Again the statistics given in para. 180 shew that 54 per cent of the boys in Indigenous Schools learn Urdu, and these institutions are mostly of the class of Town Schools. On ascending one step higher to Anglo-Vernacular Schools, we find the proportion reversed ; the boys who learn English and Urdu out-number the boys who learn English and Hindi. The inference from these facts is that while Hindi is the language most spoken by the lower classes, especially in villages, Urdu is mainly the language of towns, and is in greater vogue among the more cultivated classes. Other facts point to the same conclusion. Of 36 newspapers published in the North-Western Provinces, 25 are in Urdu, and only 9 in Hindi ; and of the vernacular publications of 1873 (omitting educational books, where elementary works are so numerous as to give the preponderance to Hindi), there were 54 in Urdu, and in Hindi but 35. While, therefore, Hindi may justly be called the mother tongue in the sense of the familiar language of the bulk of the common people, there can be no question that a speaker who would command the largest possible audience of intelligent natives of these Provinces would address himself to them in Urdu,—the language chiefly used in literature, in the business of Government, and for the diffusion of public news. In these circumstances, it is a question of very little importance which of the two shall be called the mother tongue. Government must take facts as it finds them, and it is needless to say that it will not attempt to alter the relative position of Urdu and Hindi, because those who speak Hindi are numerically the stronger body.

50. The proportion of Muhammadans in Government Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools is shewn in the margin. These figures certainly do not justify us in saying that the Muhammadan community in general are loth to accept the education offered by the State, up to the Matriculation standard at least. But in our Colleges the proportion of Muhammadans is much less ; they count only 17 out of 187 boys in all four Colleges, whereas their due number is 25. Again, out of 13 native boys who matriculated in the first class

	Percentage of Muhammadans on population.	Percentage in Collegiate and Zila Schools.	Percentage in Middle and Lower Vernacular Schools.
1st Circle, ...	21·3	23·4	26
2nd ditto, ...	7·4	14·5	6
3rd ditto, ...	10·5	16·1	19

last December, only one was a Muhammadan ; and there were but three Muhammadans out of 34 native boys who passed the First Arts Examination in January. On the other hand, in the special Colleges of Law, Medicine and Engineering, the Musalman element is much stronger, and counts 97 students out of 172. These facts seem to shew that while Hindus and Muhammadans are equally ready to learn oriental languages in our Schools, there is a wide difference between the views which the two classes take of the study of English. Up to a certain point the Muhammadan will keep pace with the Hindu in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, though perhaps he goes on so far mainly for the sake of the instruction in Persian which accompanies the instruction in English ; but beyond that point the Hindu has the race pretty nearly to himself. With neither class, indeed, is the study of English an ultimate object. But while the Hindu will go through the Collegiate course on the chance of the knowledge thus acquired proving useful to him afterwards in the search for employment, the Muhammadan looks for a definite profession, and learns only as much English as is necessary to qualify him for it.

51. *Municipal Schools.*—The number of these Schools (120,) and the number of boys in them (5,799), has more than doubled. Last year they were all counted primary, but this year there are five Schools shewn as secondary in the 1st Circle, and three in the 2nd Circle ; while in the 3rd Circle, the Fatehpur School, with its Persian and Arabic classes, would seem to deserve the same rank. It seems that all these Schools have classes above the third; but in counting 60 boys who receive secondary education at Municipal Schools in the 1st Circle, you include the third class, which has been reckoned as a primary class, in Village Schools.

52. *Normal Schools (Male).*—Most of what it was important to say about these Schools has already been said in para. 38. The numbers on the rolls at the end of the year are shewn in the margin. To keep the Schools full is, however, a secondary matter ; the first object is to meet from them the average annual demand for certificated teachers, and the number of pupils entered each year should be regulated accordingly. You do not explain how pupils are selected for Normal Schools. Boys who make choice of teaching as a profession are, of course, required to undergo preliminary training ; and the teachers and assistant teachers from Tahsili and Halkabandi Schools are, it is presumed, picked out and sent up by the Inspector.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Meerut,	51	61
Agra,	75	75
Benares,	82	80
Almora,	21	24

53. *Girls' Schools.*—On female education a very few words will suffice. There are 443 Schools with 8,551 girls. The numbers shew a slight increase, but the state of the Schools is not more promising than before, and it is a question whether any appreciable advance of female education has been made in the last two years. The experiment has had a fair trial, and it is time for Government to learn exactly what results there are to shew for it. The Schools should be divided into classes on some such principles as those sketched out by the Inspectress of the 1st Circle, and this classification, with the Inspector's comments, should be em-

bodied in next year's Report. It will then be possible to say how far these Schools are shams, and how far we are warranted in expecting something from them.

54. From the four Female Normal Schools eight teachers were sent out during the year. One of them had been in receipt of Rs. 4 a month from Government, as a pupil at the Agra School for more than four years. She must have received the whole of her education from the School, but this is not what Normal Schools are meant to give. The Inspectress, 3rd Circle, is right in refusing to admit any pupil who cannot read and write, and who will not bind herself to remain a certain time, and this should be made a general rule.

55. *Paras.* 155 *to* 157.—Your remarks on the inspection system are important. It appears that the duties of an Inspector are understood to comprehend the examination, as far as possible, of every School (Halkabandi or otherwise) in his Circle. This is a mistake which cannot too soon be corrected. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in your commendation of the diligence and conscientiousness with which this task of examintion is gone through ; all the Inspectors (except Pandit Budhi Ballab Punt, who only visited 80 Schools in a climate where travelling is easy and pleasant for 9 months of the year,) gave themselves devotedly at this labor. Mr. Lloyd, for instance, and his Assistant inspected 1,028 Halkabandi Schools, and 78 Tahsili and Town Schools, 1,106 in all, or 553 for each officer, or about three a day for each dayin a six months' cold weather tour. The mind becomes numbed and cramped by such a wearisome repetition, and so far loses its sense of proportion that the visit of a Lieutenant-Governor is looked on as a "disaster," because it interferes with the course of examinations. Under such conditions it is impossible but that the more important part of their duties should suffer. Inspectors are in danger of becoming the slaves of examinations, and of looking only to the setting of questions and the filling in of tabular statements of marks. An Inspector's time is too valuable to be occupied with such drudgery, which may well be left to Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors, who, if they are fit for their posts, should be able to do it sufficiently well, while the Inspector should confine his attention to Tahsili, Town, and Zila Schools, and should take up only the best of the Village Schools. An Inspector is more than a testing officer ; he is an administrative officer with a very wide and important field to manage. The organising of the educational system of his Circle and the government of the collective staff of teachers of the higher grades, the learning their capabilities and work from personal acquaintance with the men and their schools, and not from examinations only, are duties for which the Inspector has at present too little time to spare, but which, it is hoped, will meet with a greater share of attention now that it is known that Government does not wish him to devote himself wholly to his examinations.

56. *Paras.* 159 *to* 160.—The question whether it would not be better to teach only reading, writing, and arithmetic in our primary schools is one which it will be well to keep in view and bring forward again in

next Report, with such arguments on either side as have been furnished by the experience of the year.

57. *Section V.—Aided Schools.*—The table in para. 161 shews that in 1873-74, 21,948 children received instruction in 387 Schools at a cost to Government of Rs. 1,92,295. The numbers both of Schools and pupils are greater than those for last year, and the Schools are somewhat differently classified, but it is presumed that the present returns are more correct than those of 1872-73.

58. *University Examinations.*—One boy from Jai Narain's College, Agra, graduated with third class honors. For the First Arts Examination 23 boys went up from six Schools and Colleges, and 11 passed—a great improvement on last year, when only 3 boys passed out of 12 sent up by 4 Institutions. This year's Entrance Examination, on the other hand, was not so good : of 81 boys only 26 passed, whereas last year 31 boys passed out of 80. And even the most successful examination of either year shews that, on the whole, there is little discretion exercised in selecting candidates, and that a great number of boys are sent up very imperfectly prepared.

59. The Schools and Colleges which stand foremost on the list of Aided Institutions are the following. They are arranged in order of merit, according to the number of pupils, their success in the examinations, and the remarks in the table on page 95 of your report :—

	School.	Average attendance.	*Entrance.*		*F. A.*		*B. A.*	
			Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
	For Europeans.							
I.	St. Peter's, Agra, ...	168	5	3	4	3	...	...
I.	St. John's, do., ...	264	9	5	4	3	...	...
I.	London Mission School, Mirzapur,	283	3	1	3	2	...	...
I.	Jai Narain's, ...	421	5	...	5	1	1	1
I.	Christ Church School, Cawnpore,	214	...	...	5	2	...	...
II.	Victoria School, Ghazipur, ...	147	4	4	...	...	...	...
II.	London Mission, Benares, ...	463	8	3	...	...	...	...

60. It would be interesting to know how many boys come year by year from Aided Schools and Colleges to Government Institutions. The present report shews that two pupils of St. John's College, Agra, are now reading for the B. A. in the Government College, and a boy, who passed the Entrance Examination from the Bengalitolah Mission School, has joined the Government College at Benares. The more regular course would be, as was mentioned in last year's Review, for boys to pass up from Aided Missionary Schools to the Aided Colleges, and thence go on through the University Examinations ; but at present there is no organised system of this kind, nor indeed is the education in the Aided Colleges sufficiently good to enable them to retain boys who wish to go through the University Course.

61. A few of the Aided Schools are for Europeans. It will be convenient to consider these separately after the Schools for natives, which are far the most numerous. The latter are classified by you as follows :—

	Good.	Fair.	Middling.	Below Middling.	Not reported.	Total.
Colleges, ...	...	...	2	...	...	2
High Schools, A., ...	3	9	7	...	...	19
Do. do., B., ...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Middling do A, ...	12	55	48	34	...	149
Do. do., B., ...	...	3	3	...	...	6
Lower Schools, ...	...	104	50	6	56	196
Special do., ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	17	173	110	40	36	376
1872-73, ...	96	181	38	51	8	374

It would seem from this that they have, on the whole, lost ground since last year, but the falling-off is probably only seeming, and due to greater strictness and exactitude of classification.

62. *Colleges.*—These are Jai Narain's Collegiate School at Benares and St. John's Collegiate School at Agra. They are called Colleges, because they teach up to the B. A. standard ; but their success has hardly been such as to justify this distinction, especially as other Aided Schools rival them at the First Arts Examination. As was anticipated last year, the Government grant to the College Department of Jai Narain's has been withdrawn in consequence of the failure of this department. There are 8 boys in this College reading for the First Arts Examination, and and 14 in St. John's, Agra.

63. *High Schools.*—There are 18 High Schools, with an average attendance of 3,373 boys, who cost the State Rs. 49,941 a year. Half of these Schools are said to be efficient, and nearly all the others are middling. The best of them give a fair education in English, but none are equal to the average of Government Schools of the same class, *i. e.*, Schools which prepare boys for the Entrance Examination.

64. You say that the Principal of Jai Narain's College has been asked to send up boys for the departmental examination of the second and third School classes in Government Schools, but has hitherto declined. Perhaps all Aided Schools, or at any rate Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the high and middle class, should be required, as a condition of their grants in-aid, to compete in these examinations. It is very desirable that Government should have sufficient means of judging how far these Schools deserve the assistance they receive from the State ; and without some such test as this, the means of forming a judgment can hardly be said to exist. You are requested to let Government know your opinion in this matter, how far you think it possible to extend the present scheme of examinations, and what classes of Aided Schools you would call on to compete.

65. *Middle and Lower Schools.*—The Middle Schools which teach English may be divided into—(1) Mission Schools; (2) Subscription Schools, *i. e.*, Schools got up by Government officers; and (3) Schools got up by independent Committees of natives. The number of Schools and boys under each class is shewn in the margin. You say that less than half of these Schools can be called efficient. The standard of English teaching no doubt varies very much in different Schools, but on the whole it is very low, and probably these Institutions are of little real use. The cheapness of the instruction they afford gives them a preference over the Government Schools, though the latter really yield a better return for the fees taken. Eight Schools are classed as high and middle B., that is, as teaching up to the high and middle standard in the vernacular. There are 42 lower Vernacular Schools, with an average attendance of 1,532 boys.

	Schools.	Boys.
(1) ...	43	3,814
(2) ...	86	4,579
(3) ...	3	716
Total, ...	132	9,109

66. *Orphanages.*—These are all said to belong to the middle A. class, that is, they teach a smattering of English. The Boys' Orphanages are three, with an average attendance of 313; the Girls' Orphanages 7, with 514.

67. *Girls' Schools.*—Besides these seven Orphanages, there are six Girls' Schools of the same class, with an average attendance of 262 girls; and 154 Lower Vernacular Schools, with an average attendance of 2,855 girls. For these latter the average grant is at present Rs. 6 per head. It should be only Rs. 4. There are also two Normal Schools for girls in Benares, with 115 pupils. The Inspectress, 3rd Circle, says that these Schools really answer their purpose, but no particulars are given of the number of teachers sent out during the year, or of their destination.

68. The following table shews the average fees per head and average cost to Government of each boy in Government and Aided Schools for natives:—

	Average fee per head.		*Average net cost to Government per head.*	
	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High Schools, A, ...	4 9 7	4 7 10	51 6 10	16 5 2
Middle do., A, ...	2 5 1	2 7 0	36 0 6	8 14 10
Do. do., B, ...	0 6 4	0 10 6	4 0 10	6 0 1
Lower do (Male), ...	...	...	3 3 5	3 9 0

69. If these figures can be trusted, our system of grants-in-aid to Vernacular Schools (Middle and Lower B.) stands in need of revision. As a rule the Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools do not give as good an education as State Schools of the same class, but the education they do give costs the State very little. But if the work be done by them neither

so well nor so cheaply as Government could do it for itself, the system is a losing one for the State, at least from a pecuniary point of view. Now this is just the case with the Lower Vernacular Schools. In these Schools Mission Societies are attempting, with very inadequate machinery, to do work which properly belongs to Government The only reason that can be alleged against the withdrawal of Government aid from these Schools is that the boys who go to them cannot be provided for in the Government Schools in the vicinity; and this is an assertion which can hardly be commonly made. In proposing the Budget grants for 1875-76, this point should be borne in mind The average grant in this class of Schools is at present nearly Rs. 3 per head per annum : it should be only two annas a month, or Rs. 1-8-0 a year.

		Schools.	Average attendance.
For Boys, ...	High Schools, ...	2	243
	Middle do., ...	4	158
For Girls, ...	Middle do, ...	4	226
	Orphanages, ...	1	90
	Total, ...	11	717

70. *Aided Schools for Europeans.*—The number of these Schools is shewn in the margin. Besides these, you enumerate the following unaided Institutions :—

	For boys.	For girls.	Mixed.
Mussooree, ...	5	3	...
Agra, ...	...	...	1
Cawnpore, ...	...	...	1
Allahabad, ...	...	1	2
Naini Tal, ...	...	...	2

71. You say that about 1,300 European and Eurasian children are educated in all these Schools put together. Mr. Plowden's census shewed 12,433 Europeans and 2,701 Eurasians in these Provinces. By the special census of 15th June, 1871, the total number of British-born subjects was 19,416 It is impossible, however, to say how many of those enumerated in either census are soldiers. The education given by these Schools is, on the whole, very fair ; at the last Entrance Examination a boy from Mussooree School was the first on the list of those who passed from the North-Western Provinces, and a boy from Saint Peter's, Agra, was fourth : the latter School headed the F. A. list for the North-Western Provinces, and the former had two candidates in the 1st Grade at the B A. There would thus seem to be no want of good Schools for the children of British-born subjects in the middle rank of life. For the classes who are less well off, however, the expense of an education in an English School is almost prohibitive, and it is for thesecl asses chiefly that Schools are wanted. The subject is separately under His Honor's consideration. Sir John Strachey thinks that no more obvious duty devolves upon the Government than that of affording proper means of education to the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians.

72. *Indigenous Schools.*—These have been very carefully classed, and are in all 5,099 Boys' Schools, with 61,287 boys, and 25 Girls' Schools with 222 girls. The estimate of their cost is necessarily only a guess. Ten Schools, with 483 scholars, afford some kind of primary instruction in English. You think that the grant-in-aid system should be extended as far as possible to all these Schools; but the expediency of this is doubtful. There is, *primâ facie*, no necessity for the State to pay for what exists and flourishes already without assistance. Besides, all these Schools teach after the native fashion, and this is not the kind of instruction which Government wishes to make popular. If an Indigenous School will accept our books, and submit to due inspectiom and examination, it will be possible, as was said last year, to consider whether a grant-in-aid should be given.

73. The Inspectors have, as usual, worked with great zeal and assiduity. Mr. Lloyd's labors are unremitting, and in future they will, it is hoped, be less wearisome. Raja Siva Prasad's work shews an unflagging zeal and a sound judgment. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the good services of Mr. Harrison in the Muir College. The Masters of Schools whom you mention also deserve commendation.

74. In conclusion, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the care you have taken in this report to attain accuracy of detail, and to follow the instructions which have been given by the Government in previous Reviews. You have furnished the most complete and interesting account that has ever been given of the state of education in these Provinces, and for this His Honor tenders you his best thanks. The year to which your report refers had expired before Sir John Strachey became Lieutenant-Governor. He deems himself especially fortunate that he found, on assuming charge of this Government, a department second to no other in importance in so satisfactory a condition. He feels that the care given to the subject of education in the North-Western Provinces by his distinguished predecessor, Sir William Muir, has been so great and so successful that the chief present duty of the Government in regard to these matters is to interfere as little as possible with what has been done before, and to devote its main efforts to continuing and developing a system which has grown up under such high authority.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. A. ELLIOTT,

Secretary to Government,

North-Western Provinces.

GOVERNMENT 1875 N.W.P.

REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

FOR

1873-74.

PART II.

By M. Kempson, Esq., M.A.,

Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces.

ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED AT THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1874.

B.—EDUCATION.—FORM 1.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Result of the Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the Official year beginning from 1st April, 1873 and ending to 31st March, 1874.

Nature of Examination.		No. of institutions sending up candidates.			No. of candidates sent up.				No. of candidates passed				Religious or national classification of passed candidates.						Remarks.
													Natives of India.						
		Government Institutions	Private Institutions	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.		Europeans.	
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	
Entrance or Matriculation, ...		12	27	39	95	97	8	200	66	33	2	101	1	88	3	...	...	9	
Arts,	First Arts, ...	4	6	10	37	23	6	66	26	11	4	41	...	33	3	...	...	5	
	Bachelor of Arts, ...	4	1	5	14	1	...	15	9	1	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	
	Master of Arts, ...	2	...	2	5	...	...	5	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Law, ...	Licentiate of Law, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bachelor of Law, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Doctor of Law, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine, ...	First L. M. S., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	L. M. S., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	First B. M., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	B. M., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering, ...	First L. C. E., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	L. C. E., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	B. C. E., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	M. C. E., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, ...		22	34	56	151	121	14	286	104	45	6	155	1	134	6	...		14	

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

B.—EDUCATION.—FORM 2.

Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending them for the Official year beginning from 1st April, 1873 and ending to 31st March, 1874.

Number.	Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.									Aided Institutions.								
		No. of Institutions	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance	*No. of Scholars on the 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of Scholars as on 31st March.*				No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*No. of Scholars on the 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of Scholars as on 31st March.*			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in—																		
	Arts, ...	4	187	129	187	...	8	162	17	...	2	19	22	19	...	1	18	...	...
	Law, ...	1	46	33	34	12	3	32	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering, ...	1	229	206	87	142	67	117	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Colleges not affiliated to the University.																		
	Madrassah (Sanskrit and Anglo Sanskrit Department), ...	1	337	258	31	306	...	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools, (Vernacular), ...	1	67	77	...	67	3	23	41	...	1	27	22	...	27	18	...	9	...
	Normal Schools.																		
	For Masters, ...	4	240	225	...	240	...	198	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Mistresses, ...	4	42	36	...	42	...	37	5	...	1	42	40	...	42	42	...	...	...
	Schools of Art (Industrial,) other Technical Schools.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	73	65	...	...	73	...	...	...
	Schools for Boys.																		
	Higher Schools (English), ...	12	3,091	2,425	3,091	...	29	2,514	548	...	21	5,033	4,016	6,033	...	532	3,597	854	...
	Middle Schools, English, ..	14	1,311	1,050	1,311	...	8	1,065	238	...	135	9,064	7,208	9,064	...	501	6,720	1,843	...
	teaching through, Vernacular only,	484	27,369	21,902	...	27,369	...	22,789	4,384	196	8	536	439	...	536	92	228	216	...
	Lower Primary Schools, ...	3,621	129,938	102,968	...	129,938	...	108,969	20,395	574	42	1,893	1,532	...	1,893	57	1,532	304	...
	Schools for Girls.																		
	For Natives of India, ...	443	8,551	6,647	...	8,551	...	6,722	1,755	74	164	4,134	3,379	...	4,134	531	1,824	1,779	...
	For Europeans and others, ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	327	316	327	...	312	4	11	...
	Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls), ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	800	733	800	...	686	109	5	...
	Total, ...	4,590	1,71,408	135,956	4,741	166,667	118	142,965	27,481	844	385	21,948	17,772	15,243	6,632	2,895	14,032	5,021	..

B.—EDUCATION.—FORM 2.—*(concluded.)*

Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending them for the Official year beginning from 1st April, 1873 and ending to 31st March, 1874.

Number.	Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions under Inspection.									Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of				Remarks.
		No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*No. of Scholars on the 31st March, learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of Scholars as on 31st March.*										
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindús	Mahomedans.	Others.	
1.	2.	21.	22.	23.	24	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated the University in—																
	Arts, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	206	9	180	17	...	
	Law, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	3	32	11	...	
	Medicine, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			67	...	...	...	
	Engineering, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	229	...	117	45	...	
	Colleges not affiliated to the University.																
	Madrassah (Sanskrit and Anglo Sanskrit Department), ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	337	...	337	...	...	
	Medical Schools, (Vernacular,) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	94	21	23	50	...	
	Normal Schools.																
	For Masters,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	240	...	198	42	...	
	For Mistresses, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	84	42	37	5	...	
	Schools of Art (Industrial), other Technical Schools.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	73	73	...	...	...	
	Schools for Boys.																
	Higher Schools (English), ...	5	390	...	390	...	190	190	10	...	38	8,514	801	6,301	1,412	...	
	Middle Schools, teaching through, English, ...	16	883	...	883	...	200	492	187	4	165	11,258	709	8,277	2,268	4	
	Middle Schools, teaching through, Vernacular only,	1,484	23,192	...	...	23,192	..	14,993	8,179	20	1,976	51,097	92	38,010	12,779	216	
	Lower Primary Schools, ...	3,605	37,612	...	...	37,612	...	25,682	11,930	...	7,268	169,443	57	1,36,183	32,629	574	
	Schools for Girls.																
	For Natives of India, ...	25	222	...	...	222	...	66	156	...	632	12,907	531	8,612	3,690	74	
	For Europeans and others, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	327	312	4	11	...	
	Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls), ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	800	686	109	5	...	
	Total, ...	5,135	62,299	...	1,273	61,026	390	41,423	20,462	24	10,110	255,655	3,403	198,420	52,964	868	

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

B.—EDUCATION.—FORM 3.

Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the North-Western Provinces, for the Official year beginning from 1st April, 1873 and ending to 31st March, 1874.

Nature of Establishments	Received.									Expended.	Remarks.
	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenues of Native states.	Fees and Fines	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Direction, ...	41,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,687	41,687	
Inspection, ...	1,84,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,291	1,84,291	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiated to the University.											
Arts, ... Government, ...	1,26,661	...	3,520	1,002	353	...	5,526	609	1,37,671	1,30,806	
Arts, ... Aided, ...	3,813	...	384	60	...	...	576	8,099	12,932	13,082	
Law, ...	11,125	...	...	...	...	...	1,528	...	12,653	11,125	
Medicine, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Engineering, ...	97,927	...	...	...	...	...	5,846	...	1,03,773	97,927	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiated to the University											
Madrassahs (Sanskrit and Anglo Sanskrit Department,)...	21,195	...	34	...	...	...	67	444	21,740	21,304	
Medical Schools (Vernacular,) ... ... Government, ...	17,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,833	17,833	
Medical Schools (Vernacular,) ... ... Aided, ...	600	...	...	900	300	...	...	...	1,800	1,800	
Normal Schools.											
For Masters, ... Government, ...	33,386	...	142	...	...	...	...	1	33,529	33,528	
For Masters, ... Aided, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Mistresses, ... Government, ...	6,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,210	6,210	
For Mistresses, ... Aided, ...	2,400	...	...	222	...	...	210	3,397	6,229	6,650	

Schools of Arts, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools,	Government, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Aided, ...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	1,380	1,380
Schools for Boys.											
Higher class English, ...	Government, ...	1,38,906	...	5,127	1,094	10,780	...	14,212	666	1,70,785	1,56,860
	Aided, ...	70,581	...	2,784	11,789	1,320	...	22,588	43,067	1,52,129	1,64,090
Middle class English, ...	Government, ...	40,601	...	200	1,654	1,097	...	3,041	6	46,599	43,500
	Aided, ...	64,961	...	241	37,941	12,015	...	11,500	37,094	1,63,752	1,50,359
Middle class Vernacular,	Government, ...	1,00,240	...	...	167	937	...	11,479	...	1,12,823	1,02,538
	Aided, ...	3,002	...	...	2,219	705	...	367	792	7,085	6,786
Lower class Primary, .	Government, ...	3,32,139	...	...	2,004	14,670	...	310	...	3,49,123	3,48,327
	Aided, ...	4,206	...	342	589	...	...	373	2,440	7,950	8,003
Schools for Girls.											
For Natives of India, ...	Government, ...	30,204	...	...	67	1,126	...	...	...	31,397	31,367
	Aided, ...	21,187	...	3,114	7,244	2,848	...	106	23,306	57,805	55,736
For Europeans and others,	Government, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Aided, ...	12,245	...	209	1,921	...	...	14,482	3,226	32,083	39,897
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls,) ...	Government, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
	Aided, ...	8,820	...	...	4,115	...	...	200	6,929	20,064	21,163
Scholarships.											
In Colleges, ...	Government, ...	14,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,889	14 889
	Endowed, ...	...	...	7,686	...	...	...	...	...	7,686	6,074
In Schools, ...	Government, ...	5,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,851	5,851
	Endowed, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, ...	...	19,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,530	19,530
Miscellaneous, ...	..	28,840	...	...	...	46,037	...	...	...	74,877	28,840
Total, ...	...	14,43,810	...	23,783	72,988	92,188	...	92,411	1,30,976	18,56,156	17,71,433

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N-W. P

B.—EDUCATION.—FORM 4.

Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government, in the several districts under the Government of N.-W. P., and in the States subject to administrative supervision.

Number	Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernaculars spoken.	Area in square-miles	Estimate of population.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. of square miles to each school.	Percentage of Scholars to population
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	In the North-Western Provinces, Urdú, which is a colloquial phrase of Hindí is used by the Mahomedans and Kayasths as a rule. Hindí is the true vernacular of the Province, and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the less or greater influences of Mahomedan rule and colonization. In the larger towns and seats of local Government Urdú is more commonly used and the educated classes as a rule use the Persian character. The trading classes use a corrupt form of the Nágrí letters.	1,020	116,945	37	1,442	27 56	1·23
2	Saharunpore, ...		2,217	884,017	428	9,760	5·17	1 10
3	Mozuffernugger, ...		1,659	690,107	402	7,203	4 12	1 04
4	Meerut, ...		2,360	1,276,104	421	9,424	5·60	73
5	Bulandshahar, ...		1,910	936,667	301	7,065	6 34	·75
6	Allygurh, ...		1,963	1,070,333	393	10,312	4 99	96
7	Bijnour, ...		1,902	737,153	382	7,753	4 97	1·05
8	Moradabad, ...		2,271	1,122,437	392	8,485	5·79	·75
9	Budaon, ...		2,004	934,348	340	5,917	5 89	·63
10	Bareilly, ...		2,982	1,507,139	544	12,127	5 48	·80
11	Shahjehanpore, ...		1,723	949,579	408	7,221	4·22	·76
12	Muttra, ...		1,611	887,689	286	9,382	5·63	1·05
13	Agra, ...		1,907	1,096,367	476	11,905	4·00	1·08
14	Etawah, ...		1,691	668,641	233	4,984	7·26	·73
15	Etah, ...		1,512	703,527	181	5,035	8·35	·71
16	Mynpoory, ...		1,696	765,845	359	6,768	4·72	·88
17	Furruckabad, ...		1,744	918,850	341	7,104	5·11	·77
18	Cawnpore, ...		2,336	1,156,055	391	10,731	5·97	·92
19	Humeerpore, ...		2,286	529,137	137	3,500	16·68	·66
20	Jaloun, ...		1,553	404,447	146	3 705	10·63	·91
21	Jhansie, ...		1,567	317,826	132	2,687	11·87	·84
22	Lullutpore, ...		1,947	212,861	45	1,292	42·26	·60
23	Futtehpore, ...		1,585	663,877	352	7,357	4 50	1·10
24	Banda, ...		2,908	697,684	166	4,181	17·51	·60
25	Allahabad, ...		2,747	1,396,241	378	11,297	7 26	·80
26	Mirzapore, ...		5,217	1,015,826	189	5,963	27·60	·58
27	Benares, ...		996	794,039	363	10,160	2 74	1·27
28	Ghazipore, ...		2,167	1,345,570	564	13,185	3·83	·97
29	Azimgurh, ...		2,565	1,531,482	233	9,174	11·00	·59
30	Jounpore, ...		1,556	1,025,961	243	7,959	6 40	·77
31	Goruckpore, ...		4,578	2,019,361	426	13,768	10 74	·68
32	Bustee, ...		2,789	1,473,029	222	8,328	12·56	·56
33	Kumaon, ...		6,000	433,314	136	6,930	44 11	1 59
34	Gurhwal, ...		5,500	310,288	62	3,581	88 70	1·15
35	Terai, ...		919	185,658	1	70	919·00	·03
	Total, ...		81,388	30,781,204	10,110	255,655	8 05	·83

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APPENDIX.

C.—*Scientific and Literary.* I.—*Scientific and Literary Societies*, 1873-74.

Number.	Names.	Objects.	Annual income: From Government.	Annual income: Endowments.	Annual income: Subscriptions	Annual income: Total.	Members or Visitors: Male.	Members or Visitors: Female.	Members or Visitors: Juvenile.	Members or Visitors: Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p						
1	Shahjehanpore Literary institute.	Intellectual and moral improvement of native community.	...	225 0 0	578 13 6	803 13 6	73	...	...	73	...	5th September, 1862
2	Scientific Society, Allygurh.	To translate into the vernacular languages of the people those works on arts and sciences, which being in English or other European languages are not intelligible to Natives. To publish any newspaper or Journal, &c., which may be calculated to improve the native mind. To deliver in their meetings from time to time lectures on scientific or other subjects, illustrated when possible, by scientific experiments. To search for and publish rare and valuable oriental works. No religious works to be noticed.	2,160 0 0	194 0 0	4,945 0 0	7,299 0 0	212	1	...	213	not	9th January, 1864
3	Sat Sabha, or Truth Association, Agra.	To discuss important subjects and to show the public the advantages and disadvantages arising from them. To encourage female education privately.	...	100 0 0	240 0 0	340 0 0	27	5	...	32	not	1864.
4	Rohilkund Literary Society, Bareilly	For the diffusion of useful knowledge and science and the production of useful works in Urdú and Hindí.	...	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	19	...	...	19	not	1865.
5	Allahabad Institute, ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the people.	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	87	not	November, 1867.
6	Moradabad British Indian Association.	Literary and scientific, for the spreading of moral, social and educational reform.	...	360 0 0	774 0 0	1,134 0 0	80	1	...	81	not	18th June, 1868
7	Meerut Debating Society.	Public utility and encouragement of literature, ...	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	99	1	...	100	Registered as No. 30.	1st April, 1868.
8	Naini Tal Institute, ...	Social, moral, political, and intellectual improvement, ...	...	...	1,208 0 0	1,208 0 0	94	...	...	94	..	1869.
9	Almorah Debating Club,	Social and moral improvement of the people, ...	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	30	...	5	35	not	15th April, 1870.
10	North-Western Provinces Young men's Literary Club, (Allahabad).	The improvement of the intellectual and social condition of the native community; (a) by debates and mutual intercourse; (b) by affording the means of perusing standard authors, and literature and newspapers	...	1,'32 0 0	290 0 0	1,422 0 0	44	...	14	58	not	August, 1873.

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APPENDIX.

C.—Scientific and Literary, 1873.

II.—THE PRESS.

Number of Newspapers.										Number of Periodicals.								Books published during the year.				Remarks
Daily		*Weekly.*		*Fortnightly.*		*Monthly.*		*Bi-monthly.*		*Monthly.*		*Quarterly.*		*Yearly.*		*Occasionally.*		*English.*		*Other.*		
English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	No. of books.	No. of copies.	No. of books.	No. of copies.	
2	1*	...	25†	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	Included in 'others.'	198	5,18,699	* Thrice a week. † One every tenth day. *N. B.*—The books entered here as published are those registered under Act XXV. of 1867.

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.—*I.—Institution for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	No. of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	No. of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year. English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	10a.	10b.	10c.
1	Government College, ...	Agra, ...	1824	220	85	1	306	237·4	267·00	306	6	60	69
2	Govt. College, ... College Department and Upper School.	Bareilly, ...	1837	246	43	7	296	261·4	259·73	296	..	259	1
	Govt. College, ... Lower School, ...		1864	93	16	1	110	106·5	98·65	110	...	48	39
3	Ditto, ... English Department, ...	Benares, ...	1792	329	20	7	356	325·	315·96	356	2	93	10
	Ditto, ... Sanskrit Ditto,... ...			337	...	...	337	288·	257·94	28	...	...	...
4	Muir Central College, ...	Allahabad, ...	1872	44	2	2	48	34·	29·30	48	2	13	...
	Total, ...	...	...	1,269	166	18	1,453	1,352·13	1,228·58	1,148	10	473	11$

Number.	No. of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.—(*concluded*). Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Bengalee.	Latin.	Monthly rate of schooling fees.	Receipts. From Government.	Proceeds of endowment.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	10d.	10e.	10f.	10g.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1	50	5	...	...	From Annas 2 to Rs. 3.	46,690	1,050	392	1,974	387	50,493	48,518	181	175
2	36	18	...	...	Ditto, ...	48,202	135	628	2,664	1,329	52,958	50,294	193	185
	...	23	...	...		2,784	...	...	355	...	3,139	2,844	29	28
3	185	16	5	5	4 as. to Rs. 3, ...	54,314	1,485	230	6,254	888	63,171	55,906	177	172
	337	...	...	...		21,195	34	...	67	444	21,740	21,304	82	82
4	30	...	...	2	2 Rs. to Rs 5, ...	39,970	...	922	...	1,284	42,176	40,892	1,410	1,378
	638	62	5	7	*Nil.*	2,13,155	2,704	2,172	11,314	4,332	2,33,677	2,19,758	179	173

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APPEN

TABLE No. 2.—I.—*Institution for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

Name of Institution.		Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						
				Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.	Sanskrit	Hindi.	Bengali.
1.		2.	3.	4	5.	6.	7	8.	9.	10.	10a.	10b.	10c.	10d.	10e	10f.
1	Superior Zillah Schools.	Allygurh, ...	1st April, 1867.	189	18	1	208	1·99	159 48	208	35	75	67	22	44	...
2		Moradabad. ...		126	63	...	189	1·43	132·	189	34	67	52	21	15	...
3		Budaon, ...		91	50	...	141	121·25	107·09	141	...	28	75	14	24	...
4		Shahjehanpore,		101	56	1	158	116 18	100 04	158	...	40	100	14	21	...
5		Muttra, ...	April, 1867,	261	20	1	282	249 66	227·16	282	...	86	125	21	100	...
6		Etawah, ...	27th July, 1850.	198	17	1	216	189·36	176·58	206	...	55	82	17	52	...
7		Cawnpore, ...	14th April, 1867.	213	37	5	255	24 00	188 93	255	10	87	69	28	61	...
8		Allahabad, ...	1872.	314	78	8	400	286·00	280·00	400	2	64	150	84	60	...
9		Mirzapore, ...	1869.	251	60	2	313	282·25	241 70	157	46	76	71	60	60	...
		Total, ...	...	1,744	399	19	2,162	1,610·70	1,612 98	1,996	127	528	791	281	437	...

(TABLE No. 2A).—*Government*

1	Inferior Zillah Schools.	Saharunpore, ...	1st April, 1867.	57	23	2	82	82·0	70 81	82	...	17	54	4	9	...
2		Mozuffernugger,		54	12	...	66	67·48	61·15	66	...	11	40	4	11	...
3		Meerut, ...		106	25	...	131	116·0	98 0	131	5	18	86	9	24	...
4		Bulundshahur,...		78	22	1	101	92 12	74·18	101	1	13	68	3	16	...
5		Bijnour, ...		15	22	...	37	34·03	29·8	37	...	13	37	...	...	...
6		Etah, ...		71	8	...	79	82·58	72·89	69	...	38	47	7	12	...
7		Mynpoory, ...		113	8	...	121	118·17	101 87	121	...	9	62	10	48	...
8		Furruckabad, ...		115	20	...	135	113·10	104 44	135	...	26	98	7	37	...
9		Humeerpore, ...		59	11	...	70	68·03	56·15	70	...	6	45	1	18	...
10		Calpee, ...	1st April, 1872	79	15	2	96	92 58	76·43	96	1	4	43	3	45	...
11		Jhansie, ...	1st April, 1867	69	15	1	85	79·42	70 28	85	...	33	67	9	58	...
12		Lullutpore, ...	19th August, 1867.	111	13	...	124	107 75	86·83	75	...	59	41	16	46	...
13		Futtehpore, ...	1867.	80	20	2	102	85 00	80 80	102	...	18	95	...	...	...
14		Banda, ...	1858.	58	24	...	82	69·00	66·00	82	...	38	54	2	15	...
		Oriental.														
15		Jounpore, ...	1872.	68	34	...	102	102·00	92·38	29	22	9	...	18	24	...
16		Goruckpore, ...	1872.	117	36	10	163	145 00	132 89	97	...	18	18	37	29	...
		Total, ...	...	1,250	308	18	1,576	1,454 31	1,274 90	1,378	29	330	855	130	392	...
		Grand Total,...	...	2,994	707	37	3,738	3,065·01	2,887 88	3,374	156	858	1,646	411	829	..

DIX.

General Education for the year 1873-74.

OF THE HIGHER CLASS.

Monthly rate of schooling fees.	Receipts.						Charges.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
	From Government.	Proceeds of endowment.	Subscriptions, donations, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.		Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1½, 3, & 6 ans.	7,480	282	...	953	4,104	12,819	11,867	60	37
6 and 3 ans.	8,247	2,880	...	677	1,059	12,863	12,186	85	58
ditto,	5,936	...	...	472	838	7,246	6,774	55	43
ditto,	6,937	...	180	376	480	7,973	7,597	65	60
1½ to 6 ans.	6,973	...	216	898	1,121	8,208	7,310	29	24
3 to 6 ans.	11,245	517	100	871	402	13,135	12,265	65	59
1½ to 6 ans.	8,049	100	...	999	...	9,148	8,049	33	33
3 to 6 ans	12,964	...	...	1,224	1,940	16,128	14,904	53	44
ditto,	5,774	1,275	...	737	210	8,996	8,258	30	29
Nil.	73,605	5,054	496	7,207	10,154	96,516	89,210	55	46
Schools of the Middle Class.									
2 and 4 ans.	3,237	...	83	188	56	3,564	3,376	41	40
ditto,	3,173	...	241	211	...	3,625	3,415	50	47
ditto,	3,056	...	...	385	48	3,489	3,249	28	26
2 to 4 ans.	5,329	125	...	239	240	3,833	3,594	39	35
ditto,	1,576	75	174	92	69	1,986	1,895	56	46
ditto,	3,227	...	165	203	216	3,811	3,608	44	39
ditto,	3,218	...	224	299	168	3,909	3,611	30	27
ditto,	3,100	...	46	306	...	3,452	2,975	30	27
ditto,	2,947	...	24	165	...	3,136	2,947	43	43
ditto,	1,609	...	...	187	400	2,196	2,009	22	17
ditto,	3,067	...	149	161	19	3,396	3,071	36	36
ditto,	3,178	...	160	241	73	3,652	3,522	33	29
ditto,	3 077	...	...	236	...	3,313	3,077	29	29
ditto,	2,907	...	244	133	...	3,284	3,151	52	51
2 ans.	1,596	...	...	163	...	1,759	1,596	16	16
ditto,	1,153	...	...	27	...	1,180	1,153	8	8
Nil.	43,350	200	1,510	3,236	1,289	49,585	46,249	36	34
Nil.	1,16,955	5,254	2,006	10,443	11,443	1,46,101	1,35,459	45	40

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APPEN

TABLE No. 3.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

Number.	Name of District	Locality.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						
			Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.	Sanskrit.	Nagree.	Bengalee.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
1	DEHRA DOON,	Dehra Doon, ...	31	11	...	42	43	33	...	...	31	42	..	...	...
		Sahuspore, ...	22	3	...	25	20	16	...	...	6	25	...	...	...
		Total, ...	53	14	...	67	63	49	...	...	37	67	...	...	...
2	SAHARUNPORE,	Saharunpore, ...	20	58	...	78	68	60	...	...	58	78	...	...	...
		Jwalapore, ...	100	36	...	136	122	110	...	...	40	120	...	60	...
		Deobun, ...	25	30	...	55	52	51	...	...	45	55	...	...	...
		Gungoh, ...	8	20	...	48	41	38	...	...	38	48	...	...	...
		Munglore, ...	27	20	...	47	49	42	...	...	20	47	...	...	...
		Rampore, ...	40	40	...	80	58	53	...	...	30	80	...	...	...
		Total, ...	220	204	...	444	390	354	...	...	231	428	...	60	...
3	MOZUFFERNUGGER.	Shamli, ...	98	12	...	110	99	91	...	...	60	78	...	32	...
		Boorhana, ...	47	8	...	55	49	43	...	...	17	27	...	30	...
		Jansuth, ...	39	9	...	48	33	29	...	...	28	32	...	16	...
		Mozuffernugger, ...	65	18	...	83	70	63	...	...	71	83	...	...	...
		Thanabhawan, ...	35	10	...	45	41	38	...	...	30	45	...	...	...
		Kirana, ...	19	21	...	40	34	30	...	...	28	40	...	...	...
		Kandhla, ...	29	12	...	41	40	35	...	...	29	41	...	...	...
		Total, ...	332	90	...	422	366	329	...	...	263	346	...	78	...
4	MEERUT, ...	Meerut, ...	91	39	...	130	126	106	...	...	60	107	...	23	...
		Hapore, ...	61	3	...	64	50	45	60	...	29	49	...	15	...
		Baghput, ...	43	13	...	56	50	41	...	...	23	45	...	11	...
		Ghazabad, ...	39	6	...	45	41	40	...	...	20	24	...	26	..
		Sirdhana, ...	59	34	1	94	86	72	...	...	38	84	...	15	...
		Mowana, ...	18	11	...	32	27	23	...	...	11	32	...	...	...
		Barote, ...	24	16	...	40	35	34	...	...	19	32	...	8	...
		Gurhmuktesur, ...	4	16	...	20	25	21	...	...	11	20	...	...	...
		Total, ...	339	141	1	481	440	382	60	...	211	393	...	98	...
5	BULUNDSHAHUR.	Bulundshahur, ...	69	41	...	110	111	98	...	...	75	85	...	25	...
		Secundrabad, ...	104	9	...	113	126	107	...	...	66	93	...	20	..
		Debai, ...	60	64	...	124	114	95	...	...	32	76	...	48	...
		Khurja, ...	104	26	...	130	108	93	...	...	41	51	...	79	...
		Siana, ...	44	6	...	50	44	38	...	...	18	37	...	17	...
		Golasthu, ...	12	37	2	51	33	28	...	...	51	51	...	51	...
		Jewur, ...	45	10	...	55	48	42	...	...	39	39	...	16	...
		Total, ...	438	193	2	633	584	501	...	...	322	432	...	256	...
6	ALLYGURH, ...	Cole, ...	200	17	...	217	182	157	...	...	53	104	..	142	...
		Hathrus, ...	99	34	...	133	129	111	...	...	40	66	...	90	...
		Atrowli, ...	88	46	...	134	124	109	...	...	42	106	...	72	...
		Beswan, ...	64	4	...	68	58	51	...	...	12	18	...	49	...
		Secundra Rao, ...	92	20	...	112	89	85	27	...	57	...	...	80	..
		Khyr, ...	64	6	...	70	60	56	...	...	6	17	...	58	...
		Tuppuh, ...	72	13	...	85	74	65	...	...	30	32	...	67	...
		Jalalee, ...	30	36	...	66	58	52	...	...	28	45	...	21	...
		Total, ...	709	176	...	885	774	686	27	...	268	388	...	579	...
7	BIJNOUR, ...	Bijnour, ...	81	29	...	110	122	113	...	...	93	110	...	...	...
		Nagina, ...	8	50	...	58	62	56	...	...	53	58	...	...	...
		Najeebabad, ...	20	25	...	45	46	40	...	...	41	45	...	...	...
		Nehtour, ...	13	30	...	43	37	33	...	...	31	43	...	...	...
		Chandpore, ...	16	33	...	49	51	47	...	...	42	49	...	...	...
		Total, ...	138	167	...	305	318	289	...	...	260	305	...	...	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74.

(TEHSILEE, TOWN, AND PERGUNAH SCHOOLS).

Receipts.								
From Government.	Proceeds of endowment.	Subscription, donation, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17	18.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
270 15 1	...	....	64 8 0	27 10 9	363 1 10	298 9 10	6 15 1	6 4 10
92 12 0	...	...	...	...	92 12 0	92 12 0	4 10 2	4 10 2
363 11 1	...	...	64 8 0	27 10 9	455 13 10	391 5 10	6 3 5	5 12 4
539 0 0	...	...	95 1 0	...	634 1 0	539 0 0	7 14 10	7 14 10
354 10 2	...	...	120 10 0	240 0 0	715 4 2	594 10 2	4 14 0	2 14 6
486 0 0	...	...	77 8 0	...	563 8 0	486 0 0	9 5 6	9 5 6
238 12 0	...	...	55 6 0	16 0 0	310 2 0	254 12 0	6 3 5	5 13 2
241 6 0	...	...	36 11 0	...	278 1 0	241 6 0	4 14 10	4 14 10
243 4 0	...	...	11 7 0	26 3 2	280 14 2	269 7 2	4 10 4	4 3 1
2,103 0 2	...	...	396 11 0	282 3 2	2,781 14 4	2,385 3 4	6 1 10	5 6 3
444 11 0	...	...	116 4 0	...	560 15 0	444 11 0	4 7 10	4 7 10
239 5 0	...	...	65 12 0	...	305 1 0	239 5 0	4 14 2	4 4 2
238 14 8	...	...	40 14 0	...	279 12 8	238 14 8	7 3 10	7 3 10
475 6 0	...	...	111 0 0	...	586 6 0	475 6 0	6 12 8	6 12 8
298 3 6	...	...	30 12 0	...	328 15 6	298 3 6	7 4 5	7 4 5
236 0 6	...	...	25 8 0	...	261 8 6	236 0 6	6 15 1	6 15 1
296 13 6	...	...	29 15 0	...	326 12 6	296 13 6	7 6 9	7 6 9
2,229 6 2	...	...	420 1 0	...	2,649 7 2	2,229 6 2	6 1 8	6 1 8
742 13 4	...	...	156 4 0	...	899 1 4	742 13 4	5 14 4	5 14 4
253 7 0	...	...	78 14 0	...	332 5 0	253 7 0	5 1 1	5 1 1
310 15 0	...	...	73 10 0	...	384 9 0	310 15 0	6 3 6	6 3 6
270 15 0	...	...	64 8 0	...	335 7 0	270 15 0	6 9 9	6 9 9
342 15 0	...	...	59 10 0	...	402 9 0	342 15 0	3 15 10	3 15 10
154 15 0	...	...	40 12 0	...	195 11 0	154 15 0	5 11 10	5 11 10
265 9 7	..	...	29 0 0	33 0 0	327 9 7	294 9 7	8 8 6	7 9 5
301 0 11	...	...	19 2 0	...	320 2 11	301 0 11	12 0 8	12 0 8
2,642 10 10	...	...	521 12 0	33 0 0	3,197 6 10	2,675 10 10	6 1 3	6 0 1
661 5 4	...	...	164 0 0	5 8 6	830 13 10	666 13 10	6 0 1	5 15 4
705 5 6	...	...	187 2 0	...	892 7 6	705 5 6	5 9 7	5 9 7
585 4 0	...	...	152 8 0	...	737 12 0	585 4 0	5 2 2	5 2 2
681 7 3	...	...	124 8 0	52 0 0	857 15 3	733 7 3	6 12 8	6 4 11
227 9 7	...	...	27 9 0	10 0 0	265 2 7	237 9 7	5 6 5	5 2 9
188 6 9	...	...	21 15 0	...	210 5 9	188 6 9	5 11 4	5 11 4
294 6 0	...	...	35 10 0	19 14 6	349 14 6	314 4 6	6 8 9	6 2 2
3,343 12 5	...	...	713 4 0	87 7 0	4,144 7 5	3,431 3 5	5 14 0	5 11 7
772 1 6	...	...	186 14 0	...	958 15 6	772 1 6	4 3 9	4 3 9
642 4 10	...	..	144 6 0	...	786 10 10	642 4 10	4 15 8	4 15 8
536 13 1	...	...	96 10 0	...	633 7 1	536 13 1	4 5 3	4 5 3
256 14 0	...	...	26 12 0	..	319 10 0	256 14 0	4 6 10	4 6 10
388 0 0	...	...	103 10 0	...	491 10 0	388 0 0	4 5 9	4 5 9
248 0 0	...	...	58 0 0	...	306 0 0	248 0 0	4 2 2	4 2 2
364 1 3	...	...	42 1 0	...	406 2 3	364 1 3	4 14 9	4 4 9
207 10 3	...	...	33 10 0	...	241 4 3	207 10 3	3 9 3	3 9 3
3,415 12 11	...	...	727 15 0	...	4,143 11 11	3,415 12 11	4 6 7	4 6 7
572 11 0	...	...	178 8 0	...	751 3 0	572 11 0	4 11 1	4 11 1
245 2 0	...	...	81 10 0	..	326 12 0	245 2 0	3 15 3	3 15 3
233 2 0	...	...	38 12 0	...	271 14 0	233 2 0	5 1 1	5 1 1
233 2 0	...	...	55 10 0	...	288 12 0	233 2 0	6 4 10	6 4 10
293 2 0	...	.	77 10 0	..	370 12 0	293 2 0	5 12 0	5 12 0
1,577 3 0	...	...	432 2 0	...	2,009 5 0	1,577 3 0	4 15 4	4 15 4

APPEN

TABLE No. 3.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

Number.	Name of District.	Locality	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year				Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						
			Hindús.	Mahomedans	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Nagree	Bengalee.
	1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8	9	a.	b.	c	d.	e.	f
8	MORADABAD, ...	Hasanpore, ...	52	34	...	86	49	44	...	...	44	52	...	...	...
		Sumbhul, ...	54	10	...	64	63	55	...	...	23	46	...	21	...
		Amroha, ...	55	27	...	82	75	64	...	...	31	58	...	24	...
		Moradabad, ...	24	48	...	72	71	57	...	...	56	72	...	...	..
		Thakoordwara, ...	55	17	...	72	70	54	...	...	22	42	...	30	...
		Chundowsi, ...	45	3	...	48	42	35	..	...	26	46	..	2	...
		Kant, ...	60	8	...	68	63	53	...	...	30	53	...	15	...
		Dhanoura, ...	47	..	...	47	47	39	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
		Buchraon, ...	13	19	...	32	43	39	...	...	14	32	...	...	...
		Total, ...	405	166	...	571	523	440	...	...	249	401	...	109	...
9	BUDAON, ...	Budaon, ...	73	72	...	145	115	110	...	...	70	129	...	16	...
		Sahcswan, ...	19	11	...	30	29	27	30	...	15	30	...	...	...
		Biasowlee, ...	33	22	...	55	50	45	...	...	40	55	...	...	...
		Gunnour, ...	4	4	...	28	30	27	...	...	9	28	...	...	...
		Ojhani, ...	53	9	..	62	55	51	...	...	20	32	..	30	...
		Islamnuggar, ...	37	13	...	50	44	40	...	...	33	50	...	...	...
		Total, ...	219	131	...	370	323	300	30	...	187	324	...	46	...
10	BAREILLY, ...	Beesulpore, ...	76	11	...	87	62	56	...	...	47	65	...	22	...
		Aunla, ...	83	37	...	120	114	99	...	...	39	114	...	8	...
		Fureedpore, ...	73	20	...	93	8	75	...	...	33	93	...	...	...
		Peeleebheet, ...	17	15	...	32	45	44	...	...	17	8	...	17	...
		Bareilly, ...	42	29	..	71	76	64	...	..	18	23	..	38	..
		Shahi, ...	35	15	...	50	41	38	...	...	15	46	...	4	..
		Nawabgunj, ...	70	25	...	95	73	60	...	...	18	51	.	44	...
		Beheree, ...	10	89	...	99	72	61	...	...	25	99	...	...	..
		Total, ..	406	241	.	647	564	497	...	...	212	509	...	133	...
12	SHAHJEHANPORE.	Shahjehanpore, ...	2	21	...	42	36	29	...	...	28	38	..	4	...
		Tilhur, ...	55	9	...	64	64	56	...	...	19	29	...	35	..
		Jalalabad, ...	34	54	...	88	84	75	...	...	27	75	...	13	...
		Powayn, ...	34	4	.	38	31	27	...	...	14	24	..	14	...
		Kutla, ...	8	18	..	26	28	24	...	...	19	26	...	.	...
		Total, ...	152	106	...	258	243	211	...	...	107	192	...	66	...
	71—SCHOOLS, .	GRAND TOTAL, ...	3,431	1,649	..	5,083	4,603	4,052	117	...	2,847	3,785	...	1,455	...
1	MUTHRA, ...	Tahseelee Chatta, ..	75	2	.	77	84 33	65 60	...	...	...	9	...	77	...
		" Kosee, ...	79	31	..	110	110·75	101 26	40	...	15	32		78	...
		" Mahabun, ...	48	2	...	50	48 23	45 72	...	...	23	23	...	27	...
		" Sadabad, ...	78	22	...	100	101 67	82 82	...	...	8	22	..	100	...
		" Juleysur, ...	72	9	...	81	81 33	76 69	...	...	10	11	...	60	...
		Town Areeng, ...	65	5	...	70	70 00	61 74	...	...	7	7	...	70	...
		Pergunnah Kyah, ...	100	5	.	105	102 92	92 50	...	...	20	30	..	105	...
		Total, .	517	76	...	593	599 23	525 33	40	...	83	133	..	517	...
2	AGRA,	Tahseelee Iradatnuggur, ...	39	1	...	40	41·82	37·47	8	...	4	10	..	40	...
		" Futtehabad,	68	33	...	101	107 64	96 45	22	30	50	84		101	...
		" Etmadpore, ...	82	9	...	91	83·55	79 56	34	..	22	12		91	..
		" Ferozabad, ...	70	10	...	80	85 25	79· 9	22	...	31	...	..	80	
		" Furrah, ..	77	7	...	84	88 73	78 96	.	...	...	7	...	84	...
		Town Tajgunj, ...	50	4	6	60	62·63	56 34	..	...	10	20	..	56	...
		" Bah, ...	62	2	...	64	61 54	57 20	10	...	13	3	...	60	.
		" Jugnere, ...	37	1	...	38	51·09	46·92	.	...	...	...	...	38	...
		" Futtehpore Sicri, ...	34	18	...	52	58 82	46 83	22	5	19	18	...	38	..
		Total, ...	519	85	6	610	641 07	579 22	118	35	148	154	..	588	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74.—(continued).

(TEHSILEE, TOWN, AND PERGUNAH SCHOOLS).

Receipts.						Charges.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
From Government.	Proceeds of endowment.	Subscription, donation, &c	Fees, fines, &c.	Other sources	Total.			
10.	11	12.	13.	14	15.	16.	17.	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
308 3 6	.	...	70 0 0	...	378 3 6	308 3 6	6 4 8	6 4 8
232 15 0	...	...	93 14 0	96 0 0	422 13 0	328 15 0	5 3 6	3 11 2
452 1 0	...	..	105 9 6	76 0 0	633 10 6	528 1 0	7 0 8	6 0 5
414 5 6	...	...	95 8 0	...	509 13 6	414 5 6	5 13 4	5 13 4
507 0 6	...	..	86 12 0	...	593 12 6	507 0 6	7 3 11	7 3 11
294 5 0	...	...	61 12 0	...	356 1 0	294 5 0	7 0 1	7 0 1
237 6 0	...	...	34 0 0	...	271 6 0	237 6 0	3 12 3	3 12 3
139 2 0	...	...	20 7 0	.	159 9 0	139 2 0	2 15 4	2 15 4
235 12 6	...	...	26 9 0	...	262 5 6	235 12 6	5 7 9	5 7 9
2,821 3 0	...	...	524 7 6	172 0 0	3,587 10 6	2,993 3 0	5 11 6	5 6 3
674 11 2	...	...	92 8 0	...	767 3 2	674 11 2	5 13 10	5 13 10
252 11 0	...	...	43 4 0	...	295 15 0	252 11 0	8 11 5	8 11 5
229 11 7	...	...	67 12 0	..	297 7 7	229 11 7	4 9 6	4 9 6
234 9 0	...	...	35 12 0	...	270 5 0	234 9 0	7 13 1	7 13 1
291 9 0	...	..	41 6 0	...	332 15 0	291 9 0	5 4 10	5 4 10
231 9 0	...	...	25 1 0	...	256 10 0	231 9 0	5 4 2	5 4 2
1,914 12 9	...	...	305 11 0	...	2,220 7 9	1,914 12 9	5 14 10	5 14 10
415 5 2	...	...	53 0 0	37 10 9	505 15 11	452 15 11	7 4 11	6 11 2
577 11 6	...	...	91 10 0	...	669 5 6	577 11 6	5 1 1	5 1 1
370 15 7	...	...	87 4 0	.	458 3 7	370 15 7	4 9 3	4 9 3
248 13 6	...	...	66 14 0	.	315 11 6	248 13 6	5 8 6	5 8 6
432 15 4	...	...	108 8 0	...	533 7 4	432 15 4	5 11 2	5 11 2
146 9 6	...	...	16 8 0	...	163 1 6	146 9 6	3 9 2	3 9 2
247 1 9	...	.	35 12 0	..	282 13 9	247 1 9	3 6 2	3 6 2
224 2 11	...	...	14 12 0	...	238 14 11	224 2 11	3 1 10	3 1 10
2,663 11 3	...	..	466 4 0	37 10 9	3,167 10 0	2,701 6 0	4 12 8	4 11 7
449 6 9	...	.	53 14 0		503 4 9	449 6 9	12 7 9	12 7 9
454 2 9	..	..	95 4 0	..	549 6 9	454 2 9	7 1 7	7 1 7
308 5 4	...	...	72 12 0	...	381 1 4	308 5 4	3 10 9	3 10 9
250 7 0	.	.	29 12 0	...	280 3 0	250 7 0	8 1 3	8 1 3
3 6 1 6	...	...	17 5 0	...	323 6 6	306 1 6	10 14 11	10 14 11
1,768 7 4	...	...	269 9 0	...	2,037 6 4	1,768 7 4	7 4 5	7 4 5
24,929 9 4	...	...	4,928 0 6	639 15 8	30,497 9 6	25 569 9 0	5 8 10	5 6 7
234 2 0	...	...	34 12 0	...	268 14 0	234 2 0	2 12 5	2 12 5
492 7 0	...	...	167 6 0	...	659 13 0	492 7 0	4 7 2	4 7 2
255 5 0	...	...	66 4 0	...	321 9 0	255 5 0	5 4 7	5 4 7
444 12 0	...	...	58 8 0	...	503 4 0	444 12 0	4 5 11	4 5 11
418 3 0	...	...	111 14 0	...	530 1 0	418 3 0	5 2 3	5 2 3
292 8 9	...	...	49 10 0	...	342 2 9	292 8 9	4 2 10	4 2 10
304 6 0	...	...	9 11 0	...	314 1 0	304 6 0	2 15 4	2 15 4
2,441 11 9	..	...	498 1 0	...	2,939 12 9	2,441 11 9	4 1 2	4 1 2
126 8 10	...	...	26 8 0	...	153 0 0	126 8 10	3 0 5	3 0 5
341 8 0	...	...	86 0 0	...	427 8 0	341 8 0	3 2 5	3 2 5
402 8 0	...	...	86 14 0	...	489 6 0	402 8 0	4 13 1	4 13 1
413 4 0	...	...	127 14 0	...	541 2 0	413 4 0	4 13 7	4 13 7
220 8 10	...	..	59 10 0	...	280 2 10	220 8 10	2 7 9	2 7 9
284 0 0	...	...	29 10 0	...	313 10 0	284 0 0	4 8 7	4 8 7
217 8 0		...	42 12 0	...	260 4 0	217 8 0	3 8 7	3 8 7
126 8 0	..	...	28 8 0	...	155 0 0	126 8 0	2 7 7	2 7 7
236 0 7	...	..	77 0 0	.	313 0 7	236 0 7	4 0 3	4 0 3
2,368 6 3	..	...	564 12 0	...	2,933 1 5	2,368 6 3	3 11 1	3 11 1

APPEN

TABLE No. 3.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

Number	Name of District.	Locality	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						
			Hindús	Mahomedans	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Nagree.	Bengalee.
	.1	2.	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e	f.
3	ETAWAH, ...	Tahseelee Urai, ...	57	...	...	57	59 42	47·92	...	...	...	9	...	57	...
		„ Phupphoond, ...	40	...	...	40	39 50	29·79	...	...	...	2	...	40	...
		Town Juswuntnuggur, ...	99	18	...	117	100·00	75 03	...	...	...	10	...	117	...
		„ Lukhna, ...	47	3	...	50	56·57	43 69	...	...	...	...		50	...
		„ Belah, ...	40	2	...	42	46·50	37 74	...	...	...	9	...	42	...
		Total, ...	283	23	...	306	301 99	234 17	...	...	...	28	...	306	...
4	ETAH, ...	Tahseelee Etah, ...	52	9	...	61	57·00	50 06	...	...	14	15	...	34	...
		„ Aleegunge, ...	43	18	...	61	56·17	53·06	...	...	18	26	3	35	...
		„ Kassgunge, ...	74	11	...	85	72·58	64·85	...	...	8	5	3	56	...
		Pergunnah Sukeet, ...	62	39	...	101	80 96	76 59	...	...	30	50	...	51	...
		„ Marahra, ...	60	20	...	80	76·83	72·98	...	...	20	30		70	...
		Total, ...	291	97	...	388	343 54	317 54	...	...	90	126	6	246	...
	MYNPOORY, ...	Tahseelee Mynpoory, ...	58	...	...	58	59 75	53·41	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
		„ Kurhul, ...	81	..	...	81	81 75	74 03	...	...	...	...	...	81	...
		„ Bhowgaon, ...	51	...	...	51	52 58	49 84	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
		„ Shekohabad, ...	69	22	..	91	82 50	69 52	...	...	39	39	...	52	...
		Town Koraoli, ...	58	6	...	64	66 50	55·37	...	...	...	.	...	64	...
		Total, ...	317	28	...	345	343 08	302·17	...	...	39	39	...	306	...
	FURRUCKABAD,	Tahseelee Furruckabad, .	118	2	...	120	118 75	105 04	...	...	19	28		101	...
		„ Chibramow, ...	93	30	2	125	119 91	105 52	22	...	53	12	.	92	...
		„ Tirwa, ...	68	4	...	72	72 50	53 72	...	...	...	2	...	70	...
		„ Miranki Serai, ...	61	9	...	70	63 16	55 67	...	...	9	4	...	63	...
		„ Kaimgunge, ...	31	19	...	50	50 80	47 11	...	..	15	24	..	11	...
		Town Shamsabad, ...	43	6	...	49	40 25	38 58	...	...	12	17	...	25	...
		Pergunnah Thutteea, ...	60	5	...	65	61·16	52 95	...	...	4	10	...	65	...
		Total, ...	474	75	2	551	526 53	458 59	22	...	112	97	..	527	...
	CAWNPORE, ...	Tahseelee Nurwul, ...	129	6	...	135	122 92	100 24	30	...	5	8	.	135	...
		„ Ghatumpore, ...	68	2	...	70	64 86	59 18	22	...	7	7	...	64	...
		„ Bilhour, ...	85	4	...	89	64 81	58 25	21	...	25	25	..	89	...
		„ Rusoolabad,	64	13	...	77	68·98	63 69	20	...	22	...	..	77	...
		„ Akberpore, ...	72	14	...	86	78 00	69·71	23	...	32	32	...	69	...
		„ Derapore, ...	42	8	...	50	55·73	47 00	30	...	28	5	...	40	...
		Town Sheoli, ...	81	2	...	83	74 45	65 53	...	...	...	...	...	83	...
		„ Pookhrayan,	59	...	...	59	56 58	46 00	...	...	10	20	...	59	...
		Pergunnah Bithoor, ...	75	6	...	81	78 87	66 86	...	...	...	8	...	73	...
		„ Suchendi, ...	62	...	...	62	62 75	55 45	...	...	5	6	...	62	...
		„ Koorsee, ...	69	6	...	75	64 42	59·14	...	...	5	16	...	75	...
		Total, ...	806	61	...	867	792 37	691·11	116	...	139	127	...	826	...
	HAMIRPORE, ..	Tahseelee Moudha, ...	13	45	2	60	56·00	46 00	...	...	...	31	...	32	...
		„ Mahoba, ...	56	29	...	85	97 00	86 00	...	...	...	52	...	43	...
		„ Koolpahar, ...	52	6	...	58	52 00	44 00	...	...	...	6	...	53	.
		„ Rath, ...	52	34	...	86	82 00	66 00	...	...	...	53	...	49	.
		Town Jellalpore, ...	52	7	...	59	63 00	51 00	...	...	...	19	...	44	
		Total, ...	225	121	2	348	350·00	293 00	...	...	...	160	...	221	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74.—(continued).

(TEHSILEE, TOWN, AND PERGUNAH SCHOOLS).

Receipts.								
From Government.	Proceeds of endowment.	Subscription, donation, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
225 15 4	...	...	41 14 0	...	267 13 4	225 15 4	3 12 10	3 12 10
127 2 0	...	...	18 12 0	...	145 14 0	127 2 0	3 3 6	3 3 6
279 6 0	...	...	58 0 0	107 1 6	454 7 6	396 7 6	2 10 11	2 10 11
292 10 5	...	...	21 8 0	...	314 2 5	292 10 5	5 2 9	5 2 9
227 8 4	...	...	31 2 0	...	258 10 4	227 8 4	4 14 3	4 14 3
1,152 10 1	...	...	171 4 0	107 1 6	1,440 15 7	1,269 11 7	4 3 3	3 13 0
350 7 3	...	...	78 2 0	60 0 0	488 9 3	410 7 3	7 3 2	6 2 4
290 7 3	...	...	84 6 0	...	374 13 3	290 7 7	5 2 8	5 2 8
350 7 3	...	...	108 12 0	22 0 0	481 3 3	372 7 3	5 2 1	4 13 3
216 0 0	...	...	4 8 0	...	220 8 0	216 0 0	2 10 10	2 10 10
276 0 0	...	...	46 3 0	...	322 3 0	276 0 0	3 9 5	3 9 5
1,483 5 9	...	...	321 15 0	82 0 0	1,887 4 9	1,565 6 1	4 9 0	4 5 2
374 12 0	...	...	89 14 0	...	464 10 0	374 12 0	6 4 4	6 4 4
297 1 6	...	...	54 12 0	...	351 13 6	297 1 6	3 10 2	3 10 2
229 3 0	...	...	41 4 0	...	270 7 0	229 3 0	4 5 9	4 5 9
409 4 0	...	...	120 4 0	...	529 8 0	409 4 0	4 15 4	4 15 4
232 3 0	...	...	46 12 0	...	278 15 0	232 3 0	3 7 10	3 7 10
1,542 7 6	...	...	352 14 0	...	1,895 5 6	1,542 7 6	4 7 11	4 7 11
558 8 7	...	...	178 2 0	...	736 10 7	558 8 7	4 11 3	4 11 3
412 9 6	...	...	62 14 0	...	475 7 6	412 9 6	3 7 0	3 7 0
201 5 6	...	...	30 2 0	...	231 7 6	201 5 6	2 12 5	2 12 5
288 14 6	...	...	63 15 0	...	352 13 6	288 14 6	4 9 2	4 9 2
228 3 6	...	...	75 0 0	...	303 3 6	228 3 6	4 7 10	4 7 10
224 9 11	...	...	60 6 0	...	284 15 11	224 9 11	5 9 3	5 9 3
273 6 1	...	...	23 0 0	...	296 6 1	273 6 1	4 7 6	4 7 6
2,187 9 7	...	...	493 7 0	...	2,681 0 7	2,187 9 7	4 2 6	4 2 6
230 10 8	...	...	28 8 0	...	259 2 8	230 10 8	1 14 0	1 14 0
230 8 0	...	...	21 10 0	...	252 2 0	230 8 0	3 8 10	3 8 10
228 2 3	...	...	29 12 0	...	257 14 3	228 2 3	3 8 4	3 8 4
233 14 2	...	...	12 0 0	...	245 14 2	233 14 2	3 6 3	3 6 3
351 0 0	...	...	22 8 0	...	373 8 0	351 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
229 12 0	...	...	23 0 0	...	252 12 0	229 12 0	4 1 9	4 1 9
138 0 0	...	...	20 8 0	...	158 8 0	138 0 0	1 13 8	1 13 8
234 0 0	...	...	26 0 0	...	260 0 0	234 0 0	4 2 2	4 2 2
211 0 0	...	...	8 1 0	...	219 1 0	211 0 0	2 10 10	2 10 10
216 0 0	...	...	3 4 0	...	219 4 0	216 0 0	3 7 1	3 7 1
276 0 0	...	...	1 2 0	...	277 2 0	276 0 0	4 4 7	4 4 7
2,578 15 1	...	...	196 5 0	...	2,775 4 1	2,578 15 1	3 4 1	3 4 1
241 8 0	...	...	37 10 0	...	279 2 0	241 8 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
243 8 0	...	...	43 4 0	...	286 12 0	243 8 0	2 8 2	2 8 2
301 8 0	...	...	55 4 0	...	356 12 0	301 8 0	5 12 9	5 12 9
397 8 0	...	...	121 8 0	...	519 0 0	398 8 0	4 13 7	4 13 7
146 2 0	...	...	36 7 0	...	182 9 0	146 2 0	2 5 1	2 5 1
1,330 2 0	...	...	294 1 0	...	1,624 3 0	1,330 2 0	3 12 9	3 12 9

APPEN

TABLE No. 3.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

Number.	Name of District	Locality.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindús	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year. English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Nagree.	Bengalee
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	a	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
	JALOUN, ...	Tahseelee Jaloun, ...	55	11	...	66	63 25	57·38	...	...	...	20	..	58	...
		" Madhogurh, ...	43	1	...	44	43·58	34 83	...	...	...	4	...	44	...
		" Konch,... ...	45	5	...	50	51 25	48 52	...	...	...	20	...	45	...
		" Calpee, ...	35	...	...	35	39 58	34 44	...	...	...	4	...	35	...
		Total, ...	178	17	...	195	197 66	175 17	...	...	...	48	...	182	...
10	JHANSIE, ...	Town Goorserai, ...	54	...	...	54	54·00	42·00	20	...	17	17	...	38	...
		Pergunnah Burwa Sauger, ...	55	2	...	57	61·00	41·00	...	...	...	...	...	57	...
		" Rancepore, ...	50	...	...	50	57 00	47 00	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
		Total, ...	105	2	...	107	118 00	88·00	20	...	17	17	...	107	...
11	LULLUTPORE,	Tahseelee Muhrownee, ...	64	6	...	70	70 43	63·07	...	...	6	14	...	62	...
		Town Tal Behut,... ...	66	4	...	70	72 18	56·67	...	...	5	9	...	65	...
		Total, ...	130	10	...	140	142 61	119·74	...	...	11	23	...	127	...
	GRAND TOTAL,	Tahseelee, ... 39; Town, ... 15; Pergunnah, 9 — 63	3,899	595	10	4,504	4,420·08	3,825 59	346	35	637	955	6	3,891	...
1	ALLAHABAD,	Tahseelee Arail, ...	18	10	...	28	28·00	21·95	...	...	12	23	...	5	...
		" Syd Sarawan, ...	2	48	...	50	40 81	24 93	...	...	20	50	...	...	...
		" Sikundra, ...	19	9	...	28	29 92	22 72	...	...	26	26	...	2	...
		" Shahzadpore, ...	34	6	...	40	40 92	36 96	...	...	16	36	...	20	...
		" Maheva, ...	31	3	...	34	32·25	25 34	...	...	31	31	...	3	...
		" Bhoputpore, ...	4	38	...	42	41·17	31 06	...	...	42	42	...	...	...
		" Kalyanpore, ...	46	3	...	49	48 25	42 39	...	...	...	5	...	49	...
		" Munjhunpore, ...	7	33	...	40	39 08	32·87	...	...	20	40	...	...	...
		" Manpore, ...	40	...	...	40	40 25	36 33	...	...	2	18	...	40	...
		Total, ...	201	150	...	351	340 65	284 60	...	...	169	271	...	119	..
2	BANDA, ...	Tahseelee Bhownri, ...	25	...	...	25	23 63	22·89	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
		" Kalinger, ...	34	...	...	34	28·19	27 65	...	...	..	2	..	32	...
		" Kamasin, ...	24	...	...	24	23·17	22·83	...	...	...	5	...	19	...
		" Mow, ...	20	...	...	20	19·14	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
		" Sehonda, ...	19	2	...	21	15·88	14 99	...	...	...	2	...	21	...
		" Banda, ...	27	12	...	39	32 32	32 22	...	3	20	23	...	23	...
		" Luktara, ...	22	...	...	22	15·97	15·91	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
		" Sindhun, ...	23	...	...	23	22·14	21·63	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
		Pergunnah Matound, ...	34	3	...	37	31·54	28·59	...	...	...	5	...	37	...
		" Rajapore, ...	37	1	...	38	32 89	31 93	...	...	2	...	...	36	...
		Total, ...	265	18	...	283	244 87	237 19	...	3	22	37	...	261	...
3	FUTTEHPORE,	Tahseelee Husengunj, ...	58	2	...	60	65·57	44·17	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
		" Kishunpur, ...	66	...	...	66	54 25	50 51	..	...	...	...	...	66	...
		" Khajwa, ...	103	3	...	106	103 29	96 62	...	...	20	20	..	98	...
		" Sah, ...	41	4	...	45	36 63	29 24	...	...	...	10	...	45	...
		" Mandwa, ...	10	78	...	88	86·00	72 54	...	10	52	88	...	...	...
		" Bindkee, ...	41	4	...	45	37·37	29 43	...	...	4	9	...	45	..
		Total, ...	319	91	...	410	383 11	322 51	...	10	76	127	...	314	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74.—(continued).

(TEHSILEE, TOWN, AND PERGUNAH SCHOOLS).

Receipts.								
From Government.	Proceeds of endowment.	Subscription, donation, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges.	Total cost.	Cost to Government
10.	11.	12	13	14	15.	16.	17	18
Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
302 12 0	...	2 0 0	95 4 0	...	400 0 0	304 12 0	4 1 1	5 1 4
149 2 0	...	2 0 0	33 10 0	3 0 0	187 12 0	154 2 0	3 13 9	3 11 11
240 6 0	...	...	76 14 0	...	317 4 0	240 6 0	4 14 10	4 14 10
203 10 0	...	...	59 6 0	...	263 0 0	203 10 0	5 10 1	5 10 1
895 14 0	...	4 0 0	265 2 0	3 0 0	1,168 0 0	902 14 0	4 14 3	4 13 8
367 1 8	...	...	81 4 0	...	448 5 8	367 1 8	6 12 9	6 12 9
212 10 11	...	...	24 7 3	3 11 6	240 13 8	239 7 11	3 14 10	3 7 9
277 4 9	...	...	42 6 0	...	319 10 9	305 15 9	5 5 11	4 2 5
489 15 8	...	...	66 13 3	3 11 6	560 8 5	545 7 8	4 10 0	4 2 5
240 13 4	...	...	52 4 0	...	293 1 4	240 13 4	3 6 9	3 6 9
242 8 0	...	...	37 10 0	...	280 2 0	242 8 0	3 5 9	3 5 9
483 5 4	...	...	89 14 0	...	573 3 4	483 5 4	3 6 5	3 6 5
17,381 7 10	...	114 1 6	3,395 12 3	85 11 6	20,927 1 1	17,583 1 4	3 15 6	3 14 9
2,052 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	439 4 0	...	2,491 4 0	2,348 14 10	6 14 3	6 0 4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,052 0 0	...	...	439 4 0	...	2,491 4 0	2,348 14 10	6 14 3	6 0 4
1,392 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	198 7 0	...	1,590 7 0	1,530 0 9	8 7 8	7 14 2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
432 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	39 6 0	...	471 6 0	444 7 0	6 14 2	6 11 3
1,824 0 0	...	...	237 13 0	...	2,061 13 0	1,974 7 9	8 1 5	7 7 7
1,612 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	178 12 0	...	1,790 15 8	1,716 14 8	4 7 8	4 3 4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,612 3 8	...	...	178 12 0	...	1,790 15 8	1,716 14 8	4 7 8	4 3 4

APPEN

TABLE No. 3.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

Number.	Name of District.	Locality.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Nagree.	Bengalee.
1.		2.	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	a.	b.	c.	d	e.	f
4	JOUNPORE, ...	Tahseelee Kirakat, ...	43	21	...	64	64 00	51·20	...	...	18	46	...	46	...
		" Muchhleeshur, ...	103	32	...	135	135 00	100 50	...	2	40	40	...	95	...
		" Jounpore, ...	25	57	...	82	82·00	65 60	...	...	82	82	...	...	...
		" Shahgunj, ..	37	3	...	40	40 00	28 00	...	...	...	10	...	40	...
		" Mundiahun, ...	19	5	...	24	24 00	16 80	...	...	10	10	..	14	...
		Pergunnah Mongrabad Shahpore,	95	5	...	100	100 00	80 00	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
		Total, ...	322	123	...	445	445 00	342·10	...	2	150	188	...	295	...
5	AZIMGURH, ...	Tahseelee Azimgurh, ...	31	43	...	74	70·25	51 66	5	20	40	50	...	30	...
		" Mahool, ...	38	19	...	57	54 00	50 78	...	...	40	40	...	57	...
		" Mehrajpore, ...	59	2	...	61	56·00	55 00	..	...	10	25	...	61	...
		" Jeanpore, ...	15	50	...	65	60 00	59 21		10	60	60	...	5	...
		" Mow, ...	85	12	...	97	80 00	70 00	8	4	8	15	...	90	...
		" Nugara, ...	34	9	...	43	40 00	25 00	...	...	...	18	...	25	...
		Pergunnah Nizamabad, ...	52	22	...	74	67·58	50 60	...	...	40	43	...	70	...
		" Muhamdabad, ...	37	34	...	71	68·00	65·00	11	1	44	47	...	20	...
		" Moborukpore, ...	20	106	...	126	120·00	97 00	...	...	...	100	...	26	...
		Total, ..	371	297	...	668	615 83	524 25	24	35	242	398	...	384	...
6	BENARES, ...	Tahseelee Benares City, ...	12	58	...	70	68·70	66·10	...	12	40	70	...	...	...
		" Chundowlee, ...	44	16	...	60	59·70	56 70	...	...	25	60	...	12	...
		Total, ...	56	76	...	130	128 40	122 80	...	12	65	130	...	12	...
7	BUSTEE, ...	Tahseelee Sundiabazar, ...	33	11	...	44	39·83	34 12	...	...	...	22	...	42	.
		" Muhson, ...	37	4	...	41	37 00	29 33	...	...	25	25	..	16	...
		" Bhunpore. ...	59	1	...	60	49 17	39 98	...	...	...	8	...	52	...
		" Haraiya, ...	56	...	...	56	49 33	42 43	...	...	4	13	...	41	...
		" Mahdowal, ...	192	12	...	204	151·58	142 96	...	...	20	10	...	174	...
		Total, ...	377	28	...	405	526 91	285 82	...	...	49	78	...	325	...
7	GHAZIPORE, ...	Tahseelee Bhelsur, ...	63	11	...	74	69·23	67 65	...	...	6	19	...	66	...
		" Mahamdabad, ...	33	37	...	70	67 22	66·76	...	4	44	31	...	58	...
		" Russera, ...	63	17	..	80	77 43	75·52	...	...	5	17	...	55	...
		" Gajadhurpore, ...	29	19	...	48	45 19	43 80	...	2	7	9	...	38	...
		" Kesteepore, ...	42	13	...	55	52·27	50 92	...	...	...	11	...	45	...
		" Shadiabad, ...	13	9	...	22	20 00	18·05	...	...	2	7	...	16	...
		Pergunnah Bansdeeh, ...	88	7	...	95	87 05	65·83	...	...	13	23	...	82	...
		" Reotee, ...	32	16	...	48	71 47	60·63	...	...	...	13	...	37	...
		" Nauli, ...	33	23	...	56	48 57	46·29	...	...	7	13	...	21	...
		" Guhmur, ...	38	12	...	50	44·92	42 65	...	...	5	13	...	47	...
		Total, ...	434	164	...	598	583 35	538·10	...	6	89	156	...	465	..

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74.—(continued).

(TEHSILEE, TOWN, AND PERGUNAH SCHOOLS).

Receipts.						Charges.	Total	Cost to Government.
From Government.	Proceeds of endowment.	Subscription, donation, &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Other sources	Total cost.			
10.	11.	12.	13	14.	15	16	17.	18,
Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
1,224 0 0	...	...	370 0 0	...	1,594 0 0	1,301 1 10	3 12 3	3 8 9
216 0 0	...	...	52 8 0	...	268 8 0	227 7 0	2 4 3	2 2 1
1,440 0 0	...	...	422 8 0	...	1,862 8 0	1,528 8 10	3 6 11	3 3 9
1,568 11 7	...	21 2 0	223 14 0	...	1,813 11 7	1,797 3 7	4 15 3	4 12 8
790 14 6	...	40 0 0	92 8 0	...	923 6 6	915 12 6	3 14 2	3 13 0
2,359 10 1	...	61 2 0	316 6 0	...	2,737 2 1	2,713 0 1	4 6 6	3 13 4
730 3 5	...	...	68 8 0	...	798 11 5	775 8 8	6 5 1	5 15 2
730 3 5	...	...	68 8 0	...	798 11 5	775 8 8	6 5 1	5 15 2
1,556 3 4	...	...	137 11 0	...	1,693 14 4	1,693 14 4	4 2 11	3 13 5
1,556 3 4	...	...	137 11 0	...	1,693 14 4	1,693 14 4	4 2 11	3 13 5
1,701 3 6	...	...	15 6 3	...	1,716 9 9	1,716 9 9	5 2 10	5 2 2
1,032 9 0	...	...	9 12 0	...	1,041 12 0	1,041 12 0	4 2 1	4 1 7
2,733 12 6	...	...	25 2 3	...	2,758 5 9	2,758 5 9	4 11 8	4 11 0

APPEN

TABLE No. 3.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

Number.	Name of District	Locality.	*Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.* Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance	*Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.* English	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Nagree.	Bengalee.
	1.	2.	3.	4	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f*
9	Gor	Tahseelee Burhulgunj, ...	106	9	...	115	110·15	107 23	...	...	4	15	...	115	...
		„ Munjhaoli, ...	76	10	...	86	86·10	85 89	..	...	10	20	...	88	...
		„ Goruckpore City, ..	141	58	1	200	185 86	167 09	90	30	36	151	...	59	..
		„ Ramkola, ...	56	4	...	60	55 21	52 13	...	...	3	21	...	40	..
		„ Siswa Bazar, ...	55	2	...	57	54 52	50·27	7	...	2	10	...	45	..
		„ Hata, ...	32	25	...	57	56 85	49 54	...	...	12	12	...	30	...
		Pergunnah Pipraoli, ..	91	...	...	91	87 73	50 15	...	..	4	20	...	91	...
		„ Lar, ...	53	22	...	75	71 47	158 30	...	1	5	15	...	54	..
		Total, ...	610	130	1	741	707 79	672 60	97	31	48	264	...	517	..
10	Mirzapore,...	Tahseelee Ahrowra, ...	48	3	...	51	47·75	37 75	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
		„ Gopeegunj, ...	55	9	...	64	60 00	50·00	...	...	15	25	...	64	...
		„ Kon, ...	40	10	...	50	49 66	49 66	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
		Pergunnah Bhudohee, ...	14	34	...	48	48·00	47·38	...	...	...	35	...	18	...
		Total, ...	157	56	...	193	205·41	184 79	...	...	15	60	...	183	...
		Grand Total, 69 schools, ...	3 112	1,131	1	4,244	4,181 32	3,562 42	121	99	945	1,709	...	2,865	...
1	Kumaon, ...	Beneenag, ...	71	2	2	75	54 25	31·28	...	...	...	...	...	75	...
		Chowpookhya, ...	81	...	...	81	79 25	49 57	...	...	...	...	...	81	...
		Divarahat, ...	116	1	4	121	133·50	72 36	...	...	...	...	...	121	..
		Darma, ...	1	...	58	59	67 00	43 96	...	...	...	...	...	59	...
		Sameshwar, ...	110	1	16	127	117 00	60 25	...	...	...	...	...	127	...
		Seera, ...	63	...	2	65	69 50	40·43	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
		Total, ...	442	4	82	528	520 50	297 85	...	...	...	...	...	528	...
2	Gurhwal, ...	Bamsoo, ...	85	...	2	87	85·25	57·35	...	...	...	...	...	87	...
		Naithana, ...	93	...	2	95	94 25	66·61	...	...	...	...	...	95	..
		Pokhra, ...	92	...	4	96	81 75	56·20	...	...	...	...	...	96	...
		Punaien, ...	91	...	2	93	92·25	58 66	...	...	...	...	...	93	...
		Total, ...	361	...	10	371	353·50	238 82	...	...	...	...	...	371	...
3	Turaie, ...	Kasheepore, ...	52	9	9	10	68·75	60 62	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
	11 Schools, ..	Grand Total, ...	855	13	101	969	942·75	597 29	...	...	...	...	...	969	..
		Total of 4 Circles, 214 Schools,	11,297	3,388	115	14,800	14,147·15	12,037 30	584	134	3,929	6,449	6	9,180	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74 —(concluded).

(TEHSILEE, TOWN, AND PERGUNAH SCHOOLS).

Receipts								
From Government.	Proceeds of endowment	Subscription, donation &c.	Fees, fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total	Charges	Total cost.	Cost to Government
10.	11.	12	13	14.	15.	16	17	18
Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p.	Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
2,748 0 0	...	25 0 0	416 1 0	..	3,189 1 0	2,637 6 11	4 12 11	4 12 11
2,748 0 0	..	25 0 0	416 1 0	...	3 189 1 0	2,637 6 11	4 12 11	4 12 11
1,093 0 0	...	...	75 12 0	...	1,168 12 0	1,124 10 0	7 2 0	6 15 2
...	...	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	...	...	
1,093 0 0	..	...	78 12 0	...	1,171 12 0	1,124 10 0	7 2 0	6 15 2
18,077 10 0	...	112 2 0	2,349 7 3	...	20,539 3 3	19,253 14 10	6 4 3	5 13 6
184 12 0	...	...	...	...	184 12 0	184 12 0	3 6 9	3 6 9
234 12 0	...	...	...	..	234 12 0	234 12 0	2 15 6	2 15 6
246 12 0	...	...	...	...	246 12 0	246 12 0	1 13 5	1 13 5
136 8 0	...	...	.	...	136 8 0	136 8 0	2 0 7	2 0 7
186 4 9	...	.	...	...	186 4 9	186 4 9	1 9 5	1 9 5
198 8 0	...	...	...	...	198 8 0	198 8 0	2 13 4	2 13 4
1,187 8 9	...	...	...	...	1,187 8 9	1,187 8 9	2 4 5	2 4 5
232 12 0	...	...	...	...	232 12 0	232 12 0	2 11 9	2 11 9
195 10 0	...	...	...	...	195 10 0	195 10 0	2 1 3	2 1 3
183 13 0	...	...		...	183 13 0	183 13 0	2 3 10	2 3 10
246 0 1	...	...	...	...	246 0 1	246 1 0	2 10 9	2 10 9
858 3 1		...	...	...	858 3 1	858 3 1	2 6 9	2 6 9
240 0 0	.	.	102 8 0	...	342 8 0	318 6 0	4 2 9	3 7 8
2 285 9 10	...	...	102 8 0	...	2,388 1 10	2,364 1 10	2 7 10	2 6 9
62,624 5 0	...	226 3 6	10,775 12 0	725 11 2	74,351 15 8	61,770 11 0	4 9 3	4 6 9

M KEMPSON,

Director, Public Instruction, N-W Provinces

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 3A.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (TEHSILEE, TOWN, AND PERGUNAH SCHOOLS.)

Number.	Name of District.	Locality.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.						
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total			English	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Nagri.	Bengali.
1.	2.	3.	4	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	10a.	10b	10c.	10d.	10e.	10f
1	MUTHRA. ...	Town Bindrabun, ...	37	...	...	37	37·83	31 54	...	...	5	10	...	27	...
2	AGRA, ...	Pergunah Simrah, ...	44	3	...	47	45·18	39 36	.	...	...	4	...	47	...
		" Kotila, ...	30	2	...	32	41·00	34·46	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
		" Pinahut, ...	56	4	...	60	52 37	41 40	...	...	10	10	...	60	...
		" Kheragurh, ...	28	3	...	31	39 40	26 34	1	.	1	2	1	31	...
		Total, ...	158	12	...	170	177 95	141·56	1	...	11	16	1	170	...
3	ETAH, ...	Pergunah Doondwaragunj,	56	24	...	80	66 12	45·29	...	...	4	34	..	42	...
4	CAWNPORE, ...	Tahsilee Generalgunj, ...	26	24	...	50	36·67	31·09	...	...	10	15	...	30	...
5	HUMEERPORE,	Town Sumerepore, ...	49	...	...	49	51 00	43 00	...	...	...	4	...	49	...
		Pergunah Khareilla, ...	46	6	...	52	54·00	43·00	...	...	...	8	...	50	...
		Total, ...	95	6	...	101	105 00	86·00	...	.	...	12	...	99	...
6	JALOUN, ...	Tahsilee Oraie, ...	28	12	...	40	49 75	39·47	...	...	18	38	...	10	...
7	JHANSIE, ...	Tahsilee Mote, ...	28	2	...	30	45·00	33·00	...	...	...	2	...	30	...
		" Mow, ...	43	8	...	51	73 00	61·00	...	...	27	27	...	35	...
		Town Bhandere, ...	37	7	...	44	51·00	43 00	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
		Total, ...	108	17	...	125	169·00	137·00	...	...	27	29	...	109	...
	13 SCHOOLS, ...	Grand Total, ...	508	95	...	603	642·32	511·95	1	...	75	154	1	487	...

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 3A—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS (TAHSILI, TOWN AND PERGUNNAH SCHOOLS)—(*concluded*).

Number.	Name of District.	Locality.	Receipts. From Government.	Receipts. Proceeds of endowment.	Receipts. Subscriptions and donations, &c.	Receipts. Fees and fines, &c.	Receipts. Other sources	Receipts. Total.	Charges.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2.	3	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	MUTTRA, ...	Town Bindrabun, ...	240 10 0	...	...	52 2 0	...	272 12 0	240 10 0	6 5 6	6 5 6
2	AGRA, ...	Pergunnah Simrah, ...	211 11 9	...	...	11 8 0	...	223 3 9	211 11 9	4 11 0	4 11 0
		„ Kotila, ...	276 0 0	...	...	29 14 0	...	305 14 0	276 0 0	6 11 8	6 11 8
		„ Pinahut, ...	274 0 2	...	...	39 6 0	...	313 6 2	274 0 2	5 3 9	5 3 9
		„ Kheragurh, ...	214 1 0	...	...	10 5 0	...	224 6 0	214 1 0	5 6 11	5 6 11
		Total, ...	975 12 11	...	...	91 1 0	...	1,066 13 11	975 12 11	5 7 9	5 7 9
3	ETAH, ...	Pergunnah Doondwaragunj, ...	257 10 1	...	...	23 8 0	...	281 2 1	257 10 1	3 14 4	3 14 4
4	CAWNPORE, ...	Tahsili Generalgunj, ...	231 12 0	...	...	48 12 0	...	280 8 0	231 12 0	6 5 1	6 5 1
5	HUMEERPORE, ...	Town Sumerpore, ...	145 10 8	...	...	43 12 0	...	189 6 8	145 10 8	2 13 8	2 13 8
		Pergunnah Khareilla, ...	307 5 0	...	...	40 0 0	...	347 5 0	307 5 0	5 11 1	5 11 1
		Total, ...	452 15 8	...	...	83 12 0	...	536 11 8	452 15 8	4 5 0	4 5 0
6	JALOUN, ...	Tahsili Oraie, ...	247 7 4	...	...	57 10 0	...	305 1 4	247 7 8	5 3 9	5 3 9
7	JHANSIE, ...	Tahsili Mote, ...	151 6 0	...	...	17 2 0	...	168 8 0	151 6 9	3 5 10	3 5 10
		„ Mow, ...	445 7 9	...	...	112 2 0	...	557 9 9	445 7 9	6 1 8	6 1 8
		Town Bhandere, ...	140 11 0	...	...	27 14 0	...	168 9 0	140 11 0	2 12 2	2 12 2
		Total, ...	737 8 9	...	...	157 2 0	...	894 10 9	737 8 9	4 5 9	4 5 9
	13 SCHOOLS, ...	GRAND TOTAL, ...	3,143 12 9	...	...	513 15 0	...	3,657 11 9	3,143 12 9	4 14 3	4 14 3

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPEN

TABLE No. 4.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE

Locality.				Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year.						
Number.	District.	Name of Institution.	Number of Schools.	Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.	Sanskrit.	Hindí.	Bengalí.
1.		2.	3	4.	5.	6	7.	8.	9.	10	a.	b.	c.	d	e.	f.
1	SAHARANPORE,	Pandowlee, ...	1	3	62	...	65	63	59	...	...	34	65	...	...	...
		Imbullia, ...	1	2	52	...	54	57	54	...	...	26	54	...	...	...
		Ambehta, ...	1	50	40	...	90	91	88	...	...	54	90	...	...	...
		Teetroun, ...	1	34	20	...	54	52	50	...	...	24	54	...	...	...
		Total, ...	4	89	174	...	263	263	251	...	...	138	263	...	...	...
2	MOZUFFERNAGAR.	Khataulee, ...	1	44	10	...	54	54	46	...	...	33	40	...	14	...
		Jhunjhana, ...	1	42	24	...	66	66	55	...	...	49	66	...	...	...
		Gurhee Abdullah Khan.	1	27	9	...	36	36	32	...	...	21	36	...	...	...
		Total, ...	3	113	43	...	156	156	133	...	...	103	142	...	14	...
3	MEERUT, ...	Bhudsana, ...	1	45	8	...	53	45	40	...	...	21	33	...	20	...
4	BOLUNDSHAHR,	Shikarpore, ...	1	52	20	...	72	69	55	...	...	8	26	...	52	...
		Jutpora, ...	1	50	1	...	51	49	44	...	...	...	6	...	51	...
		Chataree, ...	1	55	3	...	58	59	45	...	...	4	21	...	42	...
		Ahmudgurh, ...	1	48	3	...	51	54	44	...	...	7	25	...	39	...
		Jahangirpore, ...	1	52	14	...	66	66	51	...	...	...	34	...	34	...
		Total, ...	5	257	41	...	298	297	239	...	...	19	112	...	217	...
5	ALIGURH, ...	Sausni, ...	1	120	15	...	135	131	95	...	..	20	35	...	99	...
		Jewar, ...	1	72	8	...	80	78	61	..	...	3	9	...	80	...
		Akrabad, ...	1	49	1	...	50	50	37	...	...	...	4	...	50	...
		Total, ...	3	241	24	...	265	259	193	...	...	23	48	...	229	...
6	MORADABAD, ...	Sirsee,... ...	1	22	48	...	70	71	60	...	...	36	71	...	...	...
		Kunderkhee, ...	1	27	33	...	60	61	52	...	...	27	60	...	...	...
		Total, ...	2	49	81	...	130	132	112	...	...	63	131	...	...	...
7	BAREILLY, ...	Kasgunja, ...	1	47	3	...	50	47	40	...	...	5	20	...	26	...
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	19	841	374	..	1,215	1,199	1,008	...	...	372	749	...	506	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1872-73.

CLASS (HULKABUNDI SCHOOLS).

Receipts.				*Charges*			*Annual cost of educating each pupil.*	
From Government.	Local rates of assessment	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	a.	b.	c.	12	13.	14.	15.	16
Rs a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
101 8 0	98 8 0	...	200 0 0	180 0 0	20 0 0	200 0 0	3 2 10	1 9 9
110 12 0	107 12 0	...	218 8 0	180 0 0	38 8 0	218 8 0	3 13 4	1 15 1
99 5 0	96 5 0	108 0 0	303 10 0	283 0 0	20 10 0	303 10 0	3 5 5	1 1 6
112 11 0	109 11 0	...	222 6 0	180 0 0	42 6 0	222 6 0	4 4 5	2 2 8
424 4 0	412 4 0	108 0 0	944 8 0	823 0 0	121 8 0	944 8 0	3 9 6	1 9 10
110 8 0	106 6 0	...	216 14 0	180 0 0	36 14 0	216 14 0	4 0 3	2 0 9
104 4 3	98 4 0	...	202 7 0	180 0 0	22 7 0	202 7 0	3 1 1	1 9 3
66 8 0	64 2 0	...	130 10 0	115 0 0	15 10 0	130 10 0	3 10 1	1 13 7
281 3 0	268 12 0	...	549 15 0	475 0 0	74 15 0	549 15 0	3 8 5	1 12 10
99 2 0	98 2 0	...	197 4 0	181 4 0	16 0 0	197 4 0	4 6 2	2 3 3
109 9 10½	107 9 10½	...	217 3 9	195 0 0	22 3 9	217 3 9	3 2 4	1 9 5
57 11 9½	55 11 9½	...	113 7 7	94 14 11	18 8 8	113 7 7	2 5 1	1 2 10
96 12 4	94 12 4	...	191 8 8	180 0 0	11 8 8	191 8 8	3 3 11	1 10 3
92 0 3	90 0 3	...	182 0 6	151 9 10	30 6 8	182 0 6	3 5 11	1 11 3
96 6 9½	94 6 9½	...	190 13 7	179 4 11	11 8 8	190 13 7	2 14 3	1 7 5
452 9 0½	442 9 0½	...	895 2 1	800 13 8	94 4 5	895 2 1	3 0 3	1 8 5
123 14 4	122 2 5	...	246 0 9	240 0 0	6 0 9	246 0 9	1 14 1	0 15 2
94 7 4	92 11 3	...	187 2 7	176 12 7	10 6 0	187 2 7	2 6 5	1 3 5
101 6 5	99 10 4	...	201 0 9	180 0 0	21 0 9	201 0 9	4 0 4	2 0 5
319 12 1	314 8 0	...	634 4 1	596 12 7	37 7 6	634 4 1	2 7 2	1 3 9
2 0 0	...	210 0 0	212 0 0	185 0 0	27 0 0	212 0 0	2 15 9	0 0 5
2 0 0	...	232 15 2	234 15 2	180 0 0	54 15 2	234 15 2	3 13 8	0 0 6
4 0 0	...	442 15 2	446 15 2	365 0 0	81 15 2	446 15 2	3 6 2	0 0 6
63 6 8	62 4 6	...	125 11 2	120 0 0	5 11 2	125 11 2	2 10 9	1 5 7
1,644 4 9½	1,598 7 6½	550 15 2	3,793 11 6	3,361 14 3	431 13 3	3,793 11 6	3 2 6	1 5 1

APPEN

TABLE No. 4.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE

Locality.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year.						
Number.	District.	Name of Institution.		Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.	Sanskrit.	Hindí.	Bengalí.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
1	MUTTRA, ...	Muttra, ...	1	132	...	...	132	119·92	106 76	...	...	20	20	...	132	...
		Aurungabad, ...	1	47	23	...	70	64·50	53·21	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
		Goburdhan, ...	1	92	...	..	92	90 67	71·54	...	...	...	...	...	92	...
		Radhakoond, ...	1	71	...	...	71	69·33	57 42	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
		Raal, ...	1	59	1	...	60	57 50	45 28	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
		Jeit, ...	1	29	1	...	30	32·42	25 34	...	...	...	4	...	30	...
		Sheregurh, ...	1	92	33	...	125	123·17	101·29	...	...	10	30	...	95	...
		Sahar, ...	1	81	16	...	97	91 92	85·71	...	...	22	25	...	77	...
		Bursanah, ...	1	54	1	...	55	55·00	44·93	...	...	...	...	...	55	...
		Bookhrari, ...	1	65	...	...	65	60·92	49·72	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
		Toomola, ...	1	50	...	...	50	49·17	41 35	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
		Maat, ...	1	58	22	...	80	77 53	65 22	...	...	10	20	...	70	...
		Durbah, ...	1	45	3	...	48	45 50	39 00	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
		Khanwal, ...	1	39	2	...	41	34 67	26 72	...	...	...	2	...	41	...
		Lohi, ...	1	56	4	...	60	60 25	53·22	...	...	...	2	...	60	...
		Nohjheel, ...	1	60	1	...	61	61·00	54·29	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
		Karahree, ...	1	42	3	...	45	41 75	30·99	...	...	...	3	...	45	...
		Vairnee, ...	1	81	4	...	85	76 58	68 18	...	...	...	...	...	85	...
		Gokul, ...	1	83	2	...	85	68·58	71·27	...	...	...	...	...	85	...
		Sonai, ...	1	46	1	...	47	41 73	32·98	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
		Aierakherah, ...	1	63	1	...	64	59 92	45 68	...	...	...	...	...	64	...
		Sapow, ...	1	84	6	...	90	67 25	61 49	...	..	4	10	...	90	...
		Koorsunda, ...	1	73	7	...	80	73 33	52·82	...	...	5	10	...	80	...
		Basawur, ...	1	78	2	...	80	72 58	53 69	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
		Tussiagoon, ...	1	60	...	...	60	60·00	46·95	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
		Madhaka, ...	1	43	2	...	45	36·75	27 53	...	...	1	4	...	45	...
		Dhadon, ...	1	37	3	...	40	40·17	33·39	...	...	6	10	...	40	...
		Sullempore, ...	1	33	7	...	40	39·67	33 67	...	...	6	8	...	40	...
		Midhaolee, ...	1	30	...	...	30	30 33	24 21	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
		Ava, ...	1	65	...	...	65	57·50	43 45	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
		Baghie, ...	1	38	2	...	40	36·67	27 29	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
		Runjooa, ...	1	40	1	...	41	39 00	33 93	...	...	...	1	...	40	...
		Burhun, ...	1	40	...	...	40	40 00	35·14	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
		Rajinul, ...	1	41	...	..	41	40 67	33 52	...	...	...	8	...	41	...
		Total, ...	34	2,007	148	...	2,155	2,016,00	676·48	...	...	84	157	...	2,094	...
2	AGRA, ...	Midhakoor, ...	1	67	2	...	69	60·25	58 20	...	...	...	...	...	69	...
		Chiaoh, ...	1	34	2	...	36	33 18	29 55	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
		Nugla Secunder, ...	1	33	...	...	33	32 79	31·05	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
		Kuchna, ...	1	65	5	...	70	65·12	52 12	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
		Jerar, ...	1	37	3	...	40	40 00	32 19	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
		Kauharporah, ...	1	42	1	...	43	40·00	31 47	...	...	...	...	...	43	...
		Bumorolee, ...	1	43	...	...	43	45 28	36·00	...	...	...	...	...	43	...
		Holeeporah, ...	1	49	...	..	49	49·00	43 17	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
		Nihtohe, ...	1	29	...	...	29	28 00	22 79	...	..	...	...	...	29	...
		Basee Bhadoria, ...	1	21	...	...	21	21·00	13·22	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
		Mahooa, ...	1	37	...	...	37	24 12	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
		Kagarol, ...	1	47	3	...	50	50·73	41·20	..	...	...	...	...	50	...
		Surrenholt, ...	1	62	2	...	64	65·64	48·88	...	...	...	...	...	64	...
		Karahra, ...	1	57	3	..	60	48·03	32 54	...	...	...	10	...	60	...
		Undeyra, ...	1	25	...	...	25	14 03	13 09	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
		Jajow, ...	1	22	...	...	22	13 91	10 57	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
		Utchnerah, ...	1	79	1	...	80	80 00	77·18		...	1	1	...	80	...
		Bayree, ...	1	63	2	...	65	55 45	48 88	...	...	...	6	...	65	...
		Sairsah, ...	1	40	5	...	45	38 90	46 04	...	...	...	2	...	45	...
		Kutchora, ...	1	25	...	...	25	27·73	23·03	...	...	...	2	...	25	...
		Total, ...	20	877	29	...	906	825·81	707·10	...	...	1	21	...	906	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1872-73.

CLASS (HULKABUNDI SCHOOLS.)

Receipts.				Charges.			Annual cost of educating each pupil	
From Government.	Local rates of assessment.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	a.	b.	c.	12.	13	14.	15.	16.
Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
119 0 10	119 0 11	...	238 1 9	238 1 9	...	238 1 9	1 15 9	0 15 10
89 5 8	89 5 8	...	178 11 4	178 11 4	...	178 11 4	2 12 2	1 3 8
89 10 8	89 10 8	...	179 5 4	179 5 4	...	179 5 4	1 15 7	0 14 1
89 13 5	89 13 5	...	179 10 10	179 10 10	...	179 10 10	2 9 4	1 2 5
83 6 8	83 6 8	...	166 13 4	166 13 4	...	166 13 4	2 14 2	1 7 4
48 0 0	48 0 0	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	2 15 4	1 7 8
119 13 4	119 13 4	...	239 10 8	239 10 8	...	239 10 8	2 1 3	0 15 7
90 0 0	90 0 0	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	1 15 4	0 15 8
60 0 0	60 0 0	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	2 2 11	1 1 5
90 0 0	90 0 0	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	3 1 5	1 7 8
60 0 0	60 0 0	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	2 8 8	1 3 6
81 0 0	81 0 0	...	162 0 0	162 0 0	...	162 0 0	2 3 1	1 0 8
44 8 0	44 8 0	...	89 0 0	89 0 0	...	89 0 0	2 1 5	0 15 8
41 0 0	41 0 0	...	82 0 0	82 0 0	...	82 0 0	2 6 4	1 2 11
84 0 6	84 0 6	...	168 1 0	168 1 0	...	168 1 0	2 13 5	1 6 4
90 0 0	90 0 0	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	3 0 2	1 7 7
48 0 0	48 0 0	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	2 5 7	1 2 4
89 12 0	89 12 0	...	179 8 0	179 8 0	...	179 8 0	2 6 5	1 2 9
88 15 0	88 14 11	...	177 13 11	177 13 11	...	177 13 11	2 9 4	1 4 9
62 4 0	62 4 0	...	124 8 0	120 0 0	4 8 0	124 8 0	2 15 7	1 7 9
73 12 0	73 12 0	...	147 8 0	147 8 0	...	147 8 0	2 7 3	1 3 8
84 0 0	84 0 0	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	...	168 0 0	2 8 8	1 3 11
87 9 10	87 9 10	...	175 3 8	175 3 8	...	175 3 8	2 7 9	1 3 1
90 0 0	90 0 0	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	2 8 7	1 4 0
48 0 0	48 0 0	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	1 10 7	0 12 10
48 0 0	48 0 0	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	2 10 8	1 4 11
53 0 0	53 0 0	...	106 0 0	106 0 0	...	106 0 0	2 10 7	1 5 1
60 0 0	60 0 0	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	3 2 5	1 2 2
60 0 0	60 0 0	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	4 0 11	1 15 10
90 0 0	90 0 0	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	3 3 6	1 9 1
47 5 4	47 5 4	...	94 10 8	94 10 8	...	94 10 8	2 6 0	1 5 2
60 0 0	60 0 0	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	3 3 1	1 8 7
55 0 0	55 0 0	...	110 0 0	110 0 0	...	110 0 0	2 12 11	1 6 0
55 0 0	55 0 0	...	110 0 0	110 0 0	...	110 0 0	2 12 1	1 5 8
2,480 5 3	2,480 5 3	...	4,960 10 6	4,956 2 6	4 8 0	4,960 10 6	2 8 8	2 3 8
...	...	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	...	170 0 0	2 13 2	...
...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	3 9 10	...
...	...	134 0 0	134 0 0	120 0 0	14 0 0	134 0 0	4 1 5	...
...	...	160 0 0	160 0 0	146 0 0	14 0 0	160 0 0	2 7 4	...
...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	133 8 0	133 8 0	119 8 0	14 0 0	133 8 0	3 5 5	...
...	...	141 0 0	141 0 0	120 0 0	21 0 0	141 0 0	3 1 10	...
...	...	201 0 0	201 0 0	180 0 0	21 0 0	201 0 0	4 1 8	...
...	...	134 0 0	134 0 0	120 0 0	14 0 0	134 0 0	4 12 7	...
...	...	88 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	...	88 0 0	4 3 1	...
...	...	70 13 9	70 13 9	70 13 9	...	70 13 9	2 15 0	...
...	...	134 0 0	134 0 0	120 0 0	14 0 0	134 0 0	2 10 3	...
...	...	168 7 5	168 7 5	168 7 5	...	168 7 5	2 9 1	...
...	...	201 12 0	201 12 0	178 0 0	23 12 0	201 12 0	5 0 6	...
...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	6 9 0	...
...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	69 0 0	21 0 0	90 0 0	6 7 6	...
...	...	187 3 9	187 3 9	173 3 9	14 0 0	187 3 9	2 5 5	...
...	...	134 0 0	134 0 0	120 0 0	14 0 0	134 0 0	2 6 8	...
...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	3 1 4	...
...	...	139 10 8	139 10 8	118 10 8	21 0 0	139 10 8	5 0 7	...
...	...	2,743 7 7	2,743 7 7	2,537 11 7	205 12 0	2,743 7 7	3 5 2	...

APPEN

TABLE No. 4.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE

Locality.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year.						
Number.	District	Name of Institution.		Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.	Sanscrit.	Hindí.	Bengali.
1.		2	3.	4	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	a	b.	c	d	e.	f.
3	ETAWAH, ...	Ikdil, ...	1	32	...	...	32	31·55	25·62	..	...	...	...	...	32	...
		Purtalnere, ...	1	29	...	...	29	24 00	18·52	...	...	...	1	...	29	...
		Chakoh, ...	1	30	...	...	30	31·36	30·99	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
		Jussohun, ...	1	24	6	...	30	26·73	21·78	...	...	...	...	..	30	...
		Dhawan, ..	1	23	...	...	23	23·18	19·90	..	...	...	4	...	23	...
		Bikrumpore, ...	1	20	...	...	20	18·54	13·38	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
		Bakewar, ...	1	57	3	...	60	58·63	48·89	...	...	...	6	...	60	...
		Niwari khund, ...	1	37	7	...	44	39 73	33·56	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
		Niwari kalan, ...	1	46	...	...	46	33·63	27·37	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
		Ahayreepore, ...	1	57	1	...	58	54·92	45·19	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
		Bhurtualee, ...	1	31	3	...	34	34·00	24·29	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
		Gunjrooros, ...	1	55	2	...	57	50·82	34·18	...	...	...	...	...	57	...
		Urnurdha, ...	1	32	...	...	32	31 82	25·79	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
		Sahar, ...	1	49	4	...	53	52·91	42 24	...	...	...	1	...	53	...
		Mahoo, ...	1	24	...	...	24	25 00	20·36	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
		Bhadora, ...	1	24	...	...	24	19·00	15 05	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
		Lahrapore, ...	1	36	1	...	37	37·46	27 16	...	...	...	1	...	37	...
		Moondee, ...	1	33	...	...	33	37·00	31 44	.	...	...	...	...	33	..
		Hurchundpore, ...	1	36	1	...	37	37·18	31·43	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
		Sujjunpore, ...	1	16	...	...	16	18 00	12·48	...	...	...	2	...	16	...
		Kenjri, ...	1	21	...	...	21	20·45	17·11	...	...	...	1	...	21	...
		Kentra, ...	1	60	...	...	60	58·54	46·67	...	...	...	2	...	60	...
		Shavda, ...	1	28	.	...	28	30 09	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
		Daleluagur, ...	1	55	5	...	60	56 11	41·58	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
		Roshungpore, ...	1	39	...	...	39	35·91	24 59	...	...	...	1	...	39	...
		Segunpore, ...	1	47	...	...	47	38 5"	30 40	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
		Bullahpore, ...	1	25	...	...	25	24·45	16 86	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
		Amanta, ...	1	26	...	...	26	25·00	20 08	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
		Ajitmul, ...	1	59	3	...	62	60·63	48·38	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
		Mayurpore, ...	1	25	1	...	26	25·55	19·60	...	..	...	1	...	26	...
		Phoolpore, ...	1	23	...	...	23	25 55	17·97	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
		Total, ...	31	1,099	37	...	1,136	1,086 30	830·59	...	...	...	20	...	1,136	...
4	ETAH, ...	Shahpore, ...	1	27	1	...	28	27 52	27·41	...	...	...	4	...	28	...
		Malawun, ..	1	35	2	...	37	33 49	28·75	...	...	...	5	...	37	...
		Total, ...	2	62	3	...	65	61·01	56·16	...	...	...	9	...	65	...
5	MAINPURI, ...	Orien, ...	1	52	...	...	52	51·35	41·71	...	...	...	8	...	52	...
		Nonere, ...	1	40	2	...	42	41·25	31·22	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
		Kulhore, ...	1	24	4	...	28	28 71	22 35	...	...	8	...	...	20	...
		Norungpore, ...	1	26	...	...	26	27·25	22·25	...	..	...	...	...	26	...
		Dewarnaie, ...	1	21	...	...	21	22·25	18·27	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
		Ruthhanpore, ...	1	22	...	...	22	22 25	15·12	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
		Garan, ...	1	24	...	...	24	24 35	18 79	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
		Dahli, ...	1	43	...	...	43	41·66	32·22	...	...	...	...	..	43	...
		Burnahul, ...	1	56	3		59	56 00	48·34	...	...	...	...	...	59	...
		Nitaolee, ...	1	19	...	...	19	20 83	15·61	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
		Alipore putti, ...	1	42	3	...	45	47·75	34·15	...	...	4	12	...	33	...
		Kishnee, ...	1	42	...	...	42	42 52	36 21	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
		Bewar, ...	1	67	3	...	70	72·10	70 25	...	...	5	14	...	56	...
		Allahubad, ...	1	44	...	...	44	43·21	33 15	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
		Sooltangunge, ...	1	62	2	...	64	63·25	50 96	...	...	...	...	...	64	...
		Koosmaria, ...	1	58	2	...	60	55·53	50 75	...	...	6	21	...	39	...
		Gurria, ...	1	40	2	...	42	40 25	33 24	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
		Badohlee, ...	1	30	...	...	30	27·25	22·19	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
		Kinhawun, ...	1	39	...	...	39	38·52	31·00	...	...	...	...	...	39	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1872-73.

CLASS (HULKABUNDI SCHOOLS.)

Receipts.				*Charges.*			*Annual cost of educating each pupil.*	
From Government.	Local rates of assessment.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	a.	b.	c.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
...	...	142 14 9	142 14 9	120 0 0	22 14 9	142 14 9	4 8 6	...
...	...	132 7 0	132 7 0	120 0 0	12 7 0	132 7 0	5 8 3	...
...	...	135 13 9	135 13 9	120 0 0	15 13 9	135 13 9	4 5 4	...
...	...	105 7 6	105 7 6	96 0 0	9 10 6	105 7 6	3 15 1	...
...	...	114 10 0	114 10 0	96 0 0	18 10 0	114 10 0	4 15 1	...
...	...	93 14 5	93 14 5	91 0 0	2 8 6	93 14 5	5 11 0	...
...	...	238 10 1	238 10 1	203 0 0	35 10 1	238 10 1	4 1 1	...
...	...	169 9 6	169 9 6	155 13 8	13 11 6	169 9 6	4 4 4	...
...	...	146 8 10	146 8 10	125 0 0	21 8 10	146 8 10	4 5 9	...
...	...	215 15 4	215 15 4	181 0 0	34 15 4	215 15 4	3 14 11	...
...	...	147 14 7	147 14 7	120 0 0	27 14 7	147 14 7	4 5 7	...
...	...	220 6 7	220 6 7	197 10 11	22 11 8	220 6 7	4 5 5	...
...	...	136 9 8	136 9 8	120 0 0	16 9 8	136 9 8	4 4 8	...
...	...	221 0 8	221 0 8	175 15 0	45 3 8	221 0 8	4 2 10	...
...	...	133 14 2	133 14 2	120 0 0	13 14 2	133 14 2	5 5 8	...
...	...	113 7 8	113 7 8	96 0 0	17 7 8	113 7 8	5 15 7	...
...	...	112 15 5	112 15 5	98 0 0	14 15 5	112 15 5	3 3 0	...
...	...	183 15 0	183 15 0	168 14 5	15 0 7	183 15 0	4 15 7	...
...	...	113 14 7	113 14 7	98 0 0	15 14 7	113 14 7	3 1 0	...
...	...	107 12 7	107 12 7	96 0 0	11 12 7	107 12 7	5 15 10	...
...	...	108 11 8	108 11 8	96 0 0	12 11 8	108 11 8	5 5 1	...
...	...	234 10 8	234 10 8	202 5 8	32 5 0	234 10 8	4 0 2	...
...	...	107 9 3	107 9 3	96 0 0	11 9 3	107 9 3	3 9 2	...
...	...	162 14 5	162 14 5	144 13 11	18 0 6	162 14 5	2 14 5	...
...	...	237 0 9	237 0 9	120 0 0	117 0 9	237 0 9	6 9 7	...
...	...	116 0 9	116 0 9	96 0 0	20 0 9	116 0 9	3 0 2	...
...	...	102 4 9	102 4 9	90 10 3	11 10 6	102 4 9	4 2 11	...
...	...	141 11 3	141 11 3	120 0 0	21 11 3	141 11 3	5 10 8	...
...	...	256 4 8	256 4 8	179 2 5	77 2 3	256 4 8	4 3 7	...
...	...	123 13 6	123 13 6	94 0 0	29 13 6	123 13 6	4 13 7	...
...	...	80 9 8	80 9 8	70 2 2	10 7 6	80 9 8	3 2 5	...
...	...	4,659 8 10	4,659 8 10	3,907 12 4	751 12 6	4,659 8 10	4 4 8	...
52 12 0	52 12 0	...	105 8 0	105 8 0	...	105 8 0	3 13 4	1 14 10
49 6 5	49 6 5	...	98 12 10	98 12 10	...	98 12 10	2 5 8	1 7 7
102 2 5	102 2 5	...	204 4 10	204 4 10	...	204 4 10	3 5 7	1 10 9
67 14 4	67 14 4	...	135 12 8	128 6 8	7 6 0	135 12 8	2 10 4	1 5 2
169 10 0	169 10 0	...	339 4 0	108 12 0	230 8 0	339 4 0	8 3 7	4 1 10
42 6 0	42 6 0	...	84 12 0	84 12 0	...	84 12 0	2 15 3	1 7 7
42 6 0	42 6 0	...	84 12 0	84 12 0	...	84 12 0	3 1 9	1 8 11
32 6 0	32 6 0	...	64 12 0	64 12 0	...	64 12 0	2 14 7	1 7 3
34 10 0	34 10 0	...	69 4 0	64 12 0	4 8 0	69 4 0	3 1 10	1 8 11
34 14 0	34 14 0	...	69 12 0	63 12 0	6 0 0	69 12 0	3 2 2	1 9 1
54 3 4	54 3 4	...	108 6 9	100 12 0	7 10 9	108 6 9	2 9 8	1 4 10
141 7 0	141 7 0	...	282 14 0	163 12 0	119 2 0	282 14 0	5 0 10	2 8 5
34 6 0	34 6 0	...	68 12 0	68 12 0	...	68 12 0	3 4 10	1 10 5
96 12 6	96 12 6	...	193 8 11	162 15 5	30 9 6	193 8 11	4 0 11	2 0 5
59 5 6	59 5 6	...	118 11 0	108 12 0	9 15 0	118 11 0	2 12 8	1 6 4
78 12 7	78 12 7	...	157 9 2	157 1 2	0 8 0	157 9 2	2 3 0	1 1 6
63 4 0	63 4 0	...	126 8 0	108 12 0	17 12 0	126 8 0	2 14 10	1 7 5
93 4 4	93 4 4	...	186 8 8	167 14 2	18 10 6	186 8 8	2 15 2	1 7 7
110 11 0	110 11 0	...	221 6 0	166 7 0	54 15 0	221 6 0	3 15 9	1 15 11
54 14 0	54 14 0	...	109 12 0	108 12 0	1 0 0	109 12 0	2 11 9	1 5 11
53 6 0	53 6 0	...	106 12 0	106 12 0	...	106 12 0	3 14 8	1 15 4
45 0 0	45 0 0	...	90 0 0	84 12 0	5 4 0	90 0 0	2 5 5	1 2 8

APPEN

TABLE No. 4.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE

Locality.				Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year						Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year.						
Number.	District.	Name of Institution.	Number of Schools.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú	Sanscrit.	Hindí.	Bengalí.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
5	MAINPURI—(*concluded.*)	Ajitgunge, ...	1	34	...	...	34	30 75	22 25	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
		Kuttra Sawan, ...	1	24	3	...	27	25 21	18 25	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
		Phurha, ...	1	55	6	...	61	61 02	51·65	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
		Khyrgurh, ...	1	52	2	...	54	55 26	49 75	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
		Nikao, ...	1	33	...	...	33	36 15	31 28	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
		Jusranah, ...	1	35	26	...	61	62 25	49·45	...	...	...	25	...	36	...
		Nugla Dhir, ...	1	35	...	...	35	29 35	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
		Moostuffabad, ...	1	22	10	...	32	30·74	23 45	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
		Araon, ...	1	35	2	...	37	34 25	25 25	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
		Rijora, ...	1	43	...	...	43	43 75	33 79	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
		Sadhoopore, ...	1	45	3	...	48	47·25	40 21	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
		Karaira, ...	1	37	...	...	37	37 09	28 85	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
		Libhaon, ...	1	28	...	...	28	25·42	18 92	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
		Dhuttri, ...	1	32	...	...	32	32 00	22 35	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
		Southra, ...	1	49	...	...	49	48 15	36 23	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
		Futtehpore, ...	1	22	...	...	22	26·15	20 78	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
		Total, ...	35	1,332	73	...	1,405	1,391 07	1,124 31	...	...	23	80	...	1,329	...
6	FARUCKHABAD,	Behar, ...	1	49	1	...	50	51 58	44·23	...	...	17	1	...	32	...
		Neemkarori, ...	1	43	7	...	50	51·25	47·06	...	...	3	3	...	44	...
		Kumpil, ...	1	59	10	...	69	71·75	56 80	...	...	34	11	...	24	...
		Akberpore, ...	1	97	8	...	105	104 50	95 06	...	...	5	7	...	93	...
		Secunderpore, ...	1	78	2	...	80	80·91	67 92	...	...	...	10	...	70	...
		Taligram, ...	1	63	12	...	75	82·16	69 91	...	...	31	2	...	52	...
		Bishengurh, ...	1	54	6	...	60	58·08	49 14	...	...	...	4	...	56	...
		Munjhla, ...	1	75	1	...	76	74 25	66 67	...	...	...	...	...	76	...
		Kanouj, ...	1	143	33	...	176	176·00	143 12	...	...	30	20	...	126	...
		Chhiputti, ...	1	74	14	...	88	88·83	75·72	...	...	20	8	...	60	...
		Total, ...	10	735	94	...	829	839·31	715·63	...	...	140	66	...	638	...
7	CAWNPORE, ...	Khursa, ...	1	40		...	40	41·18	34·18	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
		Kathurwa, ...	1	40	...	...	40	39 32	36·02	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
		Sungrawan, ...	1	36	...	...	36	41·50	31 75	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
		Sapaie, ...	1	36	...	...	36	36·00	34·59	...	...	...	9	...	36	...
		Kathara, ...	1	75	2	...	77	65 15	61·55	...	...	...	8	...	70	...
		Mahsunpore, ...	1	52	...	...	52	51 15	42·13	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
		Hatheepore, ...	1	40	...	...	40	40 00	34·55	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
		Koondolee, ...	1	50	...	...	50	51 66	46 22	...	...	2	2	...	50	...
		Sarh, ...	1	110	1	...	111	109 00	97 85	...	...	2	8	...	111	...
		Hurchand khera, ...	1	50	...	...	50	50·30	43 56	...	...	...	3	...	50	...
		Pittara, ...	1	49	...	...	49	49·33	40·87	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
		Bullahapara, ...	1	33	...	...	33	33 00	27 43	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
		Raar, ...	1	46	...	...	46	44 25	34 83	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
		Barunda, ...	1	32	...	...	32	32·82	26 39	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
		Doondwa, ...	1	50	...	...	50	46·22	36·63	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
		GouriBhugwantpore,	1	62	...	...	62	60 82	52 11	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
		Ontha, ...	1	62	...	...	62	59·45	57 34	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
		Bunnapore, ...	1	51	...	...	51	48 09	43 45	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
		Kashipore, ...	1	55	...	...	55	45 55	36 44	...	...	...	...	...	55	...
		Mushtah, ...	1	69	12	...	81	66·53	58 35	...	...	...	...	...	81	...
		Chowbeypore, ...	1	37	3	...	40	29 25	28 23	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
		Goondra, ...	1	29	...	...	29	33 75	36·24	...	...	...	...	...	29	...
		Kakoopore, ...	1	80	1	...	81	80·45	76·03	...	...	5	...	...	76	...
		Kishti, ...	1	35	...	...	35	35 00	28 93	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
		Rustunpore, ...	1	48	...	...	48	50·52	40·22	...	...	...	...	...	48	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1872-73—(continued).

CLASS (HULKABUNDI SCHOOLS.)

Receipts.				*Charges.*			*Annual cost of educating each pupil.*	
From Government.	Local rates of assessment.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	*a*	*b.*	*c.*	12	13.	14.	15.	16
Rs a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
37 14 6	37 14 6	...	75 13 0	68 8 0	11 5 0	75 13 0	2 7 5	1 3 8
32 8 0	32 8 0	...	65 0 0	64 12 0	0 4 0	65 0 0	2 9 3	1 4 8
101 10 8	101 10 8	...	203 5 4	168 9 4	34 12 0	203 5 4	3 5 4	1 10 8
88 12 6	88 12 6	...	177 9 1	162 10 1	14 15 0	177 9 1	3 3 4	1 9 9
55 2 0	55 2 0	...	110 4 0	108 12 0	1 8 0	110 4 0	3 0 10	1 8 5
93 15 0	93 15 0	...	187 14 0	168 12 0	19 2 0	187 14 0	3 0 3	1 8 2
55 2 0	55 2 0	...	110 4 0	108 12 0	1 8 0	110 4 0	3 12 1	1 14 0
60 8 3	60 8 3	...	121 0 6	108 12 0	12 4 6	121 0 6	3 15 0	1 15 6
55 6 0	55 6 0	...	110 12 0	108 12 0	2 0 0	110 12 0	3 3 8	1 9 10
60 9 0	60 9 0	...	121 2 0	108 12 0	12 6 0	121 2 0	2 12 4	1 6 2
62 8 0	62 8 0	...	125 0 0	108 12 0	16 4 0	125 0 0	2 10 4	1 5 2
42 6 0	42 6 0	...	84 12 0	84 12 0	...	84 12 0	2 4 7	1 2 3
41 6 0	41 6 0	...	84 12 0	84 12 0	...	82 12 0	3 4 1	1 10 1
42 6 0	42 6 0	...	84 12 0	84 12 0	...	84 12 0	2 10 5	1 5 3
42 6 0	42 6 0	...	84 12 0	84 12 0	...	84 12 0	1 12 2	0 14 1
46 12 0	46 12 0	...	93 8 0	84 12 0	8 12 0	93 8 0	3 9 3	1 12 7
2,228 12 6	2,228 12 6	...	4,457 9 1	3,808 11 10	648 13 3	4,457 9 1	3 3 4	1 9 8
...		122 1 7	122 1 7	120 0 0	2 1 7	122 1 7	2 5 10	...
...	...	126 9 7	126 9 7	120 0 0	6 9 7	126 9 7	2 7 6	...
...	...	185 0 9	185 0 9	178 7 2	6 9 7	185 0 9	2 9 3	...
...	...	184 11 11	184 11 11	179 10 4	5 1 7	184 11 11	1 12 3	...
...	...	183 10 1	183 10 1	179 0 6	4 9 7	183 10 1	2 4 3	...
...	...	190 10 0	190 10 0	178 0 5	12 9 7	190 10 0	2 5 1	...
...	...	123 9 7	123 9 7	120 0 0	3 9 7	123 9 7	2 2 0	...
...	...	126 9 7	126 9 7	120 0 0	6 9 7	126 9 7	1 11 3	...
...	...	528 14 5	528 14 5	467 12 10	61 1 7	528 14 5	3 0 1	...
...	...	189 14 0	189 14 0	178 12 5	11 1 7	189 14 0	2 2 3	...
...	...	1,961 11 6	1,961 11 6	1,841 11 8	119 15 10	1,961 11 6	2 5 4	...
48 5 8	48 5 8	...	96 11 4	96 0 0	0 11 4	96 11 4	2 5 6	1 2 9
60 5 8	60 5 8	...	120 11 4	120 0 0	0 11 4	120 11 4	3 1 2	1 8 7
70 4 6½	70 4 6½	...	140 9 1	120 0 0	20 9 1	140 9 1	3 6 2	1 11 2
90 5 5	90 5 8	...	180 11 4	180 0 0	0 11 4	180 11 4	5 0 4	2 8 2
87 4 2	87 4 2	...	174 8 4	173 13 0	0 11 4	174 8 4	2 10 10	1 5 5
59 6 2	59 6 2	...	118 12 4	118 1 0	0 11 4	118 12 4	2 5 2	1 2 7
48 5 8	48 5 8	...	96 11 4	96 0 0	0 11 4	96 11 4	2 6 8	1 3 4
102 13 8	102 13 8	...	205 11 4	180 0 0	25 11 4	205 11 4	3 15 8	1 15 10
103 5 8	103 5 8	...	206 11 4	180 0 0	26 11 4	206 11 4	1 14 4	0 15 2
41 15 8	41 15 8	...	83 15 4	72 0 0	11 5 4	83 15 4	1 10 8	0 13 4
104 4 2	104 4 2	...	208 8 4	120 0 0	88 8 4	208 8 4	4 3 8	2 1 10
48 5 8	48 5 8	...	96 11 4	96 0 0	0 11 4	96 11 4	2 14 10	1 7 5
65 5 8	65 5 8	...	130 11 4	120 0 0	0 11 4	130 11 4	2 15 4	1 7 8
36 1 8	36 1 8	...	72 3 4	71 8 0	0 11 4	72 3 4	2 3 2	1 1 7
60 5 8	60 5 8	...	120 11 4	120 0 0	0 11 4	120 11 4	2 9 9	1 4 11
65 5 8	65 5 8	...	130 11 4	130 0 0	0 11 4	130 11 4	2 2 5	1 1 2
45 5 8	45 5 8	...	90 11 4	90 0 0	0 11 4	90 11 4	1 8 5	0 12 2
60 5 8	60 5 8	...	120 11 4	120 0 0	0 11 4	120 11 4	2 8 2	1 4 1
89 1 8	89 1 8	...	178 3 4	177 8 0	0 11 4	178 3 4	3 14 7	1 15 3
94 12 5	94 12 5	...	189 8 10	179 0 0	10 8 10	189 8 10	2 13 7	1 6 10
36 5 8	36 5 8	...	72 11 4	72 0 0	0 11 4	72 11 4	3 7 9	1 3 11
36 5 8	36 5 8	...	72 11 4	72 0 0	0 11 4	72 11 4	2 0 6	1 1 3
90 5 8	90 5 8	...	180 11 4	180 0 0	0 11 4	180 11 4	2 3 11	1 2 0
60 5 8	60 5 0	...	120 11 4	120 0 0	0 11 4	120 11 4	3 7 2	1 11 9
77 5 8	77 5 8	...	154 11 4	120 0 0	34 11 4	154 11 4	3 1 0	1 8 6

APPEN

TABLE No. 4.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE

Locality.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year.						
Number.	District.	Name of Institution.		Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.	Sanscrit.	Hindí.	Bengalí.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8.	9.	10.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
	Cawnpore.—(*concld.*)	Gahlon, ...	1	43	...	...	43	40·81	35 61	...	...	...	...	...	43	...
		Gujnair, ...	1	47	...	...	47	43 09	36·02	...	...	...	1	...	47	...
		Baimun, ...	1	47	...	...	47	43·18	35 61	...	...	...	4	...	47	...
		Roorah, ...	1	47	1	...	48	46 09	35·44	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
		Akorhee, ...	1	37	3	...	40	36 75	24·52	4	...	...	3	...	40	...
		Gaurikaran, ...	1	23	...	...	23	21 67	20·18	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
		Umrodha, ...	1	69	10	...	79	75·91	60 53	...	...	15	15	...	79	...
		Rajpore, ...	1	44	1	...	45	41 39	37 06	...	...	..	2	...	45	...
		Khanpore, ...	1	59	...	...	59	36 83	47 15	24	...	...	...	...	59	...
		Rusdhun, ...	1	45	...	...	45	41·73	33 00	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
		Purroonkha, ...	1	36	...	..	36	33·83	30·99	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
		Total, ...	36	1,764	34	...	1,798	1718·44	1472·31	28	...	24	55	...	1,786	...
8	Hamirpur, ...	Koorarah, ...	1	111	6	...	117	112·00	86·00	...	...	...	2	...	115	...
		Jhalokhur, ...	1	40	...	...	40	41·00	34·00	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
		Artara, ...	1	41	1	...	42	41·00	31·00	...	...	...	6	...	42	...
		Goondee, ...	1	50	...	...	50	40·00	39·00	...	...	...	1	...	50	...
		Srinagar, ...	1	119	6	...	125	126 00	105 00	...	...	...	3	...	122	...
		Kubraie, ...	1	38	...	...	38	51 00	34·00	...	...	...	2	...	36	...
		Total, ...	6	399	13	...	412	411·00	329·00	...	...	...	13	...	405	...
9	Jaloun, ...	Koothond, ...	1	38	...	...	38	34·33	27·59	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
		Sahan, ...	1	41	4	...	45	44·08	37·85	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
		Jugnewa, ...	1	30	...	...	30	33·33	26·17	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
		Oorgaon, ...	1	39	1	...	40	34·33	26·28	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
		Oorcikha, ...	1	28	..	...	28	38 00	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
		Jugummunpore, ...	1	51	4	...	55	51·75	44·35	...	...	...	3	...	52	...
		Sursa, ...	1	42	...	...	42	40·84	35 70	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
		Sahasi, ...	1	27	1	...	28	28 50	20 08	...	...	...	1	...	28	...
		Bhairu, ...	1	34	...	...	34	34 00	30·68	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
		Uwda, ...	1	37	...	...	37	40 00	35 24	...	...	...	3	...	37	...
		Ayur, ...	1	40	...	...	40	38 58	30 33	...	...	...	4	...	40	...
		Khirka, ...	1	30	4	...	34	34·42	21·43	...	...	...	4	...	34	...
		Total, ...	12	437	14	...	451	442·16	355 83	...	...	...	15	...	448	...
10	Jhansi, ...	Salon, ...	1	30	...	...	30	30·00	26 00	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
		Komhurra, ...	1	31	1	...	32	32·00	27·00	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
		Total, ...	2	61	1	...	62	62·00	53·00	...	...	...	...	...	62	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1872-73—(continued).

CLASS (HULKABUNDI SCHOOLS.)

Receipts.				Charges.			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
From Government.	Local rates of assessment.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	a.	b.	c.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
55 5 8	55 5 8	...	110 11 4	110 0 0	0 11 4	110 11 4	2 11 6	1 5 9
74 9 2	74 9 2	...	149 2 4	120 0 0	29 2 4	149 12 4	3 7 4	1 11 8
56 5 8	56 5 8	...	112 11 4	112 0 0	0 11 4	112 11 4	2 9 8	1 4 10
57 5 8	57 5 8	...	114 11 4	114 0 0	0 11 4	114 11 4	2 7 8	1 3 10
46 3 6	46 3 6	...	92 7 0	91 11 8	0 11 4	92 7 0	2 8 2	1 4 1
63 11 8	63 11 8	...	127 7 4	96 0 0	31 7 4	127 7 4	5 14 0	2 15 0
127 3 8	127 3 8	...	254 7 4	179 8 0	74 15 4	254 7 4	3 5 6	1 10 9
60 11 2	60 11 2	...	121 6 4	110 0 0	11 6 4	121 6 4	2 14 10	1 7 5
90 5 8	90 5 8	...	180 11 4	180 0 0	0 11 4	180 11 4	4 14 6	2 7 3
82 9 2	82 9 2	...	165 2 4	120 0 0	45 2 4	165 2 4	3 15 0	1 15 7
41 1 0	41 1 3	...	82 2 0	81 6 8	0 11 4	82 2 0	2 6 8	1 3 4
2,438 2 9½	2,438 2 9½	...	4,876 5 7	4,438 8 4	437 13 3	4,866 5 7	2 13 4	1 6 8
208 5 10	208 5 10	...	216 11 8	203 5 8	13 6 0	216 11 8	1 15 0	0 16 6
55 6 0	55 6 0	...	110 12 0	108 0 0	2 12 0	110 12 0	2 11 3	1 5 7
54 12 0	54 12 0	...	109 8 0	108 0 0	1 8 0	109 8 0	2 10 9	1 5 4
58 6 0	48 6 0	...	96 12 0	94 0 0	2 12 0	96 12 0	2 6 8	1 3 4
137 1 7	137 1 7	...	274 3 1	263 3 1	11 0 0	274 3 1	2 2 10	1 1 5
89 8 0	89 8 0	...	179 0 0	168 0 0	11 0 0	179 0 0	3 8 2	1 12 1
493 7 5	493 7 5	...	986 14 9	944 8 9	42 6 0	986 14 9	2 6 5	1 3 2
53 0 6	53 0 6	...	106 1 0	98 0 0	8 1 0	106 1 0	3 4 0	0 10 0
49 10 0	49 10 0	...	99 4 0	98 0 0	1 4 0	99 4 0	2 6 1	1 3 0
51 3 2	51 3 2	...	102 6 4	93 0 4	7 12 0	102 6 4	3 3 2	1 9 7
40 7 2	40 7 2	...	80 14 4	76 10 10	4 3 6	80 14 4	2 7 4	1 3 8
48 5 9	48 5 9	...	96 11 6	95 15 6	0 12 0	96 11 6	3 9 2	1 9 7
60 3 0	60 3 0	...	120 6 0	98 0 0	22 6 0	120 6 0	2 4 6	1 2 3
42 6 0	42 6 0	...	84 12 0	84 0 0	0 12 0	84 12 0	2 5 0	1 2 6
49 6 0	49 6 0	...	100 12 0	98 0 0	2 12 0	100 12 0	3 12 3	1 13 6
43 14 0	43 14 0	...	87 12 0	79 0 0	8 12 0	87 12 0	2 11 6	1 5 9
31 5 9	31 5 9	...	62 11 6	60 0 0	2 11 6	62 11 6	1 10 0	1 5 0
49 6 0	49 6 0	2·00	98 12 0	98 0 0	0 12 0	98 12 0	2 15 4	1 7 8
49 14 0	49 14 0	...	99 12 0	98 0 0	1 12 0	99 12 0	2 15 7	1 7 9
569 1 4	569 1 4	2·00	1,140 2 8	1,077 4 8	62 14 0	1,140 2 8	2 12 0	1 5 11
54 12 0	54 12 0	...	109 8 0	108 0 0	1 8 0	109 8 0	3 10 5	1 13 2
73 1 6	73 1 6	...	146 3 0	108 0 0	38 3 0	146 3 0	4 9 1	2 4 7
127 13 6	127 13 6	...	255 11 0	216 0 0	39 11 0	255 11 0	4 2 0	2 1 0

APPEN

TABLE No. 4.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE

Locality.				Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.						Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year.						
Number.	District.	Name of Institution.	Number of Schools.	Hindús.	Muhammadans	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.	Sanscrit.	Hindí.	Bengalí
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	a.	b.	c.	d	e.	f.
11		Palee, ...	1	47	...	...	47	44 60	29 83	...	...	...	5	...	47	...
		Bumrolee Kalan, ...	1	30	2	...	32	30 58	23·41	...	...	...	2	...	32	...
		Jakhora, ...	1	49	2	...	51	43 66	33·12	...	...	...	2	...	49	...
		Bansi, ...	1	31	...	...	31	32·83	24·23	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
		Narhat, ...	1	44	2	...	46	46 96	36 88	...	...	...	5	...	42	...
		Shadporc, ...	1	35	...	...	35	32 12	28·20	...	...	...	2	...	35	...
		Madaorah, ...	1	41	1	...	42	45 91	37 02	...	...	...	1	...	41	...
		Sadhoomur, ...	1	40	...	...	40	42 27	31·42	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
		Total, ...	8	317	7	...	324	318·93	244 11	...	...	...	17	...	317	...
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	196	9,090	453	...	9 543	9172·03	7564 52	28	...	272	453	...	9,181	...
										KUMAON CIRCLE						
12	Kumaon, ...	Kumaon, ...	6	568	4	56	628	629 00	344·77	...	...	...	...	...	628	...
13	Gurhwal, ...	Gurwal, ...	4	300	...	15	315	290 66	209 76	...	...	...	...	...	315	...
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	10	868	4	71	943	919·66	454·53	...	...	...	...	...	943	...
		GREAT GRAND TOTAL,	225	10,799	831	71	11,701	11290·69	9127·05	28	...	644	1,202	...	10,630	...

D I X.

Education for the year 1872-73—(concluded).

CLASS (HULKABUNDI SCHOOLS.)

Receipts.				*Charges.*			*Annual cost of educating each pupil.*	
From Government.	Local rates of assessment.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost of Government.
11.	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
55 3 6	55 3 6	...	110 7 0	105 0 0	5 7 0	110 7 0	2 7 7	1 3 10
49 1 6	49 1 6	...	98 3 0	97 0 0	1 3 0	98 3 0	3 3 4	1 9 8
47 12 0	47 12 6	...	95 8 0	89 0 0	6 8 0	95 8 0	2 3 0	1 1 6
42 9 6	42 9 6	...	85 3 0	81 0 0	4 3 0	85 3 0	2 9 6	1 4 9
41 14 6	41 14 6	...	83 13 0	81 0 0	2 13 0	83 13 0	1 13 0	1 14 6
39 8 11	39 8 11	...	79 1 10	76 12 10	2 5 0	79 1 10	2 7 5	1 3 8
62 2 6	62 2 6	...	124 5 0	105 0 9	19 5 0	124 5 0	2 11 4	1 5 8
56 0 0	59 0 0	...	118 0 0	105 0 0	13 0 0	118 0 0	2 12 8	1 6 4
397 4 5	397 4 5	...	794 8 10	739 12 10	54 12 0	794 8 10	2 7 10	1 3 11
8,837 1 7½	8,837 1 7½	9,366 4 0	27,040 15 4	2,472 9 4	2,368 5 10	27,040 15 2	2 15 0	0 15 4
D. P. I., N.-W. P.								
630 4 7	...	...	630 4 7	504 0 0	126 4 7	630 4 7	1 0 0	1 0 0
410 4 0	...	...	410 4 0	336 0 0	74 4 1	410 4 1	1 6 1	1 6 1
1,040 8 7	...	...	1,040 8 7	840 0 0	200 8 8	1,040 8 8	2 0 0	2 0 0
11,521 15 0	10,435 9 2	9,917 11 1	28,875 3 3	6,964 7 7	3,000 11 9	31,875 3 4	3 8 0	1 4 0

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPEN

TABLE No. 4A. (1).—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER

Number.	Locality. District.	Locality. Name of Institution.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year. English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.	Sanskrit	Hindi.	Bengali.
1.	2.		3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8.	9.	10.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
1	DEHRA DOON,	Dehra,... ...	3	120	3	...	123	114	97	...	...	11	29	...	94	...
		Kalsi, ...	8	173	3	...	176	172	136	...	...	...	...	...	176	...
		Total, ...	11	293	6	...	299	286	233	...	...	11	29	..	270	...
2	SAHARANPORE,	Saharanpore, ...	32	646	221	...	867	815	712	...	...	301	842	...	25	...
		Roorkee, ...	34	890	185	...	1,075	1,057	924	...	...	432	790	...	285	...
		Deobun, ...	27	517	195	...	712	729	665	...	...	346	530	...	182	...
		Nakoor, ...	23	462	227	...	684	706	604	...	...	260	689	...	...	...
		Total, ...	116	2,515	828	...	3,343	3,307	2,905	...	...	1,339	2,851	...	492	...
3	MOZUFFERNAGAR.	Mozuffernagar, ...	31	609	206	...	815	794	694	...	...	386	722	...	103	...
		Jansuth, ...	27	451	311	...	762	741	623	...	...	309	568	...	211	...
		Shamli, ...	22	417	295	...	712	732	645	...	...	283	625	..	97	...
		Borhana, ..	26	589	139	...	728	748	646	...	...	199	426	...	324	...
		Total, ...	106	2,066	591	...	3,017	3,015	2,608	...	...	1,177	2,341	...	735	...
	MEERUT, ...	Meerut, ...	23	451	168	...	619	579	416	...	...	135	345	...	260	...
		Hapore, ...	35	813	181	...	994	995	742	...	...	280	558	...	446	...
		Baghput, ...	35	783	139	...	922	921	780	...	...	106	330	...	545	...
		Ghaziabad, ...	38	829	198	...	1,027	1,035	827	...	...	229	569	...	466	...
		Surdhana, ...	27	707	105	...	812	815	666	...	...	86	217	...	595	...
		Mowana, ...	20	341	175	...	516	517	412	...	...	160	368	...	148	...
		Total, ...	178	3,924	966	...	4,890	4,862	3,843	...	...	996	2,387	...	2,460	...
5	BULANDSHAHAR.	Bulandshahar, ...	35	930	214	...	1,144	1,253	987	...	...	149	623	...	600	...
		Sekundrabad, ...	22	519	234	...	753	786	618	...	...	181	392	...	383	...
		Anupshahar, ...	24	726	104	...	830	908	729	...	...	89	280	...	643	...
		Khurja, ...	19	476	66	...	542	483	395	...	...	37	180	...	402	...
		Total, ...	100	2,651	618	...	3,269	3,030	2,729	...	...	456	1,475	...	2,028	...
6	ALLYGURH, ...	Hathrus, ...	43	1,511	100	...	1,611	1,614	971	...	...	30	237	...	1,425	...
		Iglass, ...	22	696	18	...	714	689	504	...	...	14	43	...	658	...
		Kole, ...	20	621	18	...	639	578	475	...	...	45	116	...	571	..
		Sekundra Rao, ...	36	1,095	93	...	1,188	1,219	782	...	...	147	172	...	949	...
		Atrowli, ...	16	528	60	...	588	651	459	...	...	54	33	...	509	..
		Khyr, ...	19	636	10	...	646	621	414	...	...	24	15	...	607	...
		Total, ...	156	5,087	299	...	5,386	5,372	3,605	...	...	314	616	...	4,719	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74.

CLASS (HULKABUNDI SCHOOLS).

Receipts.				*Charges.*			*Annual cost of educating each pupil.*	
From Government.	Local rate of assessment.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	a.	b.	c.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
162 13 2	157 5 2	...	320 2 4	253 0 0	67 2 4	320 2 4	2 12 11	1 6 10
309 3 9	299 11 9	...	608 15 6	574 0 0	34 15 6	608 15 6	3 8 8	1 12 9
472 0 11	457 0 11	...	929 1 10	827 0 0	102 1 10	929 1 10	3 4 0	1 10 5
1,281 2 6	1,261 2 6	149 0 0	2,691 5 0	2,274 1 0	417 4 0	2,691 5 0	3 4 10	1 9 2
1,427 1 1½	1,406 1 1½	159 0 0	2,992 2 3	2,823 10 3	168 8 0	2,992 2 3	2 13 4	1 5 7
1 343 1 5½	1,318 1 5½	91 9 0	9,752 11 11	2,314 15 11	437 12 0	2,752 11 11	3 12 5	1 13 6
994 11 9	973 11 9	213 2 2	2,182 3 8	1,984 0 8	198 3 0	2,182 3 8	3 1 5	1 6 7
5,046 0 10	4,959 0 10	613 5 2	10,618 6 10	9,376 11 10	1,221 11 0	10,618 6 10	3 3 4	1 8 5
1,630 0 0	1,591 15 9	...	3,221 15 9	2,719 11 6	502 4 3	3,221 15 9	4 0 11	2 0 10
1,425 4 8½	1,388 4 8½	...	2,813 9 5	2,336 8 4	477 1 1	2,813 9 5	3 12 9	1 14 9
1,401 14 5	1,334 14 5	...	2,736 12 10	2,358 10 6	378 2 4	2,736 12 10	3 11 10	1 14 8
1,273 9 11	1,236 9 11	...	1,510 3 10	2,019 3 3	491 0 7	2,510 3 10	3 5 8	1 11 3
5,730 13 0½	5,551 12 9½	...	11,282 9 10	9,434 1 7	1,848 8 3	11,282 9 10	3 11 10	1 14 5
1,047 11 7	1,011 10 3	...	2,059 9 10	1,935 11 3	123 10 7	2,059 5 10	3 8 11	1 12 11
1,598 8 10	1,561 7 6	...	3,160 0 4	2,994 10 8	165 5 8	3,160 0 4	3 2 10	1 9 8
1,519 14 4	1,481 13 1	...	3,001 11 5	2,870 6 10	131 4 7	3,001 11 5	3 4 2	1 10 5
1,720 8 8	1,684 7 4	...	3,405 0 0	3,262 14 4	142 1 8	3,405 0 0	3 4 8	1 10 7
1,414 13 9	1,377 12 6	...	2,792 10 3	2,626 11 7	165 14 8	2,792 10 3	3 6 10	1 11 9
934 14 1	897 12 9	...	1,832 10 10	1,727 10 5	105 0 5	1,832 10 10	3 8 9	1 12 11
8,236 7 3	8,014 15 4	...	16,251 6 8	15,418 1 1	833 5 8	16,251 6 8	3 5 6	1 11 1
1.948 2 10	1,913 2 9	45 0 0	3,906 5 7	3,029 13 4	876 8 3	3,906 5 7	3 1 11	1 8 10
1,419 7 0	1,395 7 0	45 0 0	2,859 14 0	2,301 4 2	558 9 10	2,859 14 0	3 10 3	1 12 11
1,354 13 9	1,329 14 4	45 0 0	2,729 12 8	2,131 12 2	598 0 6	2,729 12 8	3 0 1	1 7 10
908 14 1	889 1 5	45 0 0	1,842 2 4	1,465 9 0	376 9 4	1,842 2 4	3 13 0	1 14 1
5,630 9 7	5,527 9 6	179 0 0	11,338 2 7	8,928 6 8	2,409 11 11	11,338 2 7	3 4 11	1 13 3
2,550 7 9	2,475 3 9	...	5,025 11 6	4,353 13 9	671 13 9	5,025 11 6	3 1 10	1 9 3
1,159 4 3½	1,128 12 9½	...	2,288 1 1	1,811 10 7	476 6 6	2,288 1 1	3 5 2	1 10 11
900 7 9½	898 11 9½	...	1,799 3 7	1,567 1 7	232 2 0	1,799 3 7	3 1 10	1 8 3
1,928 2 5	1,915 14 5	...	3,844 0 10	3,157 15 7	686 1 3	3,844 0 10	3 2 5	1 9 4
950 7 2	943 7 2	...	1,893 14 4	1,565 0 6	328 13 10	1,893 14 4	21 4 7	1 7 4
850 7 11½	846 15 11½	...	1,697 7 11	1,481 15 3	215 8 8	1,697 7 11	2 11 9	1 5 11
8,339 5 4½	8,209 1 10½	...	16,548 7 3	13,937 9 3	2,610 14 0	16,548 7 3	3 1 3	1 8 10

APPEN

TABLE No. 4A. (1).—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER

Number.	Locality. District.	Name of Institution.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year. English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.	Sanskrit.	Hindí.	Bengali.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
7	BIJNOUR, ...	Bijnour, ...	20	387	297	...	684	634	530	...	...	373	684	...	4	...
		Nagina, ...	20	489	209	...	698	632	517	...	...	224	607	...	91	...
		Najibabad, ...	20	311	336	...	647	607	517	...	...	285	637	...	10	...
		Dhampore, ...	20	274	317	...	591	602	511	...	...	483	589	...	9	...
		Chandpore, ...	20	413	219	...	632	575	502	...	...	151	627	...	8	...
		Bijnour (Female),	2	20	45	...	65	58	46	...	...	4	45	...	20	...
		Nagina (ditto),	1	...	14	...	14	14	13	...	...	1	14	...	...	...
		Total, ...	103	1,894	1,437	...	3,331	3,122	2,636	...	...	1,579	3,203	...	142	...
8	MORADABAD,	Sumbhul, ...	19	410	176	...	586	561	435	...	...	137	481	...	132	...
		Moradabad, ...	19	375	301	...	676	657	513	...	...	207	569	...	116	...
		Billaree, ...	14	269	181	...	450	411	337	...	...	171	388	...	71	...
		Hasanpore, ...	12	237	117	...	354	333	261	...	...	124	273	...	109	...
		Amroha, ...	8	129	154	...	283	270	207	...	...	61	255	...	36	...
		Thakoordwara, ...	13	272	83	...	355	385	326	...	...	127	303	...	38	...
		Sumbhul (Female),	1	...	22	...	22	18	16	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
		Moradabad (Do.),...	2	...	29	...	29	31	23	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
		Thakoordwara (Do.),	1	13	...	...	13	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
		Total, ...	89	1,705	1.063	...	2,768	2,678	2,128	...	...	827	2,320	...	515	...
	BUDAON, ...	Budaon, ...	23	540	141	...	681	605	506	...	...	107	501	...	180	...
		Datagunj, ...	22	586	100	...	686	589	478	...	...	111	439	...	247	...
		Saheawan, ...	15	365	98	...	463	387	319	...	...	80	332	...	131	...
		Bissowlee, ...	20	473	148	...	621	544	459	...	...	154	484	...	137	...
		Gunnour, ...	11	387	31	...	418	383	317	...	...	20	172	...	246	...
		Total, ...	91	2,351	518	...	2,869	2,508	2,079	...	...	472	1,928	...	941	...
10	BAREILLY, ...	Pilibheet, ...	23	627	577	...	1,204	1,219	968	...	...	377	473	...	388	...
		Furredpore, ...	17	498	127	...	625	588	471	...	...	85	274	...	304	...
		Karore, ...	16	394	100	...	494	463	376	...	...	147	266	...	120	...
		Meergunj, ...	11	284	136	...	420	395	328	...	...	124	249	...	76	...
		Beesulpore, ...	15	509	32	..	541	516	377	...	...	81	176	...	307	...
		Aonla, ...	19	685	168	...	853	830	704	...	...	198	465	...	228	...
		Nawabgunj, ...	14	361	229	...	590	574	449	...	...	155	217	...	231	...
		Baheree, ...	22	438	521	...	959	926	727	...	...	292	656	...	102	...
		Aonla (Female), ...	1	20	...	...	20	20	16	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
		Total, ...	138	3,816	1,819	...	5,706	5,531	4,416	...	...	1,459	2,776	...	1,776	...
11	SHAHJEHANPORE, ...	Shahjehanpore, ...	28	823	101	...	924	812	653	...	...	159	265	...	540	...
		Tilhur, ...	28	712	128	...	840	745	614	...	...	147	300	...	447	...
		Jallabad, ...	19	637	15	...	662	575	481	...	...	60	124	...	475	...
		Pawayan, ...	23	664	49	...	713	656	536	...	...	28	133	...	592	...
		Total, ...	98	2,836	293	...	3,129	2,788	2,282	...	...	394	822	...	2,454	...
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	1186	29,131	8,869	...	38,007	36,899	29,464	...	...	8,964	20,748	...	16,132	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74.—(Continued.)

CLASS (HULKABUNDI SCHOOLS)

Receipts				*Charges.*			*Annual cost of educating each pupil.*	
From Government.	Local rates of assessment.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	a.	b.	c.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
122 0 6	1,003 12 6	...	2,025 13 0	1,792 0 0	233 13 0	2,025 13 0	3 3 1	1 9 9
1,018 3 9	1,000 3 10	...	2,018 7 7	1,842 9 7	175 14 0	2,018 7 7	3 3 1	1 9 9
993 8 0	975 4 1	...	1,968 12 1	1,726 2 1	242 10 0	1,968 12 1	3 3 11	1 10 2
974 0 10	955 12 10	...	1,929 13 8	1,720 0 2	209 13 6	1,929 13 8	3 3 4	1 9 11
794 12 1	776 5 2	...	1,571 1 3	1,437 8 2	133 9 1	1,571 1 3	2 11 9	1 6 1
19 12 0	19 12 0	...	39 8 0	38 0 0	1 8 0	39 8 0	0 10 11	0 5 5
10 0 0	10 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	1 6 10	0 11 5
3,932 5 2	4,741 2 5	...	9,573 7 7	8,567 4 0	997 3 7	9,573 7 7	3 1 0	1 3 2
22 0 0	...	2,072 5 5	2,094 5 5	1,596 10 2	497 11 3	2,094 5 5	3 11 9	0 0 8
23 0 0	...	2,382 1 10	2,405 1 10	1,878 4 9	226 13 1	2,405 1 10	3 10 7	0 0 7
15 0 0	...	1,539 4 10	1,554 4 10	1,251 15 10	302 5 0	1,554 4 10	3 12 6	0 0 7
14 0 0	...	1,278 3 1	1,292 3 1	1,048 8 10	243 10 3	1,292 3 1	3 14 1	0 0 8
10 0 0	...	929 8 4	939 8 4	803 10 10	135 13 6	939 8 4	3 7 8	0 0 7
15 0 0	...	1,239 1 7	1,254 1 7	1,073 9 7	180 8 0	1,254 1 7	3 4 1	0 0 7
1 0 0	...	18 10 8	19 10 8	18 10 8	1 0 0	19 10 8	1 1 6	0 0 11
2 0 0	...	42 0 0	44 0 0	42 0 0	2 0 0	44 0 0	1 6 9	0 1 0
1 0 0	...	17 10 8	18 10 8	17 0 8	1 0 0	18 10 8	1 8 11	0 1 4
103 0 0	...	9,518 14 5	9,621 14 5	7,730 7 4	1,890 13 1	9,621 14 5	3 9 5	0 0 7
1,230 9 1½	1,209 9 1½	...	2,440 2 3	1,945 7 9	494 10 6	2,440 2 6	4 0 6	2 0 7
1,072 2 4	1,051 2 7	...	2,123 4 11	1,974 7 7	448 13 4	2,123 4 11	3 9 8	1 13 1
791 5 1½	770 5 4½	...	1,561 10 6	1,112 13 2	448 13 4	1,561 10 6	4 0 7	2 0 9
1,057 14 6	1,036 14 9	...	2,094 13 3	1,623 1 5	471 11 10	2,094 13 3	3 13 7	1 15 1
756 8 0½	735 8 3½	...	1,492 0 4	1,043 3 0	448 13 4	1,492 0 4	3 14 4	1 15 7
4,908 7 1½	4,803 8 1½	...	9 711 15 3	7,399 0 11	2,312 14 4	9,711 15 3	3 13 11	1 15 4
1,694 1 1½	1,674 11 3	...	3,368 12 4½	2,877 14 6	490 13 10½	3,368 12 4½	3 12 3	1 6 3
1,020 0 10½	1,000 11 0	...	2,020 11 10½	1,529 14 0	490 13 10½	2,020 11 10½	3 7 0	1 11 9
768 5 4	749 0 7	...	1,517 10 11	1,278 12 3	238 10 8	1,517 6 11	3 4 5	1 10 7
633 9 6	614 3 9	...	1,247 13 3	1,009 2 8	238 10 7	1,247 13 3	3 2 7	1 9 8
686 0 2	666 10 6	...	1,352 10 8	1,114 0 0	238 10 8	1,352 10 8	2 9 11	1 5 3
1,163 8 0	1,144 2 5	...	2 307 10 5	2,068 15 9	238 10 8	2,307 10 5	2 12 6	1 6 5
802 2 2	782 12 5	...	1,584 14 7	1,346 4 0	238 10 7	1,584 14 7	2 12 2	1 6 4
1,103 15 2	1,084 9 4	...	2,188 8 6	1,949 13 10	238 10 8	2,188 8 6	2 5 10	1 3 1
10 0 0	10 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
7,881 10 4	7,726 13 3	...	15,608 8 7	13,194 13 0	2,413 11 7	1,508 8 7	2 13 1	1 6 9
39 0 0	...	2,706 7 10	2,745 7 10	2,317 6 9	428 1 1	2,745 7 10	3 6 1	0 0 9
29 0 0	...	2,509 8 5	2,538 8 6	2,105 6 4	433 2 1	2,538 8 5	3 6 6	0 0 7
22 0 0	...	2,060 2 7	2.082 2 7	1,495 6 6	586 12 1	2,082 2 7	3 9 11	0 0 7
22 0 0	...	2,359 6 6	2,381 6 6	2,007 1 0	374 5 6	2,381 6 6	3 10 2	0 0 6
112 0 0	...	9,635 9 4	9,747 9 4	2,925 3 7	1,822 4 9	9,747 9 4	3 7 11	0 0 8
51,292 12 7½	49,991 1 1½	19,947 12 5	1,21,231 10 2	1,02,786 6 3	18,463 3 11	1,21,231 10 2	3 4 6	1 6 2

APPEN

TABLE No. 4A. (1)—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER

Number.	Locality. District.	Name of Institution.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year. English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.	Sanskrit	Hindí.	Bengalí.
	1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6	7.	8.	9.	10.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
12	MUTTRA, ...	Huzur Tahsil, ...	10	379	7	...	386	365 08	278·27	...	...	...	4	...	386	...
		Chatta, ...	15	558	18	...	576	560 25	465 49	...	...	...	...	...	576	...
		Kosee,... ...	10	367	36	...	403	380 80	298 86	...	8	20	33	...	383	...
		Maat, ...	18	633	5	...	638	620·42	492·65	...	...	...	4	...	638	...
		Mahabun, ...	18	634	8	...	642	639 91	411·45	...	...	...	15	...	642	...
		Saidabad, ...	11	395	12	...	407	381·58	299·65	...	...	...	...	...	407	...
		Juleysur, ...	12	387	21	...	408	399·73	397 24	...	...	2	26	...	380	...
		Total, ...	94	3,353	107	...	3,460	3347·05	2573·61	...	8	22	82	...	3,412	...
13	AGRA, ...	Huzur Tahsil, ...	15	389	9	...	398	361 25	313 58	...	...	...	...	...	398	...
		Iradutnuggar, ...	15	346	7	...	353	365·00	292·04	...	...	...	...	...	353	...
		Futtehabad, ...	14	271	2	...	273	313 63	189 61	...	...	...	24	...	273	...
		Etmadpore, ...	14	411	8	...	419	423·63	362 83	...	...	...	...	...	419	...
		Ferozabad, ...	15	349	19	...	368	377 89	308 07	...	...	...	...	...	368	...
		Bahpinahut, ...	17	376	4	...	480	452·74	402·72	...	...	...	...	...	480	...
		Futtehpore Sikri,...	13	371	12	...	383	375·22	231 21	...	...	...	...	...	383	...
		Khyragurh, ...	11	294	6	...	300	299 30	224·36	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
		Furrah, ...	13	383	42	...	425	420 69	332 65	...	...	...	...	...	425	...
		Total, ...	127	3,290	109	...	3,399	3389 35	2657 07	...	...	...	24	...	3,399	...
14	ETAWAH, ...	Etawah, ...	19	818	8	...	426	357·83	290·59	...	...	...	3	...	426	...
		Bhurtnah, ...	27	546	11	...	557	553 56	417 28	...	...	...	17	...	557	...
		Bedhoonah, ...	18	390	20	...	410	415 54	307·85	...	...	...	70	...	410	...
		Phuphoond, ...	12	231	10	...	241	245 10	198·13	...	...	...	7	...	241	...
		Dullelnuggar, ...	7	151	3	...	154	141 03	115·63	...	...	...	...	...	154	...
		Total, ...	83	1,736	52	...	1,788	1713 06	1 329 48	...	...	...	37	...	1,788	...
15	ETAH, ...	Etah, ...	29	963	40	...	1,003	971 90	830 76	...	...	...	84	...	956	...
		Alecgunge, ...	14	778	92	...	870	953 ·5	815·86	...	...	17	127	...	932	...
		Kassgunge, ...	28	893	49	...	942	825 21	787·80	...	...	30	40	...	872	...
		Total, ...	81	2,634	181	...	2,815	2750·86	2434 42	...	...	47	251	...	2,760	...
16	MYNPOORY,...	Mynpoory, ...	18	435	7	...	442	435·84	416·30	...	...	22	72	...	348	...
		Kurhul, ...	11	251	4	...	255	252 93	200·39	...	...	...	4	...	251	...
		Bhowgaon, ...	21	588	10	...	598	593 08	469 86	...	...	7	32	...	560	...
		Moostafabad, ...	20	473	60	...	533	520 06	228 18	...	...	...	47	...	485	...
		Shekoabad, ...	11	294	36	...	330	324 44	255·57	...	...	...	30	...	300	...
		Total, ...	81	2,041	117	...	2,158	2126 35	1570 30	...	...	29	185	...	1,944	...
17	FURRUKHABAD,	Huzur Tahseel, ...	17	640	34	...	674	641·35	519 51	...	...	42	62	...	570	...
		Chibramow, ...	12	400	14	...	414	411 72	329 72	...	...	...	30	...	384	...
		Tirwa, ...	12	451	29	...	480	460 57	366 81	...	...	...	8	...	472	...
		Kanouj, ...	6	293	38	...	331	317·32	255·90	...	...	27	23	...	281	...
		Kaimgunge, ...	12	345	46	...	391	392·96	328 00	...	...	...	83	...	308	...
		Allygurh, ...	10	360	5	...	365	363·63	286·01	...	...	...	7	...	358	...
		Total, ...	69	2,489	166	...	2,655	2587 55	2095·95	...	...	69	213	...	2,373	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74.—(Continued).

CLASS (HULKABUNDI SCHOOLS).

Receipts.				Charges.			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
From Government.	Local rates of assessment.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	a.	b.	c.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
587 12 8	587 12 8	...	1,175 9 4	916 4 3	259 5 1	1,175 9 4	2 3 6	1 9 9
699 3 4	699 3 3	...	1,398 6 7	1,253 0 7	145 6 0	1,398 6 7	2 7 10	1 3 11
502 7 1	502 7 2	...	1,004 14 3	928 8 7	76 5 8	1,004 14 3	2 10 11	1 5 1
815 15 10	815 15 10	...	1,631 15 8	1,521 1 11	110 13 9	1,631 15 8	2 11 5	1 5 1
858 10 11	858 10 11	...	1,717 8 10	1,636 7 11	80 13 11	1,717 5 10	2 11 6	1 5 6
582 3 8	582 3 8	...	1,164 7 4	991 1 5	173 5 11	1,164 7 4	3 2 0	1 8 5
561 10 8	561 10 8	...	1,123 5 3	1,022 7 7	100 13 8	1,123 5 3	2 13 9	1 6 6
4,608 0 1	4,608 0 2	...	9,216 0 3	8,269 0 3	947 0 0	9,216 0 3	2 12 7	1 6 0
...	...	1,318 4 6	1,318 4 6	1,273 9 9	44 10 9	1,318 4 6	3 10 5	...
...	...	1,236 13 3	1,236 13 3	1,192 2 0	44 11 3	1,236 13 3	3 6 3	...
...	...	1,144 8 2	1,144 8 2	1,099 12 11	44 11 3	1,144 8 2	3 10 5	...
...	...	1,263 4 0	1,263 4 0	1,218 8 6	44 11 6	1,263 4 0	2 15 9	...
...	...	1,290 14 1	1,290 14 1	1,246 2 8	44 11 5	1,290 14 1	3 6 8	...
...	...	1,467 13 1	1,467 13 1	1,423 1 8	44 11 5	1,467 13 1	3 3 10	...
...	...	1,091 1 7	1,091 1 7	1,046 6 5	44 11 2	1,091 1 7	2 14 6	...
...	...	798 4 1	798 4 1	753 8 6	44 11 7	798 4 1	2 10 11	...
...	...	1,096 9 10	1,096 9 10	1,051 14 8	44 11 2	1,096 9 10	2 9 8	...
...	...	10,707 8 7	10,707 8 7	10,305 3 1	402 5 6	10,707 8 7	3 2 7	...
...	...	1,481 0 4	1,481 0 4	1,313 9 8	167 6 8	1,481 0 4	4 2 3	...
...	...	2,344 9 3	2,344 9 3	2,107 8 3	237 1 0	2,344 9 3	4 3 9	...
...	...	1,574 6 2	1,574 6 2	1,398 0 6	176 5 8	1,574 6 2	3 12 7	...
...	...	1,088 0 1	1,088 0 1	925 8 0	162 8 1	1,088 0 1	4 7 0	...
...	...	533 9 9	533 9 9	460 2 8	73 7 1	533 9 9	3 12 6	...
...	...	7,021 9 7	7,021 9 7	6,204 13 1	816 12 6	7,021 9 7	4 1 5	...
1,394 0 10	1,394 0 10	16 8 0	2,804 9 8	2,357 0 9	447 8 11	2,804 9 8	2 14 2	1 6 11
1,295 14 3	1,295 14 3	6 12 0	2,598 8 6	2,312 2 3	286 6 3	2,598 8 6	2 11 7	1 5 9
1,306 8 0	1,306 8 0	27 0 0	2,640 0 0	2,303 4 0	336 12 0	2,640 0 0	3 3 2	1 9 4
3,996 7 1	3,996 7 1	50 4 0	8,043 2 2	6,972 7 0	1,070 11 2	8,043 2 2	2 14 9	1 7 3
829 12 11	829 12 10	...	1,659 9 9	1,279 6 6	362 3 3	1,659 9 9	3 12 11	1 14 6
424 11 8	424 11 9	...	849 7 5	748 12 8	100 10 9	849 7 5	3 5 9	1 10 10
865 3 11	865 3 10	...	1,730 7 9	1,522 5 0	208 2 9	1,730 7 9	2 14 8	1 7 4
869 0 4	869 0 4	...	1,738 0 8	1,479 10 8	258 6 0	1,738 0 8	3 5 6	1 10 9
549 10 0	544 10 1	...	1,099 4 1	861 11 10	237 8 3	1,099 4 1	3 6 3	1 11 1
3,538 6 10	3,538 6 10	...	7,076 13 8	5,909 14 8	1,166 15 0	7,076 13 8	3 5 3	1 10 8
...	...	1,596 12 3	1,596 12 3	1,522 1 1	74 11 2	1,596 12 3	2 7 0	...
...	...	925 12 8	925 12 8	909 9 6	16 3 2	925 12 8	2 3 11	...
...	...	1,064 5 6	1,064 5 6	1,054 2 4	10 3 2	1,064 5 6	2 5 0	...
...	...	590 2 6	590 2 6	556 8 10	33 9 8	590 2 6	1 13 9	...
...	...	996 2 8	996 2 8	964 7 6	31 11 2	996 2 8	2 8 6	...
...	...	861 11 10	861 11 10	847 11 10	14 0 0	861 11 10	2 5 4	...
...	...	6,034 15 5	6,034 15 5	5,854 9 1	180 6 4	6,034 15 5	2 5 4	...

APPEN

TABLE No. 4A. (1).—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER

Number.	Locality. District.	Locality. Name of Institution.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year. English	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.	Sanskrit.	Hindí.	Bengali.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
18	CAWNPORE, ...	Jajmow, ...	14	503	5	...	508	492·05	398 27	...	...	14	16	...	488	...
		Sarh Sallempore, ...	16	636	7	...	643	627·37	524 28	...	...	...	...	...	643	...
		Ghatumpore, ...	4	157	2	...	159	148·20	525·22	...	...	...	3	...	159	...
		Bilhour, ...	19	629	26	...	655	635 35	518·25	...	...	...	20		640	...
		Sheorajpore, ...	15	585	5	...	590	590 00	448 99	...	...	4	...	...	586	...
		Roosoolabad, ...	14	429	10	...	439	439 00	342 40	...	...	...	5	..	439	...
		Akberpore, ...	7	208	4	...	212	203·99	176·51	...	...	...	5	.	212	...
		Bhognipore, ...	10	338	36	...	374	356 73	297·78	...	...	17	27	...	352	...
		Derapore, ...	17	582	5	...	587	585 23	453 19	...	...	...	2	...	587	...
		Total, ...	116	4,067	100	...	4,167	4072·92	3284·89	...	...	35	78	...	4,106	...
19	HUMEERPORE,	Humeerpore, ...	5	143	23	...	166	151 00	128·00	...	...	...	26	...	148	...
		Somerepore, ...	7	237	4	...	241	241·00	189 00	...	...	...	1	...	240	...
		Jellalpore, ...	8	261	27	...	288	274 00	181 00	...	...	...	30	...	275	...
		Jaitpore, ...	2	99	6	...	105	91 00	72 00	...	...	...	5	...	105	...
		Moudha, ...	7	164	52	...	216	215 00	152·00	...	...	...	34		202	...
		Muhoba, ...	8	223	3	...	226	225 00	140 00	...	...	...	4	..	222	...
		Punwai, ...	9	365	22	...	387	294 00	311·00	...	...	...	15	...	384	...
		Raath, ...	7	213	26	...	239	218 00	155 00	...	...	...	21	...	221	...
		Total, ...	53	1,763	163	...	1,868	1809·00	1328 00	...	...	...	136	..	1,797	...
20	JALAUN, ...	Jaloun, ...	14	437	18	...	455	441·54	346·94	...	...	...	2	...	455	...
		Madhogurh, ...	12	378	4	...	382	357·37	393·28	...	...	...	5	...	381	...
		Koonch, ...	2	56	1	...	57	64 94	50 62	...	...	...	...	...	57	...
		Oraie, ...	12	380	30	...	410	367 26	303·37	...	...	...	34	...	397	...
		Calpee, ...	17	446	8	...	454	427·13	340·66	...	...	...	9	...	454	...
		Total, ...	57	1,697	61	...	1,758	1658 24	1,334·87	...	...	...	50	...	1,744	...
21	JHANSIE, ...	Jhansie, ...	6	196	4	...	200	199 00	148·00	...	...	...	2	...	200	...
		Moth, ...	14	406	21	...	427	427·00	231·00	...	...	...	14	...	427	...
		Mow, ...	14	338	12	...	350	363 00	268·00	...	...	...	9	..	350	...
		Garotha, ...	11	293	9	...	302	319·00	239 00	...	...	...	12	...	302	...
		Total, ...	45	1,233	46	...	1,289	1308·00	986·00	...	...	...	37	...	1,279	...
22	LULLUTPORE, ...	Lullutpore, ...	5	156	4	...	160	137·79	104·44	...	...	...	7	...	156	...
		Mehrownee, ...	4	122	1	3	126	132 81	103 02	...	...	...	14	...	112	...
		Total, ...	9	278	5	3	286	270 60	207 46	...	...	...	21	...	268	...
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	815	24,523	1,107	3	25,633	25037·98	19792·05	...	8	162	1,114	...	24,870	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74—(Continued.)

CLASS (HULKABUNDI SCHOOLS)

Receipts.				Charges.			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
From Government.	Local rates of assessment.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	a.	b.	c.	12	13.	14.	15.	16.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
788 8 3	788 8 3	...	1,577 0 6	1,389 7 3	187 9 3	1,577 0 6	2 3 4	1 9 8
686 4 1	686 4 1	...	1,372 8 2	1,332 6 1	40 2 1	1,372 8 2	2 3 0	1 1 6
147 8 4½	147 8 4½	...	295 0 9	286 3 3	8 13 6	295 0 9	1 15 10	0 15 11
748 14 11	748 14 11	...	1,497 13 7	1,448 9 8	49 4 2	1,497 13 10	2 4 7	1 2 3
693 9 4½	653 9 4½	...	1,307 2 9	1,284 0 0	23 2 9	1,307 2 9	2 3 5	1 1 9
595 7 2	595 7 2	...	1,190 14 4	1,081 14 6	108 15 10	1,190 14 4	2 11 4	1 5 8
267 13 10	267 13 10	...	535 11 8	524 12 0	10 15 8	535 11 8	2 10 0	1 5 0
490 0 11	490 0 11	...	980 1 10	937 12 0	42 5 10	980 1 10	2 12 0	1 6 0
815 5 8	815 5 8	...	1,630 11 4	1,537 10 5	93 0 11	1,630 11 4	2 12 6	1 6 3
5,193 8 7	5,193 8 7	...	10,387 1 2	9,822 11 2	564 6 0	10,387 1 2	2 8 8	1 4 5
235 6 4	235 6 4	...	470 12 8	452 12 2	18 0 6	470 12 8	3 1 11	1 8 11
293 3 4	293 3 3	...	586 6 7	559 14 7	26 8 0	586 6 7	2 6 11	1 3 5
336 14 3	336 14 3	...	673 12 6	649 1 6	24 11 0	673 12 6	2 7 4	1 3 8
74 9 5	74 9 4	...	149 2 9	143 12 9	5 6 0	149 2 9	1 10 3	0 13 0
273 0 3	273 0 2	...	546 0 5	529 1 11	16 14 6	546 0 5	2 8 8	1 4 4
314 13 6	314 13 6	...	629 11 0	603 8 0	26 3 0	629 11 0	2 12 9	1 6 4
507 3 8	507 3 8	...	1,014 7 4	935 1 10	79 5 6	1,014 7 4	2 9 2	1 4 7
264 8 7	264 8 7	...	529 1 2	495 6 11	33 10 3	529 1 2	2 6 10	1 3 5
2,299 11 4	2,299 11 1	...	4,599 6 5	4,368 11 8	230 10 9	4,599 6 5	2 8 8	1 4 4
526 8 1	528 8 8	1 0 0	1,056 0 1	992 13 7	63 2 6	1,056 0 1	2 7 4	1 3 7
423 8 0	425 8 1	2 0 0	851 0 1	810 5 7	40 10 6	851 0 1	2 7 2	1 3 5
77 10 6	77 10 7	...	155 5 1	146 2 7	9 2 6	155 5 1	2 7 6	1 3 9
429 14 1	429 14 0	2 0 0	866 12 1	794 3 7	67 8 6	861 12 1	2 6 7	1 3 3
704 3 0	704 3 0	...	1,408 6 0	1,218 9 6	189 12 6	1,408 6 0	3 5 8	1 10 10
2,161 11 8	2,165 11 8	5 0 0	4,332 7 4	3,962 2 10	370 4 6	4,332 7 4	2 10 10	1 5 4
333 3 1	333 3 1	...	666 6 1	463 4 11	203 1 2	666 6 1	3 5 7	1 10 1
681 4 11	681 4 11	...	1,362 9 10	1,157 4 3	205 5 7	1,362 9 10	3 3 1	1 9 6
562 5 4	562 5 4	83 0 0	1,207 10 8	928 12 5	278 14 3	1,027 10 8	3 5 3	1 8 9
461 9 5	461 9 5	...	923 2 10	800 13 7	122 5 3	923 2 10	2 4 11	1 7 2
2,038 6 9	2,038 6 8	83 0 0	4,159 13 5	3,350 3 2	809 10 3	4,159 13 5	3 2 11	1 8 11
207 12 6	207 12 5	...	415 8 11	356 14 5	58 10 6	415 8 11	3 0 4	1 8 2
198 12 8	198 12 8	...	397 9 4	355 0 6	42 8 10	397 9 4	2 6 4	1 3 2
406 9 2	406 9 1	...	813 2 3	711 14 11	101 3 4	813 2 3	3 0 0	1 8 0
24,242 13 6	24,242 13 2	23,902 5 7	72,388 0 3	65,731 10 11	6,660 5 4	72,392 0 3	2 14 1	0 15 4

APPEN

TABLE No. 4A. (1).—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER

Number.	Locality. District.	Name of Institution	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year. English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.	Sanskrit.	Hindí.	Bengalí.
	1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
23	ALLAHABAD, ...	Arail Tehsil, ...	19	596	215	...	811	802·76	691 65	...	2	164	468	...	353	...
		Bara, ...	19	710	42	...	752	748 12	685 26	...	...	25	106	...	646	...
		Phulpur, ...	15	259	229	...	488	485 65	463·91	...	...	44	335	...	153	...
		Chail, ...	39	392	1,041	...	1,433	1412·36	1312 76	...	8	453	1,268	...	295	...
		Sarathu, ...	20	314	291	...	605	593·45	546 56	...	2	163	494	...	181	...
		Soram, ...	17	290	293	...	583	578·81	545·52	...	...	105	365	...	218	...
		Munjhunpore, ...	15	275	186	...	461	448 56	409 43	...	...	155	429	...	122	...
		Menjha, ...	35	1,281	159	...	1,440	1426·25	1268·34	...	...	63	222	...	1,229	...
		Handia, ...	14	283	130	...	413	409 57	382·54	...	...	97	286	...	227	...
		Total, ...	193	4,400	2,586	...	6,986	6905·53	6285 97	...	12	1,269	3,973	...	3,424	...
24	BANDA, ...	Badosa Tahsil, ...	11	232	29	...	261	240 75	238 16	...	...	...	64	...	238	...
		Pelanee, ...	18	455	71	...	526	475·52	410·85	...	...	...	38	...	488	...
		Girwan, ...	18	478	48	...	526	392·85	309 29	...	...	...	27	...	431	...
		Banda, ...	19	409	91	...	500	435 75	328·21	...	...	...	42	...	458	...
		Kamasin, ...	17	261	19	...	280	267·65	255·29	...	...	...	53	...	278	...
		Kirwi, ...	15	389	25	...	414	392·52	379 13	...	...	...	15	...	414	...
		Mow, ...	15	305	15	...	320	307·13	254·85	...	...	...	8	...	317	...
		Baberu, ...	19	348	73	...	421	332 16	306 04	...	...	...	44	...	377	...
		Total, ...	132	2,877	371	...	3,248	2621·86	2581·82	...	...	...	291	...	3,001	...
5	FUTTEHPORE,	Ghazipur Tahsil, ..	23	760	35	...	795	750 64	549 00	...	...	12	42	...	780	...
		Futtehpur, ...	27	811	94	...	905	859 00	596·42	...	...	31	182	...	813	...
		Khaga, ...	22	527	127	...	654	615·18	495·96	...	...	135	191	.	514	...
		Khukhreru, ...	13	325	107	...	432	398·59	310 48	...	...	15	128	...	319	...
		Kalianpore, ...	19	663	25	..	688	656 67	465·26	...	...	5	30	...	688	...
		Kora, ...	15	624	12	...	636	595 54	488·70	...	...	9	29	...	627	...
		Total, ...	119	3,710	400	...	4,110	3875 62	2905 82	...	...	207	602	...	3,741	...
6	JOUNPORE, ...	Huzur Tahsil, ..	32	1,371	109	...	1,480	1480 00	1218 00	...	...	118	183	...	1,315	...
		Kirakut, ...	17	742	62	...	804	804·00	723·29	...	...	18	46	...	741	...
		Kotahun, ...	27	983	221	...	1,204	1204·00	963·20	...	...	277	308	...	915	...
		Mandiahur, ...	22	1,037	128	...	1,165	1165·00	869·44	...	...	66	88	...	1,085	...
		Machlishahr ...	22	894	107	...	1,001	1001·00	800 80	...	...	126	133	...	868	...
		Total, ...	120	5,027	627	...	5,654	5654·00	4574 64	...	...	605	758	.	4,924	...
27	AZIMGURH, ...	Huzur Tahsil, ...	30	1,169	236	...	1,405	1283·57	1201 38	32	6	69	283	...	1,086	...
		Ahrowla Ghât, ...	26	814	115	...	929	871·93	810 18	6	5	55	142	.	860	...
		Deogaon, ...	18	907	61	...	968	841 83	827·69	...	15	25	85	...	844	...
		Jounpore, ...	24	886	378	...	1,264	114·22	1129 39	25	14	171	280	...	945	...
		Muhamdabad, ...	29	1,086	316	...	1,402	1383 56	1301 24	...	...	121	304	...	1,122	...
		Nugura, ...	23	816	193	...	1,009	996 28	962 93	4	14	25	113	...	900	...
		Total, ...	150	5,678	1,299	...	6,977	6551·39	6232 45	67	54	465	1,207	...	5,757	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74—(Continued).

CLASS (HULKABUNDI SCHOOLS).

Receipts.				*Charges.*			*Annual cost of educating each pupil.*	
From Government.	Local rates of assessment.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	a.	b.	c.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
17,043 10 7	...	...	17,043 10 7	14,676 6 0	2,367 4 7	17,043 10 7	2 7 5	2 7 5
17,043 10 7	...	...	27,043 10 7	14,676 6 0	2,367 4 7	17,043 10 7	2 7 5	2 7 5
10,982 8 6	...	...	10,982 8 6	9,637 3 3	13,345 5 3	10,982 8 6	4 3 0	4 3 0
10,982 8 6	...	...	10,982 8 6	9.637 3 3	1,345 5 3	10,982 8 6	4 3 0	4 3 0
12,167 10 11	6 0 0	...	12,173 10 11	9,861 13 6	2,305 13 5	12,173 10 11	3 2 3	3 2 0
12,167 10 11	6 0 0	...	12,173 10 11	9,861 13 6	2,305 13 0	12,173 10 11	3 2 3	3 2 0
11,443 6 4	...	...	11,443 6 4	9,497 3 10	1,946 2 6	11,443 6 4	2 0 4	2 0 4
11,443 6 4	...	...	11,443 6 4	9,497 3 10	1,946 2 6	11,443 6 4	2 0 4	2 0 4
13,717 11 11	740 1 0	...	14,457 12 11	11,276 13 9	3,180 15 2	1,4457 12 11	2 3 3	2 2 0
13,717 11 11	740 1 0	...	14,457 12 11	11,276 13 9	3,180 15 2	14,457 12 11	2 3 3	2 2 0

APPEN

TABLE No. 4A. (1).—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER

Number.	Locality. District.	Locality. Name of Institution.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year. English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdú.	Sanskrit.	Hindí.	Bengali.
	1.	2.	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
28	B[redacted], ...	Huzur Tehseel, ...	49	2,008	47	...	2,055	1900·87	1803 25	...	...	15	178	...	2,039	...
		Chundowlee, ...	45	1,759	85	...	1,844	1695·70	1618·11	...	...	...	34	...	1,844	...
		Total, ...	94	3,767	132	...	3,899	3596·57	3421 36	...	...	15	212	...	3,876	...
29	Bustee, ...	Bansi, ...	31	1,193	127	...	1,320	1204·43	1130 46	...	...	50	67	...	1,300	...
		Bustee, ...	34	1,157	171	...	1,328	1079 52	1002 16	...	...	87	189	...	1,008	...
		Domeriagunj, ...	28	870	248	...	1,118	1043 86	960·48	...	...	74	282	..	838	...
		Haraiya, ...	30	1,038	76	...	1,114	941 12	787 38	...	...	51	81	.	1,046	...
		Khulcelabad, ...	37	1,586	127	...	1,713	1447·30	1366 42	...	...	65	254		1,709	...
		Total, ...	160	5,844	749	...	6,593	5716 23	5246·90	...	...	327	873	...	5,881	...
30	Ghazeepore,	Bullcah, ...	38	704	177	...	881	816·55	788 41	...	...	219	256	...	410	...
		Ghazipore, ...	30	770	156	...	926	874 71	856 46	...	...	142	220	...	700	...
		Muhamdabad, ...	16	336	83	...	419	322 43	294·65	...	...	42	92	...	344	...
		Russera, ...	19	441	75	...	516	461 27	418 24	...	...	67	108	..	368	...
		Sydpore, ...	24	668	158	...	826	786 75	770 51	...	...	61	229	...	596	...
		Zamaniah, ...	27	697	236	...	933	902 79	886 97	...	...	56	184	..	804	...
		Total, ...	144	3,616	885	...	4,501	4164 50	4015·24	...	...	587	1,089	...	3,222	...
31	Goruckpore,	Bansgaon, ...	59	2,596	469	...	3,065	2902·47	2723 83	52	46	364	712	...	2,787	...
		Dewareah, ...	42	1,219	634	...	1,853	1795·29	1720·78	17	46	337	783	...	1,720	...
		Hata, ...	18	617	240	...	857	830 44	814 49	...	...	153	379	...	814	...
		Maharajgunj, ...	16	374	35	...	409	386 84	366 52	..	...	124	184	...	330	...
		Pudrowna, ...	30	770	336	...	1,106	1080 87	1042 31	38	7	365	500	...	881	...
		Huzur Tehseel, ...	28	1,087	129	...	1,212	1164 47	1146 83	...	2	102	332	..	1,090	...
		Total, ...	193	6,663	1,843	...	8,506	8162·38	7809 76	107	101	1,445	2,890	...	7,622	...
32	Mirzapore, ...	Huzur Tehseel, ...	39	1,368	111	...	1,479	1376 88	1144 73	...	...	12	140	...	1,449	...
		Chunar, ...	42	1,586	130	...	1,716	1588 32	1350·57	...	...	35	207	...	1,636	...
		Robertsgunj, ...	12	267	18	...	285	258 20	218 37	...	...	...	32	...	285	...
		Total, ...	93	3,221	259	...	3,480	3223 40	2713 69	...	...	47	379	...	3,370	...
		Grand Total, ...	1398	44,803	9,151	...	53,954	50471·48	45787·76	174	16	4,967	12,274	...	44,818	...
33	Kumaon, ...	Kumaon, ...	93	3,982	9	510	4,501	4214 76	2555 18	...	...	...	...	...	4,501	...
34	Gurhwal, ...	Gurhwal, ...	47	2,160	9	38	2,207	1574·34	940 51	...	...	...	...	..	2,207	...
		Total, ...	140	6,142	18	548	6,708	5789 09	3495·69	...	...	...	...	...	6,708	...
		Grand Total of 4 Circles, ...	3539	104,606	19,145	551	1,24,302	118197 55	98539 50	174	175	14,093	34,136	...	92,528	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74—(concluded.)

CLASS (HULKABUNDI SCHOOLS).

Receipts.				Charges.			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
From Government.	Local rates of assessment.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	a.	b.	c	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,677 6 8	...	...	8,677 6 8	7,314 11 3	1,362 11 5	8,677 6 8	2 6 7½	2 6 7
8,677 6 8	...	...	8,677 6 8	7,314 11 3	1,362 11 5	8,677 6 8	2 6 7	2 6 7
15,124 11 5	...	...	15,124 11 5	13,220 1 9	1,904 9 8	15,124 11 5	2 10 3	2 10 3
15,124 11 5	...	...	15,124 11 5	13,220 1 9	1,904 9 8	15,124 11 5	2 10 3	2 10 3
12,390 12 3	...	...	12,390 12 3	11,159 12 7	1,230 15 8	12,390 12 3	2 15 7	2 15 7
12,390 12 3	...	...	12,390 12 3	11,159 12 7	1,230 15 8	12,390 12 3	2 15 7	2 15 7
17,833 0 1	...	...	17,833 0 1	15,558 11 6	2,274 4 7	17,833 0 1	2 2 11	2 2 11
17,833 0 1	...	...	17,833 0 1	15,558 11 6	2,274 4 7	17,833 0 1	2 2 11	2 2 11
10,113 8 0	...	...	10,113 8 0	7,150 5 6	2,963 2 6	10,113 8 0	3 2 2	3 2 2
10,113 8 0	...	...	10,113 8 0	7,150 5 6	2,963 2 6	10,113 8 0	3 2 2	3 2 2
1,29,488 6 8	746 1 0	...	1,30,234 7 8	1,09,353 2 11	20,881 4 9	1,30,234 7 8	2 9 2	2 8 11
7,248 5 10	...	...	7,248 5 10	5,447 14 3	1,800 7 7	7,248 5 10	1 11 6	1 11 6
2,719 6 10	...	...	2,719 6 10	2,229 6 10	490 0 0	2,719 6 10	1 11 8	1 11 8
9,967 12 8	...	...	9,967 12 8	7,677 5 1	2,290 7 7	9,967 12 8	1 11 6	1 11 6
2,14,991 13 5½	74,979 15 3½	43,850 2 0	3,33,821 14 9	2,85,530 9 2	48,295 5 7	3,33,825 14 9	2 13 2	1 13 1

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPEN

TABLE No. 5.—*Institution for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER

Number.	Locality. District.	Locality. Tehseelee.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	Dehra Doon, ...	2	35	...	...	35	27	18
2	Seharunpore, ...	Seharunpore, ...	8	...	140	...	140	143	124
		Deoband, ...	2	17	18	...	35	41	36
		Total, ...	10	17	158	...	175	184	160
3	Moozuffernuggur,	Moozuffurnuggur, ...	2	...	23	...	23	23	19
		Shamlee, ...	3	...	33	...	33	34	29
		Total, ...	5	...	56	...	56	57	48
4	Meerut, ...	Hapaur, ...	3	29	25	...	54	55	33
		Bahgput, ...	5	59	13	...	72	64	50
		Gháziabad, ...	1	...	16	...	16	16	12
		Sirdhana, ...	6	98	4	...	102	87	61
		Mowana, ...	1	14	...	...	14	14	12
		Total, ...	16	200	58	...	258	236	168
5	Boolundshuhur,	Boolundshuhur, ...	2	11	45	...	56	56	49
		Secundrabad, ...	1	...	16	...	16	16	14
		Anoopshuhur, ...	10	167	...	...	167	184	148
		Total, ...	13	178	61	...	239	256	211
6	Allygurh, ...	Koel, ...	1	16	...	...	16	15	17
		Hathras, ...	20	335	20	...	355	323	204
		Atrowlee, ...	5	67	...	...	67	79	55
		Iglass, ...	4	59	1	...	60	58	46
		Sekundra Rao, ...	5	124	1	...	125	103	81
		Khyr, ...	1	15	...	...	15	12	9
		Total, ...	36	616	22	...	638	590	412
7	Bijnour, ...	Bijnour, ...	1	...	20	...	20	20	15
		Chandpore, ...	2	...	48	...	48	48	41
		Total, ...	3	...	68	...	68	68	56
8	Moradabad, ...	Sumbhul, ...	3	12	29	...	41	40	32
		Moradabad, ...	3	...	70	...	70	60	58
		Hasunpore, ...	2	...	37	...	37	39	35
		Total, ...	8	12	136	...	148	139	125

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74.

CLASS (FEMALE SCHOOLS).

Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.			Charges.			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Urdu.	Hindi or Nagri.	Total Receipt.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	35	136 4 0	121 0 0	16 4 0	136 4 0	5 0 9	5 0 9
140	...	512 0 0	456 0 0	56 0 0	512 0 0	3 9 3	3 9 3
18	17	143 0 0	132 0 0	11 0 0	143 0 0	3 7 10	3 7 10
158	17	655 0 0	588 0 0	67 0 0	655 0 0	3 8 11	3 8 11
23	...	27 4 0	24 0 0	3 4 0	27 4 0	1 2 11	1 2 11
33	...	155 0 0	144 0 0	11 0 0	155 0 0	4 8 11	4 8 11
56	...	182 4 0	168 0 0	14 4 0	182 4 0	3 3 2	3 3 2
25	29	187 9 0	183 2 8	4 6 4	187 9 0	3 6 7	3 6 7
13	59	238 6 5	234 0 0	4 6 5	238 6 5	3 11 7	3 11 7
16	...	76 6 5	72 0 0	4 6 5	76 6 5	4 12 5	4 12 5
...	102	382 0 7	371 10 2	10 6 5	382 0 7	4 6 3	4 6 3
...	14	57 6 5	55 0 0	2 6 5	57 6 5	4 1 7	4 1 7
54	204	941 12 10	915 12 10	26 0 0	941 12 10	3 15 10	3 15 10
45	11	118 11 1	109 3 1	9 8 0	118 11 1	2 1 11	2 1 11
16	...	52 9 7	51 9 7	1 0 0	52 9 7	3 4 7	3 4 7
...	167	654 2 2	637 2 2	17 0 0	654 2 2	3 8 11	3 8 11
61	178	825 6 10	797 14 10	2 7 8	825 6 10	3 3 7	3 3 7
...	16	91 0 0	78 0 0	13 0 0	91 0 0	6 1 1	6 1 1
24	339	1,236 8 11	1,183 2 11	53 6 0	1,236 8 11	3 13 3	3 13 3
...	67	340 4 0	329 4 0	11 0 0	340 4 0	4 4 11	4 4 11
...	60	235 1 7	231 1 7	4 0 0	235 1 7	4 0 10	4 0 10
...	125	470 1 0	447 1 0	23 0 0	470 1 0	4 9 0	4 9 0
...	15	49 0 0	48 0 0	1 0 0	49 0 0	4 1 4	4 1 4
24	622	2,421 15 6	2,316 9 6	105 6 0	2,421 15 6	4 1 8	4 1 8
20	...	61 0 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	61 0 0	3 0 10	3 0 10
48	...	132 0 0	120 0 0	12 0 0	132 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
68	...	193 0 0	180 0 0	13 0 0	193 0 0	2 13 5	2 13 5
29	12	149 0 0	143 0 0	6 0 0	149 0 0	3 11 7	3 11 7
70	...	244 0 0	228 0 0	16 0 0	244 0 0	4 1 1	4 1 1
37	...	131 0 0	127 0 0	4 0 0	131 0 0	3 5 9	3 5 9
136	12	524 0 0	498 0 0	26 0 0	524 0 0	3 12 4	3 12 4

APPEN

TABLE No. 5.—*Institution for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER

Number.	Locality. District.	Locality. Tehseelee.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
9	BUDAON, ...	Datagunj, ...	3	30	17	...	47	47	38
		Saheswan, ...	1	18	...	...	18	12	10
		Bisowlee, ...	2	...	34	...	34	33	30
		Gunnour, ...	5	69	16	...	85	80	64
		Total, ...	11	117	67	...	184	172	142
10	BAREILLY, ...	Karor, ...	4	...	63	...	63	64	52
		Rasulpore, ...	1	3	17	...	20	18	14
		Peeleebheet, ...	1	...	36	...	36	32	27
		Total, ...	6	3	116	...	119	114	93
11	SHAHJEHANPORE, ...	Shahjehanpore, ...	7	10	66	...	76	93	79
		Tilhar, ...	1	13	...	...	13	14	12
		Jalalabad, ...	2	35	...	...	35	35	32
		Powayan, ...	2	38	...	...	38	37	30
		Total, ...	12	96	66	...	162	179	153
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	122	1,274	808	...	2,082	20 22	15 86
								II.	CIRCLE, D. P.
12	MUTTRA, ...	Hazoor Tahsil, ...	4	111	...	...	111	111·75	90·15
		Chata, ...	5	89	21	...	110	107·92	84·71
		Kosee, ...	1	22	...	...	22	22 00	16 95
		Maat, ...	3	47	...	...	47	46 33	36·43
		Saidabad, ...	6	150	2	..	152	139·50	106·64
		Juleysur, ...	5	105	2	...	107	100 50	75·05
		Total, ...	24	524	25	...	549	511·10	409·92
13	AGRA, ...	Hazoor Tahsil, ...	12	146	48	...	194	173·73	147 74
		Iradutnuggur, ...	5	95	2	...	97	98 35	71·08
		Futtehabad, ...	7	113	...	...	113	115·58	112 36
		Etmadpore, ...	10	181	2	...	183	184·00	160·22
		Ferozabad, ...	6	104	2	...	106	153·27	119 59
		Bah Penahut, ...	10	226	...	...	226	224 00	203·12
		Kheyragurh, ...	4	74	...	...	74	74·28	59·59
		Futtehpore Sikree, ...	5	65	...	...	65	64·75	63·22
		Furrah, ...	4	78	4	...	82	82·54	69 55
		Total, ...	63	1,082	58	...	1, 140	1,170 50	1,006·47
14	ETAWAH, ..	Etawah, ...	4	56	3	...	59	62 40	44·22
		Dullelnuggur, ...	4	48	...	...	48	44·64	41 65
		Phuppoond, ...	4	58	1	...	59	54·40	35 40
		Bhartna, ...	1	16	2	...	18	18·49	13 37
		Bidhoona, ...	1	...	...	...	...	10 00	8 00
		Total, ...	14	178	6	...	184	189·93	142 54

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74—(continued.)

CLASS (FEMALE SCHOOLS.)

Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.			Charges.			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Urdu.	Hindi or Nagri.	Total Receipt.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16	31	189 0 0	180 0 0	9 0 0	189 0 0	4 0 4	4 0 4
...	18	38 9 7	37 9 7	1 0 0	38 9 7	3 3 6	3 3 6
34	...	98 0 0	96 0 0	2 0 0	98 0 0	2 15 6	2 15 6
16	69	278 0 0	267 0 0	11 0 0	275 0 0	3 7 7	3 7 7
66	118	603 9 7	580 9 7	23 0 0	603 9 7	3 8 2	3 8 2
63	...	399 8 0	345 0 0	54 8 0	399 8 0	6 13 11	6 13 11
20	...	49 0 0	48 0 0	1 0 0	49 0 0	2 11 7	2 11 7
36	...	73 0 0	60 0 0	13 0 0	73 0 0	2 4 6	2 4 6
119	...	521 8 0	453 0 0	68 8 0	521 8 0	4 9 2	4 9 2
66	10	393 0 0	383 0 0	10 0 0	393 0 0	4 3 7	4 3 7
...	13	43 0 0	39 0 0	4 0 0	43 0 0	3 1 2	3 1 2
...	35	100 0 0	95 0 0	5 0 0	100 0 0	2 13 9	2 13 9
...	38	110 0 0	105 0 0	5 0 0	110 0 0	2 15 7	2 15 7
66	96	646 0 0	622 0 0	24 0 0	646 0 0	3 9 9	3 9 9
808	1,282	7,650 12 9	7,239 14 9	410 14 0	650 12 9	3 12 6	3 12 6
INSTRUCTION, N.-W. PROVINCES.							
23	111	375 10 0	312 0 0	63 10 0	375 10 0	3 5 8	3 5 8
...	89	330 13 0	310 0 0	20 13 0	330 13 0	3 1 0	3 1 0
...	22	63 12 0	55 0 0	8 12 0	63 12 0	2 14 4	2 14 4
...	47	171 15 4	167 13 4	4 2 0	171 15 4	4 2 7	4 2 7
...	152	374 4 0	361 0 0	13 4 0	374 4 0	2 12 10	2 12 10
...	107	332 2 0	318 0 0	14 2 0	332 2 0	3 5 2	3 5 2
23	528	1,648 8 4	1,528 13 4	124 11 0	1,648 8 4	3 3 7	3 3 7
48	146	680 7 0	666 7 0	14 0 0	680 7 0	3 14 8	3 14 8
...	97	407 12 9	396 4 9	11 8 0	407 12 9	4 2 4	4 2 4
...	113	537 5 9	517 13 7	19 8 0	537 5 7	4 10 5	4 10 5
...	183	766 0 0	746 0 0	20 0 0	766 0 0	4 2 7	4 2 7
...	106	553 12 10	541 12 10	12 0 0	553 12 10	3 9 11	3 9 11
...	226	687 12 0	667 12 0	20 0 0	687 12 0	3 1 1	3 1 1
...	74	215 0 0	207 0 0	8 0 0	215 0 0	2 14 4	2 14 4
...	65	270 2 4	252 10 4	17 8 0	270 2 4	4 2 9	4 2 9
...	82	411 13 4	406 13 4	5 0 0	411 13 4	4 15 10	4 15 10
48	1,092	4,530 1 10	4,402 9 10	127 8 0	4,530 1 10	3 13 11	3 13 11
...	59	308 5 11	299 13 11	8 8 0	308 5 11	4 15 1	4 15 1
...	48	242 10 8	238 10 8	4 0 0	242 10 8	5 7 0	5 7 0
...	59	188 11 0	182 11 0	6 0 0	188 11 0	3 7 6	3 7 6
...	18	71 0 6	70 0 6	1 0 0	71 0 6	3 13 6	3 13 6
...	...	24 12 0	24 12 0	...	24 12 0	2 7 7	2 7 7
...	184	835 8 1	816 0 1	19 8 0	835 8 1	4 6 5	4 6 5

APPEN

TABLE No. 5.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER

Number.	Locality. District.	Locality. Tehseelee.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
15	Etah, ...	Etah, ...	6	146	1	...	147	139·96	119·75
		Allygunge,...	6	154	1	...	155	153·59	133·05
		Kasgunge, ...	3	55	17	...	72	65 69	59·52
		Total, ...	15	355	19	...	374	359 24	312 32
16	Mynpoory, ...	Mynpoory,...	4	76	2	...	78	77 66	57·92
		Kurhul, ...	3	58	...	...	58	54 42	39 29
		Bhowgaon,...	16	292	47	...	339	332·33	263·41
		Mustaffabad, ...	9	182	...	...	182	191·66	138·72
		Shekoabad, ...	5	124	...	...	124	123·00	92 71
		Total, ...	37	732	49	...	781	779·07	592 05
17	Furruckabad, ...	Hazoor Tahsil, ...	6	143	13	...	156	159 35	128·89
		Chibramow, ...	3	80	...	...	80	78·40	61·12
		Tirwa, ...	4	86	7	...	93	90·24	64 51
		Kaiamgunge, ...	2	59	5	...	64	63·26	44·58
		Total, ...	15	368	25	...	393	391·25	299·10
18	Cawnpore, ...	Jajmow, ...	3	54	...	...	54	53 64	41·16
		Bilhour, ...	9	141	5	...	146	140 99	110·87
		Sheorajpore, ...	7	117	1	...	118	118 50	98 79
		Rasulabad, ...	6	98	1	...	99	94 41	81·65
		Bhognipore, ...	1	14	2	...	16	16·44	12 86
		Dehrapore,...	2	31	1	...	32	31 99	23·40
		Sarah, ...	2	36	...	...	36	36 00	30·47
		Total, ...	30	491	10	...	501	491 97	399·20
19	Hameerpore, ...	Punwaree, ...	2	5	27	...	32	35 00	23 00
		Muskara, ...	1	7	6	...	13	8 00	6 00
		Total, ...	3	12	33	...	45	43 00	29 00
20	Jaloun, ...	Jaloun, ...	2	40	...	...	40	39·33	32·41
		Madhogurh, ...	1	11	7	...	18	18·00	15 24
		Kunch, ...	1	1	25	...	26	26 67	24·58
		Orai, ...	1	1	23	...	24	21·92	19 88
		Total, ...	5	53	55	...	108	105 92	92·11
21	Jhansie, ...	Jhansie, ...	2	34	1	...	35	20 00	22 00
		Mote, ...	3	66	...	...	66	70 00	55·00
		Mow, ...	1	20	...	...	20	21·00	16·00
		Goraths, ...	1	18	...	...	18	17 00	13·00
		Total, ...	7	138	1	...	139	140 00	106·00
22	Lullutpore, ...	Lullutpore,...	1	38	...	...	38	38 91	23 09
		Mahronee, ...	9	195	7	...	202	202 44	161·82
		Total, ...	10	233	7	...	240	241·35	154 91
		Grand Total, ...	223	4,166	288	...	4,454	4,423·33	3,573 72

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74—(continued.)

CLASS (FEMALE SCHOOLS).

Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.			Charges.			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Urdu.	Hindi or Nagri.	Total Receipt.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	147	409 0 0	396 0 0	13 0 0	409 0 0	2 14 9	2 14 9
...	155	430 0 0	420 0 0	10 0 0	430 0 0	2 12 9	2 12 9
19	53	218 10 8	212 10 8	6 0 0	218 10 8	3 5 0	3 5 0
19	355	1,057 10 8	1,028 10 8	29 0 0	1,057 10 8	2 15 3	2 15 3
...	78	224 9 0	222 13 0	1 12 0	224 9 0	2 14 3	2 14 3
...	58	160 0 0	160 0 0	...	160 0 0	2 15 0	2 15 0
21	318	1,248 2 3	1,240 2 3	8 0 0	1,248 2 3	3 12 1	3 12 1
...	182	692 8 0	674 8 0	18 0 0	692 8 0	3 9 10	3 9 10
...	124	468 0 0	456 0 0	12 0 0	468 0 0	3 12 11	3 12 11
21	760	2,793 3 3	2,753 7 3	39 12 0	2,793 3 3	3 9 4	3 9 4
...	156	537 11 9	485 4 9	52 7 0	537 11 9	3 5 11	3 5 11
...	80	259 8 0	227 4 0	32 4 0	259 8 0	3 4 11	3 4 11
...	93	185 14 0	179 0 0	6 14 0	185 14 0	2 0 11	2 0 11
...	64	152 7 0	119 0 0	33 7 0	152 7 0	2 6 6	2 6 6
...	393	1,135 8 9	1,010 8 9	125 0 0	1,135 8 9	2 14 6	2 14 6
...	54	374 5 0	367 0 0	7 5 0	374 5 0	6 15 8	6 15 8
...	146	669 10 11	654 14 11	14 12 0	669 10 11	4 12 0	4 12 0
...	118	411 1 8	398 10 8	12 7 0	411 1 8	3 7 6	3 7 6
...	99	342 1 3	334 9 3	7 8 0	342 1 3	3 10 0	3 10 0
...	16	99 2 0	96 0 0	3 2 0	99 2 0	6 0 6	6 0 6
...	32	119 12 0	115 0 1	4 12 0	119 12 0	3 11 8	3 11 8
...	36	49 8 9	47 6 9	2 2 0	49 8 9	1 6 0	1 6 0
...	501	2,065 9 7	2,013 9 7	52 0 0	2 065 9 7	4 3 3	4 3 3
27	5	133 1 7	128 3 7	4 14 0	133 1 7	3 12 10	3 12 10
...	13	54 2 0	53 0 0	1 2 0	54 2 0	6 12 3	6 12 3
27	18	187 3 7	181 3 7	6 0 0	187 3 7	4 5 8	4 5 8
...	40	107 11 6	101 8 0	6 3 6	107 11 6	2 11 10	2 11 10
...	18	61 0 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	61 0 0	3 6 3	3 6 3
26	...	115 0 0	96 0 0	19 0 0	115 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
23	1	69 0 0	61 0 0	8 0 0	69 0 0	3 2 4	3 2 4
49	59	352 11 6	318 8 0	34 3 6	352 11 6	3 5 3	3 5 4
...	35	116 9 8	113 15 11	2 9 9	116 9 8	3 10 4	3 10 4
...	66	244 2 7	238 4 10	5 13 9	224 2 7	3 7 10	3 7 10
...	20	62 2 6	60 0 0	50 2 6	110 2 6	5 3 11	2 15 4
...	18	62 0 6	60 0 0	2 0 6	62 0 6	3 10 5	3 10 5
...	139	484 15 3	472 4 9	60 10 6	532 15 3	3 12 11	3 7 5
...	38	60 0 0	83 0 0	57 14 6	140 14 6	3 9 11	1 8 8
...	202	604 8 6	545 8 6	59 0 0	604 8 6	2 15 9	2 15 9
...	240	664 8 6	628 8 6	116 14 6	745 7 0	3 1 5	2 12 1
196	4,275	15,755 9 4	15,149 4 4	735 3 6	15,884 7 10	3 9 5	3 8 11

APPEN

TABLE No. 5.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER

Number.	Locality. District.	Locality. Tehseelee.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year: Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
							3RD CIRCLE, D. P. INSTRUCTION,		
23	FUTTEHPORE, ...	Sirkee, ...	1	14	...	...	14	13 50	11·65
		Futtehpore, ...	1	15	...	...	15	14 75	11·32
		Khas Mow, ...	1	11	3	...	14	14·00	12 00
		Khundeora, ...	1	12	...	...	12	12·00	10·55
		Dhundasi, ...	1	6	9	...	15	13 00	12·05
		Gohsnoli, ...	1	16	...	...	16	13 63	12·33
		Doamai, ...	1	20	...	...	20	19 80	15·60
		Total, ...	7	94	12	...	106	100 68	85·50
24	BANDA, ...	Banda Khas, ...	1	11	...	...	11	10·85	9·93
		Ditto, ...	1	...	20	...	20	18·15	17·82
		Luktara, ...	1	16	...	...	16	14·34	14·37
		Hatowa, ...	1	10	...	...	10	9·74	9·07
		Tirahuan, ...	1	...	8	...	8	7·36	9 67
		Bhowuree, ...	1	11	...	...	11	10 25	10 19
		Seonda, ...	1	...	10	...	10	10·00	8 57
		Total, ...	7	48	38	...	86	80·69	77·64
25	ALLAHABAD, ...	Manpore, ...	1	20	...	...	20	19·67	19·60
		Doondeypore, ...	1	...	30	...	30	24·00	22 26
		Darwabad, ...	1	...	16	...	16	17 00	11·62
		Bukhshibazar, ...	1	...	20	...	20	17·00	13 04
		Nai Basti, ...	1	...	15	...	15	14 55	10 58
		Kidgunge, ...	1	...	19	...	19	16 91	14·31
		Dandupore, ...	1	1	41	...	42	41 43	25·35
		Total, ...	7	21	141	...	162	150 56	116·76
26	MIRZAPORE, ...	Sudder Tahsil, ...	3	43	6	...	49	44·58	39·82
		Chunar, ...	3	53	1	...	54	45 17	30·97
		Robertsgunj, ...	1	16	...	...	16	12·22	11·23
		Total, ...	7	112	7	...	119	101 97	82·12
27	BENARES, ...	Oudh Shirkee, ...	1	12	8	...	20	15·11	13·12
		Harabagah, ...	1	11	6	...	17	13 80	12·90
		Khojwa, ...	1	20	...	...	20	15 19	13 13
		Kundegustola, ...	1	1	17	...	18	13 11	11·14
		Jagutgunj,...	1	13	2	...	15	10·60	9 98
		Karthi, ...	1	8	2	...	10	8 75	7·35
		Ramgurh, ...	1	14	...	...	14	12 25	11 50
		Total, ...	7	79	35	...	114	88·31	80·12
28	GAZEEPORE, ...	Bulliah, ...	1	18	...	...	18	15 27	16·09
		Ghazeepore, ...	3	69	2	...	71	64·60	61·94
		Mohamdabad, ...	1	18	2	...	20	13·99	17 05
		Sydpore, ...	1	14	2	...	16	12 62	13·93
		Zumaniah,...	1	15	...	...	15	13·53	13·52
		Total, ...	7	134	6	...	140	121 01	120 11

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74.—(continued.)

CLASS (FEMALE SCHOOLS).

Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.		Total Receipt.	Charges.			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Urdu.	Hindi or Nagri.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
N.-W. PROVINCES.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5	14	70 9 0	67 0 0	3 0 0	70 0 0	5 3 0	5 0 3
...	15	151 3 6	147 3 6	4 2 0	151 3 6	10 4 0	10 4 0
...	14	119 8 0	117 8 0	2 0 0	119 8 0	8 8 7	8 8 7
...	12	58 4 0	58 4 0	...	58 4 0	4 13 8	4 13 8
...	15	63 4 0	61 4 0	2 0 0	63 4 0	4 13 10	4 13 10
...	16	95 0 0	92 0 0	3 0 0	95 0 0	6 15 6	6 15 6
...	20	135 0 0	132 0 0	4 0 0	136 0 0	6 13 11	6 13 11
5	106	692 3 6	675 3 6	18 0 0	693 3 6	6 4 0	6 3 11
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	38	697 8 6	697 8 6	...	697 8 6	8 10 2	8 10 2
...	20	72 0 0	72 0 0	...	72 0 0	3 10 6	3 10 6
30	...	98 0 0	94 0 0	4 0 0	98 0 0	4 1 4	4 1 4
16	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	...	132 0 0	7 12 2	7 12 7
20	...	71 10 0	70 2 0	1 8 0	71 10 0	4 3 5	4 3 5
15	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	6 9 7	6 9 7
19	...	61 8 0	60 0 0	1 8 0	61 0 0	3 10 2	3 10 2
42	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	1 7 2	1 7 2
142	20	591 2 0	584 2 0	7 0 0	591 2 0	3 14 9	3 14 9
...	49	268 3 10	263 3 10	60 0 0	328 3 10	7 5 9	6 5 2
...	54	258 0 0	258 0 0	...	258 0 0	5 11 5	5 11 5
...	16	59 3 1	59 3 1	...	59 3 1	4 13 3	4 13 3
...	119	585 6 11	585 6 11	60 0 0	645 6 11	6 5 1	6 5 1
...	20	144 0 0	144 0 0	...	144 0 0	9 8 5	9 8 5
...	17	72 0 0	72 0 0	...	72 0 0	5 3 6	5 3 6
...	20	96 0 0	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	6 5 1	6 5 1
...	18	96 0 0	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	7 5 2	7 5 2
...	15	72 0 0	72 0 0	...	72 0 0	6 12 8	6 12 8
...	10	55 0 0	55 0 0	...	55 0 0	6 4 7	6 4 7
...	14	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	4 14 4	4 14 4
...	114	595 0 0	595 0 0	...	595 0 0	6 11 2	6 11 2
...	18	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	140	569 8 0	569 8 0	...	569 8 0	4 11 2	4 11 2

APPEN

TABLE No. 5.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER

Number.	Locality. District.	Locality. Tehseelee.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
29	AZIMGURH, ...	Bhurteepore, ...	1	24	...	...	24	20 83	15·92
		Patandha, ...	1	30	...	...	30	15·00	10·00
		Matwagunge, ...	1	21	14	...	35	30·00	25 00
		Chirayakote, ...	1	14	12	...	26	20·00	18·00
		Khatgura, ...	1	26	...	...	26	20 00	17·00
		Mow Dakhin Tola, ...	1	...	62	...	62	50·00	45 00
		Do. Uttar Tola, ...	1	40	5	...	45	35·00	33·00
		Total, ...	7	155	93	...	248	190·83	163 92
30	JOUNPORE, ...	Kirakut, ...	3	27	21	...	48	48·00	41·14
		Kothun, ...	2	15	9	...	24	24·00	20·59
		Muchlishuhur, ...	1	...	20	...	20	20·00	19·14
		Total, ...	6	42	50	...	92	92·00	80·87
31	GORUCKPORE, ...	Bansgaon, ...	2	58	...	...	58	52·36	46·94
		Dewaria, ...	1	23	...	...	23	19·73	12·25
		Sudder, ...	1	23	...	...	23	21·34	13·57
		Hata, ...	2	27	40	...	67	64·21	62·81
		Pudraowa, ...	1	25	...	...	25	20·06	15·16
		Total, ...	7	156	40	...	196	177·70	114·73
32	BUSTEE, ...	Jama Mohdawa, ...	1	23	...	...	23	20·71	19·85
		Behva Do., ...	1	23	...	...	23	19·85	18·32
		Kasla, ...	1	27	...	...	27	20 00	26·05
		Bansi Khas, ...	1	...	29	...	29	26·33	26·33
		Kans Deeh, ...	1	14	3	...	17	28·16	15·12
		Lalgunge, ...	1	11	...	...	11	10·00	8·15
		Bustee Khas, ...	1	11	4	...	15	13·68	13·67
		Total, ...	7	109	36	...	145	138·73	127·49
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	69	940	468	...	1,408	1,242·98	1,049·26
									KUMAON CIRCLE, D. P.
33	GURHWAL, ...	Bainolee, ...	1	14	...	5	19	19·00	12·16
		Buchher, ...	1	8	...	5	13	13 00	10·04
		Gudora, ...	1	20	...	3	23	22·01	6·85
		Jalgurh, ...	1	14	...	...	14	14·00	10 61
		Jasyara, ...	1	20	...	10	30	29·14	16·17
		Kumeda, ...	1	16	...	5	21	21 00	5 15
		Kundra, ...	1	25	..	12	37	25 11	30 65
		Lusyara, ...	1	20	...	9	29	28·12	15 74
		Nala, ...	1	8	...	8	16	16·00	10·93
		Oorgum, ...	1	10	...	8	13	17 10	11·86
		Punaien, ...	1	15	...	5	20	18·77	11·98
		Pokhree, ...	1	30	...	4	34	31·50	13·53
		Total, ...	12	200	...	74	274	264·75	165·21
		GREAT GRAND TOTAL, ...	426	6,580	1,564	74	8,218	7,953 06	6,374·19

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74.—(concluded.)

CLASS (FEMALE SCHOOLS).

Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.			Charges.			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Urdu.	Hindi or Nagri.	Total Receipts.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	24	62 0 0	62 0 0	6 0 0	68 0 0	4 4 4	3 14 3
...	30	42 5 3	42 5 3	4 0 0	46 5 3	4 10 1	4 3 8
35	...	68 0 0	68 0 0	3 0 0	71 0 0	2 13 5	2 11 2
...	26	52 4 0	52 4 0	...	52 4 0	2 14 5	2 14 5
...	26	54 0 0	54 0 0	6 0 0	60 0 0	3 8 6	3 2 10
62	...	116 0 0	116 0 0	12 0 0	128 0 0	2 13 6	2 9 3
...	45	77 0 0	77 0 0	15 0 0	92 0 0	2 12 7	2 5 4
97	151	471 9 3	471 9 3	46 0 0	517 9 3	2 11 4	2 7 6
21	27	130 0 0	130 0 0	...	130 0 0	2 14 10	2 14 10
9	15	110 0 0	110 0 0	...	110 0 0	4 15 4	4 15 4
20	...	55 0 0	55 0 0	...	55 0 0	3 0 9	3 0 9
50	42	295 0 0	295 0 0	...	295 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3
...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	196	598 12 6	563 0 6	35 12 0	598 12 6	3 5 10	3 5 10
...	23						
...	23						
...	27						
29	...						
...	17	649 10 0	649 10 0	...	649 10 0	4 10 10	4 10 10
...	11						
...	15						
29	116						
371	1,042	5,745 12 8	5,686 0 8	166 12 0	5,852 12 8	4 11 3	4 9 11
INSTRUCTION, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.							
...	19	68 0 0	58 0 0	10 3 0	68 3 0	3 9 5	3 9 5
...	13	59 0 0	58 0 0	1 0 0	59 0 0	4 8 7	4 8 7
...	23	73 0 0	72 0 0	1 0 0	73 0 0	3 5 1	3 5 1
...	14	59 5 0	51 0 0	8 5 0	59 5 0	4 3 9	4 3 9
...	30	87 1 0	81 0 0	6 1 0	87 1 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
...	21	58 1 0	54 0 0	4 1 0	58 1 0	2 12 3	2 12 3
...	37	144 11 0	120 0 0	24 11 0	144 11 0	4 2 2	4 2 2
...	29	61 0 0	60 0 0	1 0 0	61 0 0	2 2 10	2 2 10
...	16	47 0 0	46 0 0	1 0 0	47 0 0	2 15 0	2 15 0
...	18	55 12 8	54 12 9	1 0 0	55 12 9	3 4 6	3 4 6
...	20	76 5 0	70 0 0	6 5 0	76 5 0	4 0 4	4 0 4
...	34	73 0 0	72 0 0	1 0 0	73 0 0	2 5 8	2 5 8
...	274	889 14 9	824 4 9	65 10 0	889 14 9	3 4 1	3 4 1
1,375	6,873	30,042 1 6	28,899 8 6	1,378 0 0	30,278 0 0	4 12 5	4 11 8

M. KEMPSON,
Director of P. I., N.-W. Provinces.

APPEN

TABLE No. 6.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

Number.	District	Locality.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average. Number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year.						
				Hindus.	Mahomedans	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Bengali.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
1	DEHRA DOON, ...	Dehra, ...	2	29	33	...	62	55	48	...	...	20	57	...	5	...
2	SEHARUNPORE, ...	Saharunpore, ...	2	141	26	...	171	166	130	42	...	25	108	...	...	...
		Roorkee, ...	2	90	...	...	90	75	67	...	...	6	42	...	48	...
		Deoband, ...	2	76	2	...	78	70	66	...	...	...	28	...	50	...
		Nakoor, ...	1	19	25	...	44	35	32	...	...	...	44	...	...	...
		Total, ...	7	326	53	...	379	346	295	42	...	31	222	...	98	...
3	MUZUFFERNUGGER,	Muzuffernugger, ...	1	6	26	...	32	26	22	...	...	16	32	...	...	...
		Shamlee, ...	1	18	21	...	39	31	25	...	...	6	39	...	...	...
		Total, ...	2	24	47	...	71	57	47	...	...	22	71	...	...	...
4	MEERUT, ...	Meerut, ...	3	100	18	...	118	104	91	...	...	...	68	...	50	..
		Hapore, ...	1	33	3	...	36	33	29	...	...	...	78	...	18	...
		Baghput, ...	2	33	13	...	46	42	35	...	...	...	32	...	14	...
		Ghazubad, ...	1	34	5	...	39	35	32	21	...	12	26	...	...	...
		Total, ...	7	200	39	...	239	214	187	21	...	12	144	...	82	...
5	BOOLUNDSHAHAR,	Boolundshahr, ...	2	43	6	...	49	48	48	...	...	...	17	...	32	...
		Sekundrabad, ...	1	...	17	...	17	15	13	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
		Anoopshahar, ...	1	21	...	...	21	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
		Khurjah, ...	1	63	...	...	63	50	48	...	...	...	...	...	63	...
		Total, ...	5	127	23	...	150	132	127	...	...	...	34	...	116	...
6	ALLIGARH, ...	Koil, ...	1	74	7	...	81	81	57	...	...	20	20	...	65	...
7	BIJNORE, ...	Dhampore, ...	1	59	10	...	69	67	60	...	...	26	5	...	25	...
8	MORADABAD, ...	Sumbhul, ...	7	121	114	...	235	218	181	...	19	62	152	9	83	...
		Moradabad, ...	1	7	28	...	32	28	26	...	...	13	32	...	...	...
		Bilram, ...	3	70	3	...	73	71	65	...	...	8	24	...	49	...
		Hasunpore, ...	1	22	10	...	35	30	27	...	...	4	32	...	...	...
		Amroha, ...	2	23	77	...	100	130	105	...	...	20	100	...	...	...
		Total, ...	14	243	232	...	475	477	404	...	19	107	340	9	132	...
9	BUDAON, ...	Budaon, ...	2	35	73	...	108	90	83	...	...	18	105	..	3	...
		Saheswan, ...	2	30	27	...	57	49	45	...	...	9	48	...	9	...
		Total, ...	4	65	100	...	165	139	128	...	...	27	153	...	12	...
10	BAREILLY, ...	Bareilly, ...	4	151	36	...	187	113	91	...	...	20	136	...	52	...
		Peeleebheet, ...	1	11	52	...	63	61	55	...	...	16	62	...	1	...
		Total, ...	5	162	88	...	250	174	146	...	...	36	198	...	53	...
11	SHAHJAHANPORE,	Shahjahanpore, ...	7	208	182	...	390	376	302	...	...	60	145	50	131	...
		Tilhur, ...	1	17	13	...	30	26	20	...	...	...	13	...	17	...
		Total, ...	8	225	195	...	420	402	322	...	...	60	158	50	148	...
		Grand TOTAL, ...	56	1,531	827	...	2,358	2,140	1,814	63	19	361	1,501	...	736	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74.

OF THE LOWER CLASS.

Receipt.				Charges.			Annual cost of Educating each pupil.	
From Government.	Local rate of assessment.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	a.	b.	c.	12	13.	14.	15.	16.
Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4 0 0	...	401 13 10	405 13 10	228 11 10	177 2 0	405 13 10	7 6 1	0 1 2
2 0 0	...	946 6 10	148 6 10	522 12 2	182 5 0	705 1 2	3 3 11	0 0 2
3 8 0	...	127 13 4	131 5 4	127 13 4	3 8 0	131 5 4	1 12 0	0 0 9
5 8 0	...	158 11 2	164 3 2	154 3 2	10 0 0	164 3 10	2 5 6	0 1 3
1 0 0	...	80 0 0	81 0 0	72 0 0	9 0 0	81 0 0	2 5 0	0 0 5
12 0 0	...	1,312 15 4	1,324 15 4	876 12 8	204 13 0	1,081 9 8	3 2 0	0 0 7
1 4 0	...	191 2 6	192 6 6	120 0 0	72 6 6	192 6 6	7 6 5	0 0 9
0 12 0	...	58 0 10	58 12 10	57 11 9	31 1 1	58 12 10	1 14 4	0 0 5
2 0 0	...	249 3 4	251 3 4	147 11 9	103 7 7	251 3 4	4 6 6	0 0 7
...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	249 0 2	....	249 0 2	2 6 4	...
...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	157 8 0	...	157 8 0	4 12 4	...
...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	150 12 9	...	150 12 9	3 9 5	...
...	...	384 12 0	384 12 0	360 0 0	24 12 0	384 12 0	10 15 11	...
...	...	1,164 12 0	1,164 12 0	917 4 11	24 12 0	942 0 11	4 6 5	...
2 0 0	...	298 1 3	300 1 3	290 0 0	9 7 3	294 7 3	4 8 2	0 1 3
2 0 0	...	95 3 8	97 3 8	72 0 0	25 3 8	97 8 8	6 7 8	0 2 2
2 0 0	...	65 11 10	67 11 10	65 0 0	2 0 0	68 11 0	3 9 1	0 1 8
2 0 0	...	149 5 6	151 5 6	130 0 0	21 5 6	154 5 6	3 5 0	0 0 8
8 0 0	...	608 6 3	616 6 3	557 0 0	58 0 5	615 0 5	3 15 1	0 1 2
1 12 0	...	336 0 0	337 12 0	288 0 0	49 12 0	337 12 0	4 2 9	0 0 4
3 13 0	...	240 0 0	243 13 0	240 0 0	3 13 0	243 13 0	3 10 3	0 0 11
6 0 0	...	1,086 0 0	1,092 0 0	916 0 0	47 6 0	963 8 0	4 3 10	0 0 6
2 0 0	...	120 0 0	122 0 0	88 0 0	18 8 0	106 8 0	3 12 10	0 1 2
6 0 0	...	400 0 0	406 0 0	232 0 0	69 8 0	301 8 0	4 3 11	0 1 4
2 0 0	...	120 0 0	122 0 0	96 0 0	26 0 0	122 0 0	4 1 1	0 1 1
4 0 0	...	264 0 0	268 0 0	189 3 7	15 0 0	204 1 7	1 9 2	0 0 6
20 0 0	...	1,990 0 0	2,010 0 0	1,521 3 7	176 6 0	1,697 9 7	3 6 8	0 0 9
4 0 0	...	239 0 6	243 0 6	215 10 0	27 6 6	248 0 6	2 11 2	0 0 9
4 0 0	...	184 1 3	188 1 3	165 2 9	22 14 6	188 1 3	3 13 5	0 1 4
8 0 0	...	423 1 9	431 1 9	380 12 9	50 5 0	431 1 9	3 1 7	0 0 11
8 0 0	...	221 0 0	229 0 0	158 4 6	70 11 6	229 0 0	2 0 5	0 1 2
2 0 0	...	57 4 0	59 4 0	48 0 0	11 4 0	59 4 0	0 15 6	0 0 6
10 0 0	...	278 4 0	288 4 0	206 4 6	81 15 6	288 4 0	1 10 6	0 0 11
...	...	1,440 1 9	1,440 1 9	1,328 0 0	112 1 9	1,440 1 9	3 9 9	...
...	...	109 6 8	109 6 8	109 6 8	...	109 6 8	4 3 4	...
...	...	1,549 8 5	1,549 8 5	1,437 6 8	112 1 9	1,549 8 5	3 10 5	...
69 9 0	...	8,554 6 11	8,623 15 11	6,802 0 6	1,012 10 3	7,844 10 9	3 8 8	0 0 9

APPEN

TABLE No. 6.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

Number.	District.	Locality.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year.						
				Hindus	Mahomedans	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Bengali.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
12	MUTHRA, ...	Hazoor Tahsil, ...	2	136	1	...	137	142·25	103·87	...	...	7	5	...	125	...
		Kosee, ...	1	46	1	...	47	46·50	37·42	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
		Jaleysur, ...	2	69	31	...	100	94·84	85·61	26	...	20	10	...	40	...
		Total, ...	5	251	33	...	284	283·59	226 90	26	...	27	15	...	212	...
13	AGRA, ...	Ferozabad, ...	2	58	2	...	60	43·86	40 41	...	...	...	25	...	60	...
		Futtehpore Sikri, ...	1	17	...	...	17	16·63	13 74	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
		Total, ...	3	75	2	...	77	60·49	54 15	...	...	...	25	...	77	...
14	ETAWAH, ...	Etawah, ...	4	384	8	...	392	329 10	301·71	...	...	...	20	...	392	...
15	ETAH, ...	Etah, ...	1	30	...	...	30	22·56	20·43	...	...	4	20	...	10	...
		Kasgunge, ...	1	32	1	...	33	30·45	29 57	...	...	...	5	...	28	...
		Aligunge, ...	1	6	30	...	36	28 89	26 86	...	...	...	28	...	8	...
		Soron, ...	1	49	25	...	74	72·92	65 11	...	...	...	31	...	46	...
		Total, ...	4	117	56	...	173	177·80	141 97	...	...	4	84	...	92	...
16	FURRUCKABAD, ...	Furruckabad, ...	2	67	18	...	85	80·83	62 87	..	...	36	...	...	49	...
17	CAWNPORE, ...	Generalgunge, ...	1	47	4	...	51	42 86	34·57	...	...	...	11	..	40	...
18	JALOUN, ...	Kunch, ...	3	133	14	...	147	127·44	105·77	...	...	...	...	...	147	...
		Oral, ...	1	23	10	...	33	32 23	26·95	...	...	...	25	...	16	...
		Calpee, ...	2	100	3	...	103	83 44	64·58	...	...	...	...	...	103	...
		Total, ...	6	256	27	...	283	243·11	197·30	...	...	...	25	...	266	...
19	JHANSIE, ...	Mow, ...	1	17	7	...	24	24·00	13 00	...	...	...	7	...	24	...
		Ranipore, ...	1	24	2	...	46	26·00	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
		Total, ...	2	41	9	...	50	50·00	29 00	...	...	...	7	...	50	...
20	LULLUTPORE, ...	Lullutpore, ...	2	33	6	...	39	40·69	25 88	...	...	...	8	...	31	...
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	29	1,271	163	...	1,434	1,308·45	1,074·35	26	...	67	195	...	1,209	...
21	ALLAHABAD, ...	Allahabad, ...	5	211	5	...	216	191·73	167·64	...	...	...	...	...	216	...
22	BANDA, ...	Banda, ...	3	103	4	...	107	82·54	73·88	...	...	...	...	...	107	...
23	FUTTEHPORE, ...	Futtehpore, ...	2	47	71	...	118	121·36	89 88	...	10	80	80	...	38	...
24	JOUNPORE, ...	Jounpore, ...	1	71	1	...	72	72 00	55·33	...	...	...	1	...	72	...
25	BENARES, ...	Benares, ...	10	586	32	...	618	532 43	482·77	...	...	...	22	...	618	...
26	GHAZIPORE, ...	Ghazipore, ...	8	200	144	...	344	364·26	253·61	...	...	...	160	...	334	...
27	GORUCKPORE, ...	Goruckpore, ...	4	207	112	...	319	296·27	262·32	...	...	...	57	...	277	...
28	MIRZAPORE, ...	Mirzapore, ...	7	243	16	...	259	239·38	211·27	...	...	...	...	...	259	...
		Total, ...	40	1,668	385	...	2,053	1,799·97	1,596 67	...	10	80	320	...	1,921	...
	IV. CIRCLE, ...	Kumaon and Terai,	3	66	35	23	124	...	96·20	...	...	...	...	...	124	...
		GREAT GRAND TOTAL,	128	4,505	1,441	23	5,969	5,248·42	4,701·60	89	29	508	2,016	...	3,866	...

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF P. I., N. W. P.,
Dated Naini Tal, the August, 1874.

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74—(concluded.)

OF THE LOWER CLASS.

Receipts.				Charges.			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
From Government.	Local rate of assessment.	Other sources.	Total.	Current	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
11.	a.	b.	c.	12.	13.	14	15.	16.
Rs a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	369 0 0	...	369 0 0	261 0 0	108 0 0	369 0 0	2 9 3	...
...	128 2 9	...	128 2 9	84 0 0	44 2 9	128 2 9	2 12 1	...
...	355 10 9	...	355 10 9	312 0 0	43 10 9	355 10 9	3 11 11	...
...	852 13 6	...	852 13 6	657 0 0	195 13 6	852 13 6	3 0 1	...
...	134 6 0	...	134 6 0	118 11 0	15 11 0	134 6 0	6 3 3	...
...	127 0 0	...	127 0 0	120 0 0	7 0 0	127 0 0	7 10 2	...
...	261 6 0	...	261 6 0	238 11 0	22 11 0	261 6 0	6 14 7	...
...	...	807 13 3	807 13 3	635 0 0	152 4 3	787 4 3	2 3 4	...
...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	60 0 0	2 9 9	...
...	...	109 8 1	109 8 1	77 0 0	32 8 1	109 8 1	3 10 5	...
...	...	41 1 5	41 1 5	36 0 0	5 1 5	41 1 5	1 6 8	...
...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	1 10 4	...
...	...	330 9 6	330 9 6	273 0 0	57 9 6	330 9 6	2 1 10	...
...	...	100 5 0	100 5 0	80 0 0	20 5 0	100 5 0	1 3 10	...
...	44 11 0	...	44 11 0	40 0 0	4 11 0	44 11 0	1 0 8	...
...	...	146 2 2	146 2 2	139 1 11	7 0 3	146 2 2	1 2 4	...
...	...	86 10 10	86 10 10	39 11 11	46 14 11	86 10 10	2 11 0	...
...	...	110 2 6	110 2 6	88 0 0	22 2 6	110 2 6	1 5 1	...
...	...	342 15 6	342 15 6	266 13 10	76 1 8	342 15 6	1 6 7	...
...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	3 8 0	...
...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	2 4 11	...
...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	...	144 0 0	2 14 1	...
...	...	189 11 0	189 11 0	168 0 0	21 11 0	189 11 0	4 10 7	...
...	1,158 14 6	1,914 12 3	3,073 10 9	2,502 8 10	551 3 1	3,053 11 11	4 3 2	...
...	352 6 7	...	352 6 7	243 12 8	108 9 11	352 6 7	1 13 5	...
...	350 4 1	...	350 4 1	350 4 1	...	350 4 1	4 3 11	...
8 0 0	280 4 0	...	288 4 0	214 0 0	70 4 0	288 4 0	2 5 11	0 1 1
...	61 1 5	...	61 1 5	52 13 5	8 4 0	61 1 5	1 4 7	...
...	1,360 6 9	...	1,360 6 9	876 0 0	484 6 9	1,360 6 9	2 8 10	...
...	839 9 0	...	839 9 0	730 0 0	109 9 0	839 9 0	2 2 4	...
2 11 0	353 10 11	...	356 5 11	323 8 10	33 2 0	356 10 10	1 4 7	0 2 0
...	615 3 6	65 14 3	681 1 9	615 3 6	65 14 3	681 1 9	2 4 6	...
10 11 0	4,212 14 3	65 14 3	4,289 7 6	3,405 10 6	884 1 11	4,289 12 5	2 4 4	0 0
...	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	248 3 0	151 13 0	400 0 0	...	...
80 4 0	5,771 12 9	10,535 1 5	16,387 2 2	12,958 6 10	2,627 12 3	15,588 3 1	2 15 4	0 0 3

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 7.—*Institution for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE COLLEGES OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION (AIDED BY GOVERNMENT).

Number	District	Class of School and Locality.	Year of Establishment.	Number of pupils on Roll on March 31st.				Average daily attendance	Number of Pupils instructed in the under-mentioned Languages.							Rate of schooling fee and number of free students
				Hindus.	Mahomedans	Others	Total.		English	Arabic	Persian.	Urdu	Sanskrit	Hindi	Bengali.	
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8.	9	10	10a.	10b.	10c	10d	10e	10f.	11
1	Agra, ...	St John's College, ...	...	13	...	1	14	14	14	...	9	...	5	...	...	...
2	Benares, ...	Jay Naram's College, ...	...	5	...	...	5	8	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
		Total, ...	...	18	...	1	19	22	19	...	11	...	8	...	...	...

Number.	District	Class of School and Locality.	Actual Receipts.								Actual Charges				Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
			Grant-in-aid.	From Fees.	Allowance from Society.	Interest from endowment.	Subscriptions and donations	Municipal Grant	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Salaries to Teachers.	Scholarships and prizes	Rent, servants and contingencies.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2.	3	12.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21.	22.	23.	24	25
			Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p
1	Agra, ...	St John's College, ...	4,600 0 0	284 0 0	5,939 0 0	384 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	10,267 0 0	8,163 0 0	1,024 0 0	1,104 3 3	10,291 3 3	785 1 4	257 2 3
2	Benares,	Jay Naram's College, ...	213 6 0	292 0 0	2,160 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,665 6 0	2,400 0 0	361 0 0	30 0 0	2,791 0 0	348 14 0	27 0 9
		Total, ...	3,813 6 0	576 0 0	8,099 0 0	384 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	12,932 6 0	10,563 0 0	1,385 0 0	1,134 3 3	13,082 3 3	584 10 4	173 5 4

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 7A.—*Institution for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) OF THE HIGHER CLASS OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District	Class of School and Locality.	Year of Establishment.	Number of pupils on Roll on 31st March				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils instructed in the undermentioned Languages							Rate of schooling fee and number of free students.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit	Hindi.	Bengali.	
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	10a.	10b.	10c.	10d.	10e.	10f.	11.
		(1).—*European Boys.*														
1	Allahabad, ...	High School, ...	1861, ...	...	...	75	75	75 2	75	*75	...	75	...	...	...	
2	Agra, ...	St. Peter's College, ...	1846, ...	4	...	164	168	168	168	36	...	...	...	...	...	
		(2).—*For Natives.*														
3	Agra, ...	St. John's Collegiate School,... ...	1850, ...	213	57	26	296	264	296	...	138	98	11	49	...	
4	Benares, ...	Jaynarain's ditto, ...	1817, ...	407	68	29	504	421	321	...	138	106	90	107	87	
5	Agra, ...	Victoria College, ...	1862, .	226	49	...	275	203	275	...	38	149	36	52	...	
6	Cawnpore, ...	Christ Church School, ...	1858, ...	177	16	21	214	168 884	214	...	22	214	...	...	...	
7	Benares, ...	London Mission and High School, ...	1869, ...	374	56	33	463	393	463	...	28	121	86	202	26	
8	Mirzapore, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1844, ...	238	37	8	283	191·62	128	1	28	28	...	127	...	
9	Ghazeepore, ...	Church Mission School, ...	1856, ...	176	44	7	227	159 13	188	3	44	88	3	90	1	
10	Ditto, ...	Victoria School, ...	1865, ...	127	36	3	166	147	166	...	121	5	11	26	...	
11	Allahabad, ...	St Peter's School, ...	1861, ...	233	34	18	285	293	285	31	25	61	14	141	44	
12	Goruckpore, ...	Church Mission School, ...	...	167	45	24	236	165	138	...	66	148	...	62	...	
13	Meerut, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1851, ...	163	151	14	328	218	328	...	127	155	...	42	4	
14	Seharunpore, .	American Presbyterian Mission School, ...	1838, ...	74	12	13	99	863¾	99	...	86	68	...	...	...	
15	Dehra Doon, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1853, ...	146	22	9	177	126	153	...	138	...	...	24	...	
16	Almorah, ...	London Mission High School, ...	1850, ...	266	13	4	283	245	163	...	...	25	...	268	...	
17	Azimgurh, ...	Church Mission School, ...	1863, ...	117	40	2	159	109	159	...	35	85	10	86	...	
18	Jounpore, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1863, ...	147	25	6	178	147	178	...	126	48	3	98	1	
19	Moradabad, ...	Mission High School, ...	1860, ...	94	27	11	132	109 3	103	...	115	115	...	26	...	
20	Benares, ...	Bangali-tola Preparatory School, ...	1856, ...	210	2	...	212	172	204	...	6	44	37	...	125	
		(3).—*For Orphanage.*														
21	Shahjehanpore,	American Methodist Episcopal Mission Orphan School.	1859, ...	38	20	115	173	156	159	...	40	133	...	60	...	
		Total, ...	...	3,597	854	582	5,033	4,015	4,263	146	1,321	1,766	301	1,460	288	

* Latin.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 7A.—*Institution for General Education for the year* 1873-74—(continued).

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) OF THE HIGHER CLASS OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Year of Establishment.	Actual Receipts. Grant-in-aid.	From fees.	Allowance from Society	Interest from endowment	Subscriptions and donations.	Municipal grant.	Miscellaneous	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
				Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		(1)—*European Boys.*									
1	Allahabad, ...	High School, ...	1861, ...	6,000 0 0	4,930 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	10,930 0 0
2	Agra, ...	St. Peter's College, ...	1846, ..	3,000 0 0	2,400 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	5,400 0 0
		(2).—*For Natives.*									
3	Agra, ...	St John's Collegiate School,... ...	1850, ...	5,400 0 0	2,172 8 0	4,564 8 0	...	255 0 0	...	82 9 0	12,474 9 0
4	Benares, ...	Jaynarain's ditto, ...	1817, ...	5,819 10 0	1,179 10 0	6,640 0 0	2,563 14 0	135 0 0	...	449 7 0	16,787 9 0
5	Agra, ...	Victoria College, ...	1862, ...	4,800 0 0	928 0 0	...	...	5,018 0 0	...	...	10,746 0 0
6	Cawnpore, ...	Christ Church School, ...	1858, ...	4,800 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	6,000 0 0
7	Benares, ...	London Mission and High School, ...	1869, ...	4,800 0 0	2,098 0 0	5,880 0 0	120 0 0	10 0 0	...	451 0 0	13,359 0 0
8	Mirzapore, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1844, ...	3,600 0 0	612 7 0	4,200 0 0	...	498 0 0	...	...	8,910 7 0
9	Ghazeepore, ...	Church Mission School, ...	1856, ...	2,760 0 0	231 0 0	...	100 0 0	132 0 0	600	...	3,823 0 0
10	Ditto, ...	Victoria School, ...	1865, ...	1,800 0 0	292 12 0	63 0 0	...	1,203 4 0	600	...	3,959 0 0
11	Allahabad, ...	St. Peter's School, ...	1861, ...	2,950 0 0	1,311 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	4,261 0 0
12	Goruckpore, ...	Church Mission School, ...	...	3,600 0 0	328 0 0	3,000 0 0	...	50 0 0	...	307 0 0	7,285 0 0
13	Meerut, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1851, ...	3,420 0 0	524 4 0	2,820 0 0	...	888 12 0	...	...	7,653 0 0
14	Seharunpore, ...	American Presbyterian Mission School,...	1838, ...	960 0 0	89 1 0	2,161 15 0	...	...	...	...	324 0 0
15	Dehra Doon, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1853, ...	1,800 0 0	450 0 0	1,500 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,750 0 0
16	Almorah, ...	London Mission High School, ...	1850, ...	3,600 0 0	1,320 12 0	1,200 0 0	...	735 0 0	...	...	6,855 12 0
17	Azimgarh, ...	Church Mission School, ...	1863, ...	2,400 0 0	386 0 0	948 0 0	...	240 0 0	120	102 8 0	4,196 8 0
18	Jounpore, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1863, ...	2,040 0 0	528 8 0	1,724 11 0	...	226 0 0	...	4 4 0	4,523 7 0
19	Moradabad, ...	Mission High School, ...	1860, ...	3,000 0 0	336 0 0	3,000 0 0	...	180 0 0	...	...	6,516 0 0
20	Benares, ...	Bangali-tola Preparatory School, ...	1856, ...	1,392 0 0	1,220 12 0	...	...	349 10 0	...	82 10 0	3,045 0 0
		(3).—*For Orphanage.*									
21	Shahjehanpore, ...	American Methodist Episcopal Mission Orphan School.	1859, ...	2,640 0 0	48 9 0	3,886 0 0	...	68 0 0	...	...	6,642 9 0
		Total, ...	...	70,581 10 0	22,587 3 0	41,588 2 0	2,783 14 0	9,988 10 0	1,320	1,479 6 0	1,50,328 13 0

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 7A.—*Institution for General Education for the year* 1873-74—(concluded).

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) OF THE HIGHER CLASS OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Year of Establishment.	Actual Charges.				Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
				Salaries to Teachers.	Scholarships and prizes.	Rent, servants, and contingencies.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2.	3.	4.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		(1).—*European Boys.*							
1	Allahabad, ...	High School, ...	1861, ..	10,931 3 0	50 0 0	770 13 0	11,755 0 0	156 11 9	80 0 0
2	Agra, ...	St. Peter's College, ...	1846, ...	7,000 0 0	...	200 0 0	7,200 0 0	42 13 8	17 13 8
		(2).—*For Natives.*							
3	Agra, ...	St John's Collegiate School,... ...	1850, ...	12,688 7 0	146 8 0	1,104 1 0	13,939 0 0	52 12 9	20 7 11
4	Benares, ...	Jaynarain's ditto, ...	1817, ...	14,672 8 0	852 2 0	1,547 6 0	17,072 0 0	40 5 0	13 10 9
5	Agra, ...	Victoria College, ...	1862, ...	9,607 0 0	660 0 0	868 0 0	11,135 0 0	54 13 7	23 10 3
6	Cawnpore, ...	Christ Church School, ...	1858, ...	11,520 0 0	800 0 0	250 0 0	12,570 0 0	74 13 1	28 9 1
7	Benares, ...	London Mission and High School, ...	1869, ...	11,682 0 0	401 0 0	1,303 0 0	13,386 0 0	34 0 9	12 3 5
8	Mirzapore, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1844, ...	8,461 0 0	270 0 0	235 0 0	8,966 0 0	46 15 0	18 13 6
9	Ghazeepore, ...	Church Mission School, ...	1856, ...	5,754 0 0	35 0 0	743 0 0	6,562 0 0	41 4 3	17 5 7
10	Ditto, ...	Victoria School, ...	1865, ...	3,237 0 0	269 0 0	288 0 0	3,794 0 0	25 12 11	12 3 11
11	Allahabad, ...	St. Peter's School, ...	1861, ...	3,034 4 0	427 8 0	957 0 0	4,418 12 0	15 1 3	10 1 1
12	Goruckpore, ...	Church Mission School, ...	...	6,358 0 0	150 0 0	686 0 0	7,194 0 0	43 9 7	21 13 1
13	Meerut, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1851, ...	6,768 0 0	255 8 0	629 8 0	7,653 0 0	35 1 8	15 11 0
14	Seharunpore, ...	American Presbyterian Mission School, ...	1838, ...	2,767 0 0	364 0 0	80 0 0	3,211 0 0	35 5 4	11 2 7
15	Dehra Doon, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1853, ...	3,321 0 0	36 8 0	484 8 0	3,842 0 0	30 11 0	14 4 7
16	Almorah, ...	London Mission High School, ...	1850, ...	6,165 0 0	302 8 0	94 8 0	6,562 0 0	26 12 6	14 11 1
17	Azimgarh, ...	Church Mission School, ...	1862, ...	3,460 0 0	429 0 0	260 8 0	4,149 8 0	38 1 1	22 0 3
18	Jounpore, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	1863, ...	4,006 13 0	190 0 0	356 3 0	4,553 0 0	30 15 6	13 14 0
19	Moradabad, ...	Mission High School, ...	1860, ...	5,412 0 0	696 0 0	288 0 0	6,396 0 0	58 10 10	27 8 4
20	Benares, ...	Bangali-tola Preparatory School, ...	1856, ...	2,599 9 0	164 0 0	378 7 0	3,142 0 0	18 4 3	8 1 5
		(3).—*For Orphanage.*							
21	Shahjahanpore,...	American Methodist Episcopal Mission Orphan School.	1859, ...	6,000 0 0	334 8 0	278 0 0	6,612 8 0	43 6 2	16 14 9
		Total, ...	...	1,45,477 8 0	6,812 0 0	11,801 4 0	1,64,090 12 0	40 11 6	17 9 5

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 7B. (1).—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) FOR EUROPEANS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS (A), OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Year of Establishment.	Number of Pupils on Roll on March 31st.				Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils instructed in the undermentioned Languages.							Rate of schooling fee and number of free students.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Bengali.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	10a.	10b.	10c.	10d.	10e.	10f.	11.
		(a).—For Boys.														
	Allahabad, ...	City School, ...	...	...	...	60	60	63·3	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	Fort School, ...	...	...	...	21	21	21·	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore, ...	Ordnance School,...	...	...	...	18	18	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumaon, ...	Nynee Tal Diocesan Boys' School, ...	...	...	...	71	71	55·	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b).—For Girls.														
	Allahabad, ...	Girls' High School, ...	...	...	...	49	49	53·	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra, ...	Canning Protestant Girls' School, ...	...	...	...	38	38	32·	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumaon, ...	Nynee Tal Diocesan Girl's School, ...	...	...	...	38	38	33·	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dehra Doon, ...	Christian Girls' School, ...	...	1	1	108	110	108·	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Orphanage.														
	Agra, ...	Roman Catholic Female Orphanage, ...	...	3	10	79	92	90	54	...	...	92	...	...	...	...
		Total, ...	...	4	11	482	497	474 3	497	...	...	92	...	...	...	..

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Actual Receipts.								Actual Charges.				Annual cost of educating each pupil	
			Grant-in-aid.	From Fees.	Allowance from Society.	Interest from endowment.	Subscriptions and donations.	Municipal grant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Salaries to Teachers.	Scholarships and prizes.	Rent, servants and contingencies.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2.	3.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
		(a).—For Boys.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
	Allahabad, ...	City School, ...	1,260 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,736 6 0	2,996 6 0	2,718 6 0	...	218 0 0	2,936 6 0	47 8 11	20 0 0
	Ditto, ...	Fort School, ...	600 0 0	757 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,357 8 0	1,357 8 0	...	...	1,357 8 0	64 10 3	28 9 1
	Cawnpore, ...	Ordnance School, ...	560 0 0	517 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,077 6 0	554 0 0	58 0 0	293 0 0	905 0 0	47 10 0	29 7 7
	Kumaon, ...	Nynee Tal Diocesan Boys' School, ...	1,650 0 0	280 0 0	72 0 0	...	1,392 0 0	...	19,121 0 0	22,515 0 0	3,340 0 0	127 0 0	11,387 0 0	14,854 0 0	270 1 2	30 0 0
		(b).—For Girls.														
	Allahabad, ...	Girls' High School, ...	4,500 0 0	4,665 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	9,165 9 0	4,112 0 0	50 0 0	3,324 0 0	7,486 0 0	141 3 11	84 14 5
	Agra, ...	Canning Protestant Girls' School, ...	3,780 0 0	5,092 11 0	...	209 0 0	1,609 0 0	...	82 0 0	10,772 11 0	4,637 0 0	235 0 0	5,795 0 0	10,667 0 0	333 5 6	118 2 0
	Kumaon, ...	Nynee Tal Diocesan Girls' School, ...	965 0 0	71 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,036 0 0	1,967 0 0	..	7,015 0 0	8,982 0 0	272 2 10	29 3 10
	Dehra Doon,	Christian Girls' School, ...	1,800 0 0	4,500 0 0	3,144 0 0	...	312 0 0	...	...	9,756 0 0	3,684 0 0	4,838 0 0	1,840 0 0	10,362 0 0	95 15 1	16 10 8
		Orphanage.														
	Agra, ...	Roman Catholic Female Orphanage,...	1,900 0 0	153 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,353 0 0	1,800 0 0	...	600 0 0	2,400 0 0	26 10 8	13 5 4
		Total, ...	16,316 0 0	16,037 2 0	3,216 0 0	209 0 0	3,313 0 0	...	20,939 6 0	60,029 8 0	24,109 14 0	5,308 0 0	30,532 0 0	59,949 14 0	126 9 7	34 6 8

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 7B. (2.) *Institution for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) FOR NATIVES, MIDDLE CLASS A, OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Class of Schools and Locality.	Year of Establishment.	Number of pupils on roll on March 31st.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils instructed in the undermentioned languages.							Rate of schooling fee and Number of free students.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Bengali.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	10a.	10b.	10c.	10d	10e.	10f	11
1	Dehra Doon, ...	A. P. M. School Rajpore, ...	...	52	3	3	58	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Scharunpore, ...	Ditto 3 Branch Schools, ...	...	58	75	...	133	120	133	...	32	133	...	...	...	...
5	Ditto, ...	Orman School, Roorkee,...	...	172	43	5	220	157	201	...	195	...	33	25	...	...
6	Ditto, ...	Subsn. A. V. School, Deobund.	...	30	7	...	37	30	37	...	...	37	...	...	...	...
7	Meerut, ...	Ditto Haupper, ...	...	57	3	...	60	54	60	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
8	Bulandshahar, ...	Ditto Secundrabad, ...	...	52	8	...	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ditto, ...	Ditto Dehai, ...	...	19	11	...	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ditto, ...	Ditto Anupshahar, ...	...	40	1	...	41	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ditto, ...	Ditto Jewar, ...	...	24	...	...	24	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Aligurh, ...	Ditto Atrowli, ...	...	...	19	...	19	13	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
13	Ditto, ...	Ditto Secundra Rao,...	...	21	9	...	30	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Ditto, ...	Ditto Hatrass, ...	...	82	13	...	95	71	95	...	11	49	7	28	...	...
15	Bijnour, ...	A. M. E. M. School, ...	...	105	24	3	132	113	96	...	...	36	...	...	...	...
16	Ditto, ...	Ditto Nugeena, ...	...	42	18	2	62	68	62	...	...	62	...	...	...	...
17	Ditto, ...	Ditto Najeobabad,...	...	56	25	1	82	89	65	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
18	Ditto, ...	Ditto Chandpore, ...	...	24	12	2	38	40	24	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
19	Ditto, ...	Subsn. A. V. School, Tajpore	...	57	3	...	60	59	24	...	15	23	...	22	...	...
20	Ditto, ...	Ditto Sherekote, ...	...	27	19	...	46	39	...	...	29	38	...	22	...	...
21	Moradabad, ...	A. M. E. M Sumbhul,	...	75	46	3	124	87	48	...	79	84	...	37	...	...
22	Ditto, ...	Ditto Terina Serai														
23	Ditto, ...	Subscription A. V. School Amroha.	...	35	72	...	107	60	107	11	11	96	...	...	...	...
24	Budaon, ...	A. M E. M. Budaon, ...	...	47	32	3	82	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Ditto, ...	Subscription A. V. School, Saheswan.	...	18	12	...	30	26	30	...	30	30	...	...	...	...
26	Bareilly, ...	A. M. E. M. Mission School.	...	55	33	15	103	81	103	...	40	63	...	...	...	...
29	Ditto, ...	Three Municipal Schools,	...	186	71	12	269	250	269	...	...	269	...	...	...	...
30	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Nawabgunge.	...	29	2	...	31	26	31	...	...	19	...	12	...	...
31	Shahjehanpore, ...	A. M. E. M. City School,	...	149	73	2	224	198	134	...	79	105	6	100	...	...
32	Ditto, ...	Ditto Tilhur, ...	...	74	20	..	94	80	51	...	18	18	25	25	...	...
33	Ditto, ...	Ditto Powayan, ...	...	46	5	...	51	51	23	...	14	...	...	14	...	...
34	Muthra, ...	Subsn. A. V. School, Bindrabun.	...	42	...	2	44	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Ditto, ...	Ditto Kosee, ...	...	35	5	...	40	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Agra, ...	R. C C. School, ...	...	7	5	35	47	35	47	...	...	47	...	4	...	...
37	Ditto, ...	Victoria Branch, Gokulpoora.	...	110	4	...	114	97	103	...	7	68	...	43	...	...
38	Ditto, ...	Ditto Cantonment,...	...	45	15	...	60	47	60	...	...	39	...	21	...	...
39	Ditto, ...	Ditto Belangunge,...	...	53	2	...	55	38	40	...	...	27	...	28	...	...
40	Ditto, ...	Branch, St. John's College, Loha ki mundi.	...	42	25	...	67	60	67	...	...	43	...	27	...	...
41	Ditto, ...	Mofeed-am School. ...	...	311	71	...	382	285	382	...	57	252	10	63	...	...
42	Ditto, ...	Subsn. A. V. School, Namnere.	...	70	13	...	83	78	83	...	30	34	...	19	...	...
43	Ditto, ...	Ditto Futtehpore Sicri,	...	7	15	...	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Ditto, ...	Ditto Futtehabad, ...	...	16	6	...	22	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Ditto, ...	Ditto Etmadpore, ...	...	28	6	...	34	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Ditto, ...	Ditto Ferozabad, ...	...	20	2	...	22	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Etawah, ...	Ditto Phaphoond, ...	...	32	13	...	45	36	45	2	20	45	...	4	...	...
48	Etah, ...	Ditto Kasgunge, ...	...	22	9	...	31	28	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Mynpoory, ...	Subsn. School Kornoli, ...	...	61	22	...	83	73	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...
50	Ditto, ...	Subsn A V. School, Shekoabad.	...	27	6	...	33	26	33	...	...	16	...	13	...	...
51	Furruckabad, ...	Subsn. School Futtehgurh,	...	98	13	...	111	88	111	...	23	71	2	15	...	...
52	Ditto, ...	A. P M. School, Rekha,	...	58	3	36	97	70	38	...	20	40	...	89	...	...
53	Ditto, ...	Subsn. A. V. School, Chibramow.	...	29	3	3	35	33	35	...	3	7	...	19	...	...
54	Cawnpore, ...	S. P. G. Miss. School, Belungunge.	...	134	45	...	179	129	60	...	15	68	...	96	...	...
55	Ditto, ...	Ditto Generalgunge,	...	189	17	1	207	129	207	...	...	207	...	31	...	...
56	Ditto, ...	Subsn. A. V. School, Derapore.	...	27	3	...	30	25	30	...	10	5	...	15	...	...
57	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Narwal, ...	...	28	2	...	30	19	30	...	...	10	...	20	...	...
58	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Ghatumpore,..	...	21	1	...	22	19	22	...	4	3	...	15	...	...

APPEN

TABLE No. 7B. (2).—*Institutions for General*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) FOR NATIVES, MIDDLE

Number	District.	Class of School and locality.	Actual Re				
			Grant-in-aid.	From fees.	Allowance from Society.	Interest from endowment.	Subscriptions and donations.
1.	2.	3.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	A. P. M. School, Rajpore, ...	300 0 0	12 0 0	600 0 0	...	...
4	Seharunpore, ...	Ditto 3 Branch Schools, ...	360 0 0	52 3 0	1,040 5 0	...	...
5	Ditto, ...	Orman School, Roorkee, ...	880 0 0	115 3 0	...	...	1,848 10 0
6	Ditto, ...	Subscription Ang Ver. School, Deobund.	240 0 0	101 13 0	...	...	...
7	Meerut, ...	Ditto ditto, Haupper, ...	240 0 0	111 14 0	...	...	...
8	Bulandshahar, ...	Ditto ditto, Secundrabad, ...	455 0 0	170 0 0	...	...	473 0 0
9	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Debai, ...	370 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	473 0 0
10	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Anupshahar, ...	445 0 0	127 0 0	...	...	473 0 0
11	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Jewar, ...	380 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	473 0 0
12	Alligurh, ...	Ditto ditto, Atrowli, ...	200 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	3 6 0
13	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Secundra Rao,	600 0 0	89 0 0	...	...	664 0 0
14	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Hatrass, ...	600 0 0	203 0 0	...	...	56 0 0
15	Bijnour, ...	A M. E. M School, ...	600 0 0	84 0 0	1,237 0 0	...	...
16	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Nugeena, ...	600 0 0	43 0 0	726 0 0	...	...
17	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Najeebabad, ...	600 0 0	65 0 0	663 0 0	...	...
18	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Chandpore, ...	240 0 0	24 0 0	343 0 0	...	...
19	Ditto, ...	Subscriptions Ang Ver. School, Tajpore.	600 0 0	125 0 0	...	...	599 0 0
20	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Sherekote, ...	337 0 0	61 0 0	...	...	337 0 0
21	Moradabad, ...	A. M E. M., Sumbhul,	600 0 0	79 0 0	816 0 0	...	...
22	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Terina Serai,					
23	Ditto, ...	Subscription Ang. Ver. School, Amroha.	940 0 0	142 0 0	...	...	...
24	Budaon, ...	A. M. E. M., Budaon, ...	960 0 0	90 0 0	821 0 0	...	...
25	Ditto, ...	Subscription Ang. Ver. School, Saheswan.	245 0 0	44 0 0	...	...	...
26	Bareilly, ...	A. M. E. M. Mission School, ...	1,200 0 0	68 0 0	1,218 0 0	...	...
29	Ditto, ...	Three Municipal Schools, ...	3,600 0 0	567 0 0	...	...	48 0 0
30	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Nawabgunge.	282 0 0	41 0 0	...	...	212 0 0
31	Shahjehanpore, ...	A. M. E. M. City School, ...	1,680 0 0	160 0 0	1,440 0 0	...	...
32	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Tilhur, ...	720 0 0	59 0 0	300 0 0	...	140 0 0
33	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Powayan, ...	264 0 0	27 0 0	220 0 0	...	160 0 0
34	Muthra, ...	Subscription Ang. Ver. School, Bindrabun.	480 0 0	84 0 0	...	...	240 0 0
35	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Kosee, ...	240 0 0	80 0 0	...	...	...
36	Agra, ...	R. C. C. School, ...	240 0 0	...	...	...	...
37	Ditto, ...	Victoria Branch, Gokulpoora, ...	340 0 0	98 0 0	...	...	417 0 0
38	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Cantonment, ...	500 0 0	82 0 0	...	...	400 0 0
39	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Belangunge, ...	360 0 0	92 0 0	...	...	250 0 0
40	Ditto, ...	Branch St. John's College, Lohaki-mandi.	240 0 0	124 0 0	193 0 0	...	...
41	Ditto, ...	Mofeed-am School, ...	1,975 0 0	494 0 0	...	...	1,230 0 0
42	Ditto, ...	Subsn. A. V School, Namnere,...	904 0 0	132 0 0	...	...	796 0 0
43	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Futtehpore Sicri,	588 0 0	49 0 0	...	...	650 0 0
44	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Futtehabad, ...	360 0 0	33 0 0	...	...	480 0 0
45	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Etmadpore, ...	240 0 0	86 0 0	...	...	145 0 0
46	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Ferozabad, ...	240 0 0	57 0 0	...	...	20 0 0
47	Etawah, ...	Ditto ditto, Phuphoond, ...	480 0 0	139 0 0	...	...	456 0 0
48	Etah, ...	Ditto ditto, Kasgunge, ...	300 0 0	64 0 0	...	...	...
49	Mynpoory, ...	Subscription School, Kuraoli, ...	360 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	360 0 0
50	Ditto, ...	Subscription Ang Ver School, Shekohabad.	113 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	275 0 0
51	Furruckabad, ...	Subscription School, Futtehgurh,	1,080 0 0	212 0 0	...	67	638 0 0
52	Ditto, ...	A. P M. School, Rakha, ...	900 0 0	39 0 0	...	...	...
53	Ditto, ...	Subscription Ang.-Ver. School, Chibramow.	300 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	227 0 0
54	Cawnpore, ...	S. P. G. Mission School, Belungunge	720 0 0	120 0 0	...	...	...
55	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Generalgunge,..	1,200 0 0	360 0 0	...	...	...
56	Ditto, ...	Subscription Ang.-Ver. School, Derapore.	240 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	736 0 0
57	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Narwal, ...	240 0 0	42 0 0	...	...	288 0 0
58	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Ghatumpore, ...	240 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	240 0 0

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74—(continued).

CLASS A., OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

CEIPTS.			ACTUAL CHARGES.				ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
Municipal grant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Salaries to Teachers.	Scholarships and Prizes.	Rent, servants and contingencies.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	912 0 0	720 0 0	...	75 0 0	795 0 0	17 10 8	6 10 8
...	...	1,452 8 0	1,301 8 0	72 0 0	79 0 0	1,452 8 0	12 1 8	3 0 0
240 0 0	...	3,033 13 0	1,731 0 0	...	606 0 0	2,337 0 0	14 14 2	5 9 8
220 8 0	...	562 5 0	420 0 0	...	40 8 0	460 8 0	15 15 7	3 0 0
240 0 0	15 0 0	606 14 0	480 0 0	15 0 0	96 0 0	591 0 0	10 15 1	4 7 1
124 0 0	...	1,222 0 0	1,078 0 0	76 0 0	218 0 0	1,372 0 0	27 7 0	9 1 7
...	45 0 0	948 0 0	741 0 0	...	141 0 0	882 0 0	35 6 4	14 12 9
63 0 0	...	1,108 0 0	913 0 0	73 0 0	131 0 0	1,117 0 0	31 14 7	12 11 5
...	26 0 0	909 0 0	550 0 0	15 0 0	68 0 0	633 0 0	31 10 5	19 0 0
...	...	204 6 0	3 6 0	...	...	3 6 0	0 4 1	15 6 1
300 0 0	...	1,653 0 0	1,115 0 0	29 0 0	48 0 0	1,192 0 0	39 11 8	20 0 0
1,560 0 0	...	2,419 0 0	2,158 0 0	56 0 0	208 0 0	2,422 0 0	34 1 9	9 15 6
...	...	1,921 0 0	1,787 0 0	...	133 0 0	1,920 0 0	16 15 9	5 4 11
...	...	1,369 0 0	1,296 0 0	...	92 0 0	1,388 0 0	20 6 7	8 13 3
...	...	1,328 0 0	1,236 0 0	...	92 0 0	1,328 0 0	26 2 6	6 11 10
...	...	607 0 0	516 0 0	...	91 0 0	607 0 0	15 2 9	6 0 0
...	...	1,324 0 0	1,199 0 0	...	79 0 0	1,278 0 0	21 10 6	10 2 8
...	...	735 0 0	560 0 0	...	30 0 0	590 0 0	15 2 0	8 10 3
...	...	1,495 0 0	1,248 0 0	60 0 0	138 8 0	1,446 8 0	16 10 0	6 14 4
807 0 0	50 0 0	1,939 0 0	1,615 0 0	31 0 0	160 0 0	1,806 0 0	30 1 7	15 10 8
...	...	1,871 0 0	1,643 0 0	182 0 0	54 0 0	1,879 0 0	30 4 10	15 7 8
231 0 0	...	520 0 0	461 0 0	15 0 0	22 0 0	498 0 0	19 2 5	9 6 9
...	...	2,486 0 0	2,208 0 0	153 0 0	125 0 0	2,486 0 0	30 11 0	14 13 7
3,040 0 0	...	7,255 0 0	6,000 0 0	88 0 0	1,264 0 0	7,352 0 0	29 6 6	14 6 4
...	2 0 0	537 0 0	469 0 0	6 0 0	53 0 0	528 0 0	20 4 10	10 12 6
600 0 0	...	3,880 0 0	3,276 0 0	165 0 0	264 0 0	3,705 0 0	18 11 4	8 7 9
240 0 0	...	1,459 0 0	1,248 0 0	120 0 0	192 0 0	1,560 0 0	19 8 0	9 0 0
...	...	671 0 0	456 0 0	12 0 0	128 0 0	596 0 0	11 10 11	5 2 9
240 0 0	...	1,044 0 0	959 0 0	...	72 0 0	1,031 0 0	29 7 3	13 11 5
240 0 0	...	560 0 0	480 0 0	...	80 0 0	560 0 0	19 4 11	8 4 4
...	...	240 0 0	216 0 0	...	144 0 0	360 0 0	10 4 6	6 13 8
...	...	855 0 0	900 0 0	26 0 0	184 0 0	1,110 0 0	11 7 1	3 8 1
...	...	982 0 0	1,014 0 0	22 0 0	204 0 0	1,240 0 0	26 6 1	10 10 2
...	...	702 0 0	756 0 0	36 0 0	206 0 0	998 0 0	26 4 2	9 5 0
...	...	557 0 0	492 0 0	7 0 0	58 0 0	557 0 0	9 4 6	4 0 0
1,200 0 0	31 0 0	4,930 0 0	4,231 0 0	117 0 0	557 0 0	4,905 0 0	17 4 5	14 4 10
...	...	1,832 0 0	1,549 0 0	...	283 0 0	1,832 0 0	23 7 9	11 9 5
...	...	1,287 0 0	1,043 0 0	77 0 0	121 0 0	1,241 0 0	65 5 0	30 15 1
...	...	873 0 0	840 0 0	...	27 0 0	867 0 0	28 4 7	11 9 9
...	...	471 0 0	480 0 0	...	2 0 0	482 0 0	24 1 10	12 0 0
180 0 0	...	497 0 0	420 0 0	...	25 0 0	445 0 0	26 2 7	14 1 10
...	...	1,075 0 0	998 0 0	...	77 0 0	1,075 0 0	29 13 9	13 5 4
469 0 0	...	833 0 0	600 0 0	151 0 0	14 0 0	765 0 0	27 5 1	10 11 5
...	...	780 0 0	720 0 0	...	60 0 0	780 0 0	10 10 11	4 14 10
...	...	396 0 0	159 0 0	...	35 0 0	194 0 0	7 7 4	4 5 6
600 0 0	...	2,597 0 0	2,283 0 0	61 0 0	270 0 0	2,614 0 0	29 11 3	12 4 4
...	...	939 0 0	2,184 0 0	46 0 0	82 0 0	2,312 0 0	33 0 5	12 13 8
...	...	539 0 0	510 0 0	...	12 0 0	522 0 0	16 11 7	9 1 5
...	...	840 0 0	900 0 0	160 0 0	240 0 0	1,300 0 0	10 1 2	5 9 3
...	...	1,560 0 0	1,800 0 0	196 0 0	240 0 0	2,236 0 0	17 5 4	9 4 6
...	...	998 0 0	480 0 0	...	80 0 0	560 0 0	22 6 4	9 9 7
...	...	570 0 0	480 0 0	...	63 0 0	543 0 0	28 9 3	12 10 1
...	...	516 0 0	480 0 0	...	15 0 0	495 0 0	26 0 10	12 10 1

APPEN

TABLE No. 7B. (2).—*Institutions for General*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) FOR NATIVES, MIDDLE

Number.	District.	Class of Schools and locality.	Year of Establishment.	Number of pupils on roll on March 31st.			
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
59	Cawnpore, ...	Subscription Ang.-Ver. School, Akberpore,...	...	21	2	...	23
60	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Bilhour, ...	...	20	2	...	22
61	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Rusoolabad, ...	...	20	...	...	20
62	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Khanpore, ...	...	24	...	...	24
63	Humeerpore, ...	Subscription School, Moudha, ...	...	14	42	...	56
64	Jaloun, ...	Subscription Ang.-Ver. School, Jaloun, ...	...	69	3	...	72
65	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Koonch, ...	...	53	25	...	78
66	Jhansie, ...	Ditto ditto, Goorserai, ...	...	20	...	...	20
67	Futtehpore, ...	Ditto ditto, Kote, ...	...	5	68	...	73
68	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Badanmow (Khakradoo),	...	24	11	...	35
69	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Hathgaon, ...	...	55	5	...	60
70	Banda, ...	Ditto ditto, Kirwee, ...	...	24	1	...	25
71	Allahabad, ...	American Presbyterian Mission School, Kuttra,	...	84	20	21	125
72	Ditto, ...	Church Missionary Society Parish School, ...	...	9	1	52	62
73	Ditto, ...	Infant School, ...	...	...	...	51	51
74	Ditto, ...	Subscription Anglo-Ver. School, Phoolpore, ...	...	33	22	...	55
75	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Kurchna, ...	...	20	20	...	40
76	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Kurrah, ...	...	19	74	...	93
77	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Handia, ...	...	33	12	...	45
78	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Mow Ayma,	...	10	22	...	32
79	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Bara, ...	...	21	12	...	33
80	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Karare, ...	...	16	40	...	56
81	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Sirsa, ...	...	63	3	...	66
82	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Kotwa, ...	...	49	4	...	53
83	Mirzapore, ...	Church Mission School, Chunar, ...	...	130	36	1	167
84	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Gyanpore, ...	...	76	3	...	79
85	Ditto, ...	Subscription Anglo-Ver. School, Sikunderpore,	...	23	2	...	25
86	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Sikhar. ...	...	25	...	...	25
87	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Adulpura, ...	...	18	...	...	18
88	Benares, ...	Church Mission School, Sigra, ...	...	...	...	77	77
89	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Kuranghanta, ...	...	136	4	...	140
90	Ditto, ...	Public School, Chowkhumbha, ...	...	212	9	1	222
91	Ditto, ...	Branch School, Dassasumedghat, ...	...	59	...	...	59
92	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Rajghat, ...	...	16	48	...	64
93	Ditto, ...	Branch School, Brahmaghat, ...	...	118	...	...	118
94	Ditto, ...	Harishchandra's School, ...	...	93	16	...	109
95	Ditto, ...	Subscription Anglo-Ver. School, Shiwala, ...	...	15.	...	...	15
96	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Ramnugger,	...	63	11	...	74
97	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Sukuldeha,...	...	24	2	...	26
98	Ghazipore, ...	Chusmai Rahmat, ...	...	118	107	...	225
99	Ditto, ...	Subscription Anglo-Ver. School, Bullia, ...	...	53	12	...	65
100	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Byrea, ...	...	144	...	...	144
101	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Sydpore, ...	...	36	8		44
102	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Deokali, ...	...	18	12	...	30
103	Azimgurh, ...	Church Mission School, Manchoha, ...	...	26	10	...	36
104	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Katoli, ...	...	39	1	...	40
105	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Gambhirpore, ...	...	34	1	...	35
106	Ditto, ...	Subscription Ang.-Ver. School, Muhammadabad,	...	12	19	...	31
107	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Serai Meer,...	...	31	19	...	50
108	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Surajpore, ...	...	53	7	...	60
109	Jounpore, ...	Church Mission School, Zafrabad, ...	...	45	8	...	53
110	Ditto, ...	Subscription Class in the Oriental Zillah School,	...	25	2	...	27
111	Goruckpore, ...	Church Mission School, two Branches, ...	...	287	53	4	344
113	Ditto, ...	Preparatory School (Boys and Girls), Goruckpore.	...	26	...	168	194
114	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Basharatpore,					
115	Ditto, ...	Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Burhuj,	...	68	6	...	74
116	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Rooderpore, ...	...	40	...	...	40
117	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Punika (Deoria),	...	49	5	...	54
118	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Salempore, ...	...	50	6	...	56
119	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Bansgaon, ...	...	44	6	...	50
120	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Dhani, ...	...	37	4	...	41
121	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Tumkohi, ...	...	31	14	...	45
122	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Pudrowna, ...	...	25	5	...	30
123	Bustee, ...	Preparatory Station School, ...	...	98	12	...	110
124	Ditto, ...	Subscription Ang.-Ver. School, Bustee, ...	...	65	12	...	77
125	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Bansee, ...	...	55	6	...	61
126	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Hurihurpore,	...	46	...	...	46
129	Kumaon, ...	London Mission, three Schools, ...	...	79	...	...	79
130	Ditto, ...	American Method. Epis. Mission, Nynee Tal,	...	75	21	7	103
131	Gurhwal, ...	Ditto ditto, Chapra (Paori),	...	89	...	14	103
132	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Sreenugger, ...	...	87	1	...	88
		Total, ...	...	6,743	1,842	524	9,109

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74—(continued).

CLASS A., OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils instructed in the undermentioned Languages.							Rate of schooling fee and number of free students.
	English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Bengali.	
9.	10.	10a.	10b.	10c.	10d.	10e	10f.	11.
20	23	...	15	3	...	5	...	...
20	22	...	16	...	...	6	...	...
19	20	...	2	2	...	18	...	...
22	24	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
45	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	72	...	41	41	31	31	...	...
53	30	...	...	43	...	52	...	...
16	20	...	9	9	...	29	...	...
59	42	...	...	73	...	...	...	...
20	35	...	23	...	...	25	...	...
34	60	...	56	56	...	30	...	...
24	25	...	9	4	10	23	...	...
115	50	...	...	39	...	36	...	...
47	62	...	...	62	...	...	...	...
50	51	...	...	51	...	...	...	...
49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	49	...	41	41	...	77	...	...
71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	77	...	...	77	...	...	...	...
182	140	...	10	74	10	48	...	...
128	222	...	23	94	28	65	...	...
46	59	...	3	18	...	38	...	...
44	39	25	25	25	...	...	...	...
109	118	...	...	...	...	118	...	...
85	109	...	9	53	8	39	...	...
14	15	1	14	14	...	...	...	...
53	74	3	25	25	...	46	...	...
20	26	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
194	118	12	106	...	...	107	...	...
41	65	...	...	54	...	11	...	...
102	41	...	...	34	41	70	...	...
39	44	...	24	19	...	25	...	...
29	30	...	...	30	...	30	...	...
34	11	...	...	5	...	36	...	...
29	8	...	40	40	...	...	...	...
27	11	...	...	...	15	35	...	...
26	31	5	8	12	...	6	...	...
36	32	...	...	50	...	18	...	...
53	44	...	...	10	...	14	...	...
47	53	...	19	...	...	34	...	...
22	27	...	16	16	...	8	...	...
244	75	10	70	70	...	200	...	...
166	18	...	53	107	...	118	...	...
60	74	3	15	40	...	34	...	...
35	40	...	...	2	...	18	...	...
42	54	...	3	7	...	25	...	...
50	56	...	...	12	...	27	...	...
33	50	...	20	16	...	20	...	...
32	41	...	8	9	...	33	...	...
36	45	...	8	30	...	25	...	...
30	30	3	8	12	...	30	...	...
57	40	...	41	...	...	47	...	...
56	77	2	20	34	...	39	...	...
42	61	4	9	20	...	19	...	...
33	46	...	46	46	...	46	...	...
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	83	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
67	71	...	...	28	2	103	...	...
56	52	...	...	...	66	74	...	...
7,240	6,097	81	1,689	3,651	294	2,815	...	...

APPEN

TABLE No. 7B. (2).—*Institution for General*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) FOR NATIVES, MIDDLE

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Actual Re				
			Grant-in-aid.	From fees.	Allowance from Society.	Interest from endowment.	Subscriptions and donations.
1.	2.	3.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
59	Cawnpore, ...	Subscription Ang.-Ver. School, Akberpore, ...	240 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	240 0 0
60	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Bilhour, ...	220 0 0	27 0 0	...	...	240 0 0
61	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Rusoolabad,...	240 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	279 0 0
62	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Khanpore, ...	240 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	240 0 0
63	Humeerpore, ...	Subscription School, Moudha, ...	360 0 0	39 0 0	...	...	350 0 0
64	Jaloun, ...	Subscription Ang.-Ver. School, Jaloun, ...	480 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	848 0 0
65	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Koonch, ...	200 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...
66	Jhansie, ...	Ditto ditto, Goorserai, ...	300 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	453 0 0
67	Futtehpore, ...	Ditto ditto, Kote, ...	300 0 0	...	...	...	300 0 0
68	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Badanmow (Khakradoo),	240 0 0	...	...	...	240 0 0
69	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Hathgaon, ...	429 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	246 0 0
70	Banda, ...	Ditto ditto, Kirwee, ...	247 0 0	34 0 0	...	...	313 0 0
71	Allahabad, ...	American Presbyterian Mission School, Kuttra,	540 0 0	87 0 0	901 0 0	...	345 0 0
72	Ditto, ...	Church Missionary Society Parish School, ...	900 0 0	168 0 0	...	...	683 0 0
73	Ditto, ...	Infant School, ...	300 0 0	...	...	...	205 0 0
74	Ditto, ...	Subscription Anglo-Ver. School, Phoolpore,...	364 0 0	77 0 0	262 0 0	...	300 0 0
75	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Kurchna, ...	365 0 0	54 0 0	...	...	360 0 0
76	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Kurrah, ...	332 0 0	69 0 0	...	...	303 0 0
77	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Handia, ...	390 0 0	67 0 0	...	...	365 0 0
78	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Mow Ayma, ...	406 0 0	49 0 0	...	...	302 0 0
79	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Bara, ...	245 0 0	34 0 0	...	...	265 0 0
80	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Kararee, ...	390 0 0	62 0 0	...	...	292 0 0
81	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Sirsa, ...	317 0 0	54 0 0	...	...	301 0 0
82	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Kotwa, ...	325 0 0	58 0 0	...	...	300 0 0
83	Mirzapore, ...	Church Mission School, Chunar, ...	960 0 0	215 0 0	744 0 0	174 0 0	...
84	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Gyanpore, ...	552 0 0	254 0 0	...	...	508 0 0
85	Ditto, ...	Subscription Anglo-Ver. School, Sikunderpore,	260 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	230 0 0
86	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Sikhar, ...	260 0 0	31 0 0	...	...	229 0 0
87	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Adulpura, ...	260 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	234 0 0
88	Benares, ...	Church Mission School, Sigra, ...	355 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	252 0 0
89	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Kuranghanta, ...	1,272 0 0	399 0 0	...	...	1,309 0 0
90	Ditto, ...	Public School, Chowkhumbha, ...	960 0 0	205 0 0	...	...	1,059 0 0
91	Ditto, ...	Branch School, Dassasumedghat, ...	420 0 0	108 0 0	...	...	484 0 0
92	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Rajghat, ...	260 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	516 0 0
93	Ditto, ...	Branch School, Brahmaghat, ...	590 0 0	184 0 0	...	...	532 0 0
94	Ditto, ...	Harishchandra's School, ...	720 0 0	375 0 0	...	...	867 0 0
95	Ditto, ...	Subscription Anglo-Ver. School, Shiwala, ...	585 0 0	...	...	...	751 0 0
96	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Ramnugger,..	360 0 0	82 0 0	...	...	360 0 0
97	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Sukuldeha, ...	240 0 0	...	...	...	240 0 0
98	Ghazipore, ...	Chusmai Rahmat, ...	960 0 0	278 0 0	...	...	644 0 0
99	Ditto, ...	Subscription Anglo-Ver. School, Bullia, ...	360 0 0	63 0 0	...	...	282 0 0
100	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Byrea, ...	390 0 0	27 0 0	...	...	393 0 0
101	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Sydpore, ...	240 0 0	29 0 0	...	...	237 0 0
102	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Deokali, ...	240 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	240 0 0
103	Azimgurh, ...	Church Mission School, Manchoha, ...	60 0 0	6 0 0	51 0 0	...	...
104	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Katoli, ...	120 0 0	34 0 0	118 0 0	...	...
105	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Gambhirpore, ...	129 0 0	15 0 0	112 0 0	...	...
106	Ditto, ...	Subscription A.-V. School, Mohummadabad,	40 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	127 0 0
107	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Serai Meer,...	40 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	83 0 0
108	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Surajpore, ...	240 0 0	21 0 0	...	...	240 0 0
109	Jounpore, ...	Church Mission School, Zafrabad, ...	540 0 0	137 0 0	480 0 0	...	163 0 0
110	Ditto, ...	Subscription Class in the Oriental Zillah School,	251 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	70 0 0
111	Goruckpore, ...	Church Mission School, two Branches, ...	600 0 0	189 0 0	600 0 0	...	...
113	Ditto, ...	Preparatory School (Boys and Girls), Goruckpore.	1,200 0 0	4 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	...
114	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Basharatpore,	520 0 0	62 0 0	...	...	480 0 0
115	Ditto, ...	Subscription Anglo-Vernacular School, Burhuj,	325 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	300 0 0
116	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Rooderpore, ...	240 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	240 0 0
117	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Punika (Deoria)	313 0 0	52 0 0	...	...	240 0 0
118	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Salempore, ...	260 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	240 0 0
119	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Bansgaon, ...	240 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	240 0 0
120	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Dhani, ...	260 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	240 0 0
121	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Tumkohi, ...	260 0 0	27 0 0	...	...	240 0 0
122	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Pudrowna, ...	480 0 0	76 0 0	300 0 0	...	207 0 0
123	Bustee, ...	Preparatory Station School, ...	324 0 0	54 0 0	...	...	524 0 0
124	Ditto, ...	Subscription Ang.-Ver. School, Bustee, ...	300 0 0	47 0 0	...	...	300 0 0
125	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Bansee, ...	240 0 0	44 0 0	...	...	240 0 0
126	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Hurihurpore, ...	600 0 0	...	...	...	904 0 0
129	Kumaon, ...	London Mission, three Schools, ...	900 0 0	176 0 0	240 0 0	...	500 0 0
130	Ditto, ...	American Method Epis. Mission, Nynee Tal,	1,560 0 0	44 0 0	1,688 0 0	...	26 0 0
131	Gurhwal, ...	Ditto ditto, Chapra (Paon),	720 0 0	...	879 0 0	...	...
132	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, Sreenugger, ...					
132		Total, ...	62,646 0 0	9,950 1 0	16,992 5 0	24 0 0	36,697 0

DIX.

Education for the year 1873-74—(concluded.)

CLASS A., OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

CEIPTS.			ACTUAL CHARGES.				ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
Municipal grant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Salaries to Teachers.	Scholarships and prizes.	Rent, servants, and contingencies.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
17.	18.	19.	20	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
...	...	510 0 0	440 0 0	...	...	440 0 0	22 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	487 0 0	480 0 0	...	15 0 0	495 0 0	24 12 0	11 0 0
...	...	534 0 0	480 0 0	...	54 0 0	534 0 0	28 1 8	12 10 1
...	...	488 0 0	480 0 0	...	8 0 0	488 0 0	22 2 10	10 14 6
...	...	749 0 0	588 0 0	...	35 0 0	623 0 0	13 13 6	8 0 0
...	...	1,353 0 0	900 0 0	16 0 0	62 0 0	978 0 0	15 12 4	7 11 10
485 0 0	...	715 0 0	599 0 0	...	114 0 0	713 0 0	13 7 2	3 12 4
...	...	813 0 0	480 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	530 0 0	33 2 0	18 12 0
...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	...	...	600 0 0	10 2 8	5 1 4
...	...	480 0 0	480 0 0	...	...	480 0 0	24 0 0	12 0 0
...	22 0 0	733 0 0	675 0 0	22 0 0	36 0 0	733 0 0	21 8 11	12 9 10
...	...	594 0 0	475 0 0	...	99 0 0	574 0 0	23 14 8	10 5 1
...	...	1,873 0 0	1,452 0 0	...	421 0 0	1,873 0 0	16 4 7	4 11 1
...	...	1,751 0 0	1,752 0 0	25 0 0	101 0 0	1,878 0 0	39 15 3	19 2 4
...	...	505 0 0	492 0 0	...	13 0 0	505 0 0	10 1 7	6 0 0
...	...	1,003 0 0	525 0 0	187 0 0	78 0 0	790 0 0	16 1 11	7 6 10
...	...	779 0 0	610 0 0	...	28 0 0	638 0 0	23 10 0	13 8 3
...	...	704 0 0	532 0 0	...	46 0 0	578 0 0	14 1 6	8 1 6
...	...	822 0 0	660 0 0	...	42 0 0	702 0 0	20 0 10	11 2 3
...	...	757 0 0	386 0 0	...	20 0 0	406 0 0	15 0 7	15 0 7
...	...	544 0 0	350 0 0	...	18 0 0	368 0 0	13 10 0	9 1 2
...	...	744 0 0	525 0 0	...	97 0 0	622 0 0	12 7 0	7 12 9
...	...	672 0 0	508 0 0	...	34 0 0	542 0 0	9 8 1	5 8 11
...	...	683 0 0	500 0 0	...	32 0 0	532 0 0	13 4 9	8 2 9
...	...	2,093 0 0	1,896 0 0	30 0 0	171 0 0	2,097 0 0	16 8 2	7 8 11
...	...	1,314 0 0	1,315 0 0	...	88 0 0	1,403 0 0	19 12 2	7 11 11
...	...	520 0 0	520 0 0	...	...	520 0 0	26 0 0	13 0 0
...	...	520 0 0	520 0 0	...	...	520 0 0	26 0 0	13 0 0
...	...	520 0 0	520 0 0	...	...	520 0 0	30 9 5	15 4 8
...	...	630 0 0	600 0 0	...	30 0 0	630 0 0	9 11 0	5 7 4
...	...	2,980 0 0	2,644 0 0	...	310 0 0	2,954 0 0	16 3 8	6 15 9
...	...	2 224 0 0	1,861 0 0	43 0 0	293 0 0	2,197 0 0	17 2 7	7 8 0
...	...	1,012 0 0	772 0 0	30 0 0	177 0 0	979 0 0	21 4 6	9 2 1
...	...	806 0 0	600 0 0	...	150 0 0	750 0 0	17 0 8	5 14 6
...	...	1,306 0 0	1,172 0 0	...	121 0 0	1,293 0 0	11 13 9	5 6 7
...	38 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,565 0 0	126 0 0	101 0 0	1,792 0 0	21 1 3	8 7 6
...	...	1,336 0 0	1,125 0 0	...	203 0 0	1,328 0 0	94 13 8	41 12 7
...	...	802 0 0	720 0 0	...	82 0 0	802 0 0	15 2 1	6 12 8
...	...	480 0 0	500 0 0	...	...	500 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0
432 0 0	...	2,314 0 0	1,947 0 0	75 0 0	187 0 0	2,209 0 0	11 6 2	4 15 2
120 0 0	...	825 0 0	696 0 0	...	115 0 0	811 0 0	19 12 5	8 12 5
...	...	810 0 0	720 0 0	...	25 0 0	745 0 0	7 4 10	3 13 1
...	...	506 0 0	400 0 0	15 0 0	29 0 0	444 0 0	11 6 1	6 2 5
...	...	516 0 0	480 0 0	...	36 0 0	516 0 0	17 12 8	8 4 4
...	...	117 0 0	114 0 0	3 0 0	...	117 0 0	3 7 4	1 12 2
...	...	272 0 0	245 0 0	3 0 0	24 0 0	272 0 0	9 6 0	4 2 2
...	...	256 0 0	229 0 0	3 0 0	24 0 0	256 0 0	9 7 8	4 12 5
...	...	169 0 0	167 0 0	...	...	167 0 0	6 6 9	1 8 7
...	...	147 0 0	123 0 0	...	23 0 0	146 0 0	4 0 10	1 1 9
...	...	501 0 0	480 0 0	...	20 0 0	500 0 0	9 6 11	4 8 5
...	...	1,320 0 0	1,131 0 0	30 0 0	165 0 0	1,326 0 0	28 3 4	11 7 9
144 0 0	...	488 0 0	155 0 0	...	96 0 0	251 0 0	11 6 6	11 6 6
...	841 0 0	2,230 0 0	1,908 0 0	30 0 0	292 0 0	2,230 0 0	9 2 2	2 7 4
...	353 0 0	2,557 0 0	1,978 0 0	100 0 0	479 0 0	2,557 0 0	15 6 5	7 3 7
...	4 0 0	1,066 0 0	960 0 0	4 0 0	62 0 0	1,026 0 0	17 1 7	8 10 8
...	19 0 0	676 0 0	590 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	641 0 0	18 5 0	9 4 7
...	6 0 0	510 0 0	480 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	511 0 0	12 2 8	5 11 5
...	2 0 0	607 0 0	518 0 0	2 0 0	52 0 0	572 0 0	11 7 0	6 4 1
...	24 0 0	560 0 0	480 0 0	24 0 0	36 0 0	540 0 0	16 5 9	7 14 1
...	2 0 0	512 0 0	443 0 0	2 0 0	30 0 0	475 0 0	14 13 6	7 8 0
...	57 0 0	593 0 0	480 0 0	22 0 0	72 0 0	574 0 0	15 15 1	7 3 6
...	5 0 0	532 0 0	480 0 0	5 0 0	27 0 0	512 0 0	17 1 0	8 10 8
...	...	1,063 0 0	976 0 0	...	83 0 0	1,059 0 0	18 9 3	8 6 8
...	17 0 0	919 0 0	856 0 0	18 0 0	44 0 0	918 0 0	16 6 3	5 12 6
...	8 0 0	655 0 0	562 0 0	8 0 0	46 0 0	616 0 0	14 10 8	7 2 3
...	3 0 0	527 0 0	500 0 0	3 0 0	35 0 0	538 0 0	16 4 10	7 4 4
...	...	1,504 0 0	1,214 0 0	27 0 0	120 0 0	1,361 0 0	25 3 3	11 1 9
240 0 0	2 0 0	2,058 0 0	1,644 0 0	147 0 0	134 0 0	1,925 0 0	23 3 1	10 13 6
...	...	3,318 0 0	2,754 0 0	290 0 0	274 0 0	3,318 0 0	49 8 4	23 4 6
...	...	1,599 0 0	1,507 0 0	10 0 0	82 0 0	1,599 0 0	28 8 10	12 13 8
0,015 8 0	1,572 0 0	1,38,113 14 0	1,17,918 14 0	3,316 0 0	13,575 0 0	1,34,809 14 0	18 6 5	8 4 8

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TABLE No. 7 B.—(3). *Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) FOR GIRLS, MIDDLE CLASS A, OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Year of Establishment.	Number of pupils on Roll on March 31st.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils instructed in the under-mentioned Languages.							Rate of schooling fee and number of free students.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Bengali.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	10a	10b.	10c.	10d.	10e.	10f.	11.
1	Meerut, ...	Christian Girls' School, ...	...	...	...	15	15	13	10	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
2	Moradabad, ...	C Girls' Boarding School, ...	...	...	...	40	40	39	12	...	...	40	...	40	...	...
3	Bareilly, ...	2 Victoria Girls' Schools, ...	...	25	17	...	42	39	21	...	...	32	...	21	...	...
4	Ditto, ...	Medical School, ...	...	...	9	18	27	22	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
5	Agra, ...	C. M. S. Kuttra, ...	...	5	...	30	35	26	35	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
6	Mirzapore, ...	L. M. Girls' School, ...	...	31	44	46	121	123	15	...	...	100	...	81	...	...
		Total, ...	...	61	70	149	280	262	120	...	...	241	...	142	...	...

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Actual Receipts.								Actual Charges.				Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
			Grant-in-aid.	From Fees.	Allowance from Society.	Interest from endowment.	Subscriptions and donations.	Municipal grant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Salaries to Teachers.	Scholarships and prizes.	Rent, servants, and contingencies.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2.	3.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
1	Meerut, ...	Christian Girls' School, ...	120 0 0	...	...	...	199 0 0	...	...	319 0 0	267 0 0	10 0 0	42 0 0	319 0 0	24 8 7	9 3 10
2	Moradabad, ...	C. Girls' Boarding School,	240 0 0	...	1,500 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,740 0 0	1,788 0 0	36 0 0	24 0 0	1,848 0 0	47 6 1	6 2 5
3	Bareilly ...	2 Victoria Girls' Schools, ...	600 0 0	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	...	1,200 0 0	540 0 0	240 0 0	420 0 0	1,200 0 0	3 11 2	15 6 1
4	Ditto, ...	Medical School, ...	600 0 0	...	...	...	900 0 0	300 0 0	...	1,800 0 0	1,236 0 0	276 0 0	288 0 0	1,800 0 0	81 13 1	27 4 4
5	Agra, ...	C. M. S. Kuttra, ...	360 0 0	111 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	471 0 0	342 0 0	26 0 0	87 0 0	455 0 0	17 8 0	13 13 6
6	Mirzapore, ...	L. M. Girls' School, ...	600 0 0	10 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	366 0 0	...	23 0 0	2,199 0 0	1,884 0 0	15 0 0	247 0 0	2,146 0 0	17 7 1	4 14 0
		Total, ...	2,520 0 0	121 0 0	2,700 0 0	...	2,065 0 0	300 0 0	23 0 0	7,729 0 0	6,051 0 0	603 0 0	1,108 0 0	7,768 0 0	31 15 0	91 9 10

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 7B. (4).—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74.—(concluded.)

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) ORPHANAGES. MIDDLE CLASS A. OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Actual Receipts.								Actual Charges.				Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
			Grant-in-aid.	From Fees.	Allowance from Society.	Interest from endowment.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Municipal grant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Salaries to Teachers.	Scholarships and Prizes.	Rent, servants and contingencies.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2.	3.	12.	13.	14	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
		(a.) *For Boys.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Saharunpore, ...	A. P. M. School, ...	300	...	690	...	...	...	...	990	960	30	...	990	25 6 2	7 1 4
2	Agra, ...	C. M. S. Secundra, ...	3,000	...	1,440	...	3,514	...	...	7,954	6,496	125	1,708	8,329	47 13 9	17 3 9
3	Cawnpore, ...	S. P. G. Asrapore, ...	3,000	85	2,400	...	601	...	...	6,086	5,651	160	1,075	6,886	58 13 9	30 0 0
		(b.) *For Girls.*														
4	Bareilly, ...	A. M. E. M School, ...	2,100	...	...	3,056	...	...	...	5,156	4,680	...	1,464	6,144	4 2 6	13 11 7
5	Agra, ...	C. M. S. Secundra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cawnpore, ...	S. P. G. Asrapore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Benares,... ...	C M. S. Sigra, ...	360	62	...	58	1,062	...	214	1,756	1,014	...	...	1,014	15 9 7	5 8 7
8	Do., ...	B. M. Ramkatora, ...	162	...	...	...	216	...	...	378	240	...	450	690	31 5 9	7 5 9
9	Ghazipore, ...	C. M. School, ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	120	...	...	120	4 3 2	1 1 8
10	Gurhwal, ...	A. P. M. Paori, ...	240	...	232	...	...	...	...	472	456	11	5	472	11 12 9	6 0 0
		Total, ...	9,212	147	4,762	3,114	5,393	...	214	22,842	19,617	326	4,702	24,645	28 9 6	11 2 2

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TABLE No. 7B. (4).—*Institution for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) ORPHANAGES. MIDDLE CLASS A. OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality	Year of Establishment.	Number of pupils on roll on March 31st.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils instructed in the undermentioned languages.							Rate of schooling fee and number of free students.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Bengali.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	10*a*.	10*b*.	10*c*.	10*d*.	10*e*.	10*f*.	11.
		(*a*.) *For Boys.*														
1	Saharunpore, ...	A. P. M School, ...	...	3	1	35	39	39	39	...	13	39	...	...	...	...
2	Agra, ...	C. M S. Secundra, ...	...	...	...	176	176	174	176	...	10	176	...	150	...	...
3	Cawnpore, ...	S. P. G. Asrapore, ...	...	78	5	45	128	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*.) *For Girls.*														
4	Bareilly, ...	A. M. E. M. School, ...	...	...	...	164	164	153	...	...	...	164	...	164	...	...
5	Agra, ...	C. M. S. Secundra, ...	...	...	...	147	147	144	...	...	...	147	...	55	...	...
6	Cawnpore, ...	S. P. G. Asrapore, ...	...	...	...	60	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Benares, ...	C. M. S. Sigra, ...	...	...	...	65	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Ditto, ...	B. M. Ramkatora, ...	...	...	...	22	22	22	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
9	Ghazipore, ...	C. M School, ...	...	...	...	30	30	30	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...
10	Gurhwal, ...	A. P. M. Paori, ...	...	56	...	7	63	40	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...
		Total, ...	...	137	6	751	894	827	237	...	23	526	...	454	...	...

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 7C. (1).—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) HIGH B. CLASS SCHOOLS OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Year of Establishment.	Number of pupils on roll on March 31st.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils instructed in the undermentioned languages.							Rate of schooling fee and number of free students
				Hindus	Mahomedans	Others.	Total		English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Bengali.	
1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	10a	10b	10c.	10d.	10e.	10f	11.
1	Ghazeepore, ...	Victoria School, ...	...	48	52	...	100	81	12	32	24	...	20	24	...	...
2	Ditto, ...	Chushmai Ruhmat, ...	...	19	53	...	72	57 66	25	19	53	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, ...	...	67	105	...	172	138·6	37	51	77	...	20	24	...	...

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Actual Receipts.								Actual Charges.				Annual cost of educating each pupil	
			Grant-in-aid.	From fees	Allowance from Society.	Interest from endowment.	Subscriptions and donations	Municipal grant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Salaries to Teachers.	Scholarships and prizes.	Rent, servants and contingencies.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2.	3.	12	13,	14.	15	16.	17	18	19.	20.	21.	28.	23.	24	25.
			Rs. a p	Rs a. p			Rs a. p	Rs a p		Rs a. p	Rs. a p	Rs 8. p.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p
1	Ghazeepore, ...	Victoria School, ...	960 0 0	102 14 0	...	...	681 9 0	240 0 0	...	1,984 7 0	1,922 0 0	52 0 0	10 7 0	1,984 7 0	24 4 0	11 13 7
2	Ditto, ...	Chashmai Rahmat, ...	240 0 0	25 9 0	...	...	160 0 0	168 0 0	...	593 9 0	500 0 0	45 9 0	48 0 0	593 9 0	44 7 2	4 1 7
		Total, ...	1,200 0 0	128 7 0	...	...	841 9 0	408 0 0	...	2,578 0 0	2,422 0 0	97 9 0	58 7 0	2,578 0 0	18 1 14	8 11 10

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 7C. (2).—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) MIDDLE CLASS B SCHOOLS OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Year of Establishment.	Number of pupils on roll on March 31st				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils instructed in the undermentioned languages							Rate of schooling fee and number of free students.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Arabic.	Persian	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Bengali.	
1.	2	3	4.	5	6	7.	8.	9.	10	10a	10b	10c.	10d	10e	10f	11
1	Dehra Doon, ...	Amfield School, ...	...	3	...	92	95	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bulandshahr, ...	Khoorjah " ...	...	31	30	...	61	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Moradabad, ...	Shahah's " ...	...	...	60	...	60	45	...	10	38	12	...	...	...	...
4	Banda,... ...	Kirwee " ...	...	39	19	...	58	52	3	...	16	...	11	34	...	...
5	Benares, ...	Harischandra's " ...	...	38	...	...	38	30	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	...
6	Mirzapore, ...	Gyanpore " ...	...	50	2	...	52	42 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, ...	...	161	111	92	364	300	3	10	54	12	49	72	...	...

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Actual Receipts.								Actual Charges.				Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
			Grant-in-aid.	From fees.	Allowance from Society.	Interest from endowment.	Subscriptions and donations.	Municipal grant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Salaries to Teachers.	Scholarships and prizes.	Rent, servants and contingencies.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2.	3.	12.	13	14.	15	16	17.	18.	19.	20	21.	22.	23.	24	25.
			Rs a. p	Rs. a p.			Rs	Rs.	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p
1	Dehra Doon, ...	Amfield School, ...	6 0 0	18 0 0	600	...	...	...	...	1,218 0 0	1,032 0 0	12 0 0	172 0 0	1,216 0 0	18 3 2	7 2 9
2	Bulandshahr, ...	Khoorjah " ..	680 0 0	150 0 0	...	...	567	297	...	1,694 0 0	1,147 0 0	...	215 0 0	1,362 0 0	27 3 10	13 9 7
3	Moradabad, ...	Shahah's " ...	220 0 0	...	...	...	524	...	...	744 0 0	540 0 0	60 0 0	144 0 0	744 0 0	16 8 6	4 14 2
4	Banda,... ...	Kirwee " ...	203 6 0	...	...	...	194	...	...	397 6 0	397 6 0	...	...	397 6 0	7 1 3	3 14 6
5	Benares, ...	Harischandra's " ...	..	29 11 0	...	...	...	...	192 1 0	221 12 0	175 0 0	31 3 0	15 9 0	221 12 0	7 6 3	...
6	Mirzapore, ...	Gyanpore " ...	98 10 0	40 14 0	...	...	92	...	...	231 8 0	216 6 0	...	50 13 0	267 3 0	6 5 9	2 4 0
		Total, ...	1,802 0 0	238 9 0	600	...	1,377	297	192 1 0	4,506 10 0	3,507 12 0	103 3 0	597 6 0	4,208 5 0	14 0 0	6 0 0

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 7D. (1).—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) FOR BOYS.—LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Year of Establishment.	Number of pupils on roll on March 31st.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils instructed in the undermentioned languages.							Rate of schooling fee and number of free students.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans	Others.	Total.		English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Bengali.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7	8.	9.	10.	10a.	10b.	10c.	10d.	10e.	10f.	11.
1	Meerut, ...	C. M V. School, Kankerkhera,	...	18	5	27	50	48	10	...	...	45	...	7	...	...
2	Bulandshahr, ...	C. M. School, Deputygunge, ...	...	34	10	...	44	36	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...
7	Moradabad, ...	5 Mission Branch Schools, ...	...	101	105	...	206	178	206	...	134	206	...	10	...	...
9	Ditto, ...	2 Ditto Babukhera and Hasanporc, ...	...	47	67	4	118	102	...	...	78	78	...	40	...	...
10	Ditto, ...	Mission School Kant, ...	...	56	15	1	72	56	...	...	43	58	...	23	...	...
11	Bareilly, ...	A. M E M. School, Futtehgunge,	...	38	9	1	48	35	1	...	11	22	4	17	...	...
12	Ditto, ...	Ditto Aligunge, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Shahjehanpore, ...	A. P. Khera Bajhera, ...	...	48	8	1	57	26	14	...	...	29	...	33	...	...
15	Mirzapore, ...	L. M. Sigrowlee, 3 Schools, ...	...	12	...	23	35	25	...	...	...	23	...	35	...	...
20	Ditto (District),	C. M. 5 Schools, Gharwar and Villages, ...	...	91	2	...	93	64	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...
24	Benares, ...	Ditto, 4 Bazar Schools, ...	...	120	20	...	140	112	...	...	...	19	...	140	...	...
25	Azimgurh, ...	C. M S., Asafgunge, ...	...	78	6	...	84	68	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...
26	Ditto, ...	Ditto Buddoopore, ...	...	36	...	...	36	21	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...
27	Ditto, ...	Ditto Sidharee, ...	...	24	1	...	25	17	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
28	Ditto, ...	Ditto Unchagaon, ...	...	40	...	...	40	25	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
29	Ditto, ...	Ditto Sewly, ...	...	24	45	...	69	30	...	3	22	20	...	24	...	...
30	Goruckpore, ...	Ditto Sahibgunge, ...	...	92	5	...	97	57	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...
31	Ditto, ...	Ditto Tighara, ...														
32	Ditto, ...	Ditto Rojharee, ...														
41	Kumaon, ...	L. M., 9 Schools Raneekhet, ...	...	363	6	...	369	280	6	...	...	...	...	363	...	...
42	Gurhwal, ...	M. M. E. Miss., Paori Branches,	...	310	...	...	310	222	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	...
42		Total, ...	...	1,532	304	57	1,893	1,532	237	3	288	544	4	1,377	...	...

APPENDIX.

TABLE No 7D. (1).—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74—(concluded).

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) FOR BOYS.—LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Number	District.	Class of School and Locality	Actual Receipt.								Actual Charges				Annual cost of educating each pupil	
			Grant-in-aid.	From Fees.	Allowance from Society.	Interest from endowment.	Subscriptions and donations.	Municipal grant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Salaries to Teachers.	Scholarships and prizes.	Rent, servants and contingencies.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2	3.	12	13	14	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs a. p
1	Meerut, ...	C. M. V. School, Kankerkhera,	120	20	72	...	166	...	...	378	288	15	75	378	2 8 0	14 0 0
2	Bulandshahr, ...	C M. Scheol, Deputygunge, ...	120	20	...	...	...	...	...	140	264	...	30	294	3 5 4	8 2 8
7	Moradabad, ...	5 Missiou Branch Schools, ...	600	102	600	...	...	...	...	1,302	1,224	15	90	1,329	3 5 11	7 7 5
9	Ditto, ...	2 Ditto Babukhera and Hasanpore, ...	240	35	300	...	...	...	...	575	480	36	6	522	2 5 7	5 1 10
10	Ditto, ...	Mission School, Kant, ...	175	18	180	...	...	...	...	373	312	10	15	337	3 2 0	6 0 3
11	Bareilly, ...	A. M. E M School, Futtehgunge,	120	...	158	...	...	...	...	278	216	8	54	278	3 6 10	7 15 1
12	Ditto, ...	Ditto Ahgunge, ...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	Closed.	...
13	Shahjehanpore, ...	A. P Khera Bajhera, ...	300	...	...	342	...	...	...	642	528	68	46	642	11 8 7	24 11 1
15	Mirzapore, ...	L. M. Sigrowlee, 3 Schools, ...	240	16	240	...	...	...	...	496	480	...	...	480	9 9 7	19 3 2
20	Ditto (District),	C. M 5 Schools, Gharwar and Villages, ...	240	16	240	...	...	...	...	496	536	15	2	553	3 12 0	8 10 3
24	Benares, ...	Ditto, 4 Bazar Schools, ...	360	74	360	...	118	...	...	912	836	27	49	912	3 3 5	8 2 3
25	Azimgurh, ...	C. M S., Asafgunge, ...	84	48	47	...	...	...	...	179	167	3	9	179	1 3 9	2 10 1
26	Ditto, ...	Ditto Buddoopore, ...	45	.	45	...	...	...	...	90	89	1	...	90	2 2 3	4 4 6
27	Ditto, ...	Ditto Sidharee, ...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	100	2 15 0	5 14 1
28	Ditto, ...	Ditto Unchagaon, ...	52	12	39	...	...	...	...	103	101	2	...	103	2 1 3	4 1 10
29	Ditto, ...	Ditto Sewly, ...	60	12	47	...	...	...	...	119	117	2	...	119	2 0 0	3 15 5
30	Goruckpore, ...	Ditto Sahibgunge, ...														
31	Ditto, ...	Ditto Tighara, ...	120	...	...	...	52	...	45	217	169	20	28	217	2 1 8	3 12 10
32	Ditto, ...	Ditto Rojharee, ...														
41	Kumaon, ...	L. M, 9 Schools Raneekhet, ...	1,200	...	...	...	253	. .	17	1,470	1,291	56	123	1,470	4 4 6	5 4 0
42	Gurhwal, ...	M. M. E. Miss., Paori Branches,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...
42		Total, ...	4,206	373	2,378	342	589	...	62	7,950	7,208	268	527	8,003	2 11 11	5 4 5

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Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 7D. (2).—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) FOR GIRLS.—LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Year of Establishment.	Number of pupils on Roll on March 31st				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils instructed in the undermentioned languages.							Rate of schooling fee and number of free students.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Bengali.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	10a.	10b.	10c.	10d	10e.	10f.	11.
1-5	Saharunpore, ...	A. P. M. 5, City Schools, ...	...	...	143	...	143	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Meerut, ...	C. M. Zenana School, ...	...	46	...	...	46	41	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...
12	Bulandshahar, ...	4 Subscription Schools, ...	...	47	18	...	65	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bijnour, ..	7 A M. E M Schools, ...	...	...	115	...	115	116	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...
23	Moradabad, ...	4 A. M. E. M. Schools, Sumbhul,	...	25	71	12	108	91	...	...	...	83	...	35	...	...
39	Ditto, ...	16 Ditto District, ...	...	58	254	...	312	259	...	...	..	254	...	60	...	...
45	Ditto, ...	6 Municipal Schools, ...	...	62	88	...	150	150	...	40	48	...	...	62	...	...
61	Budaon, ...	16 A M. E. M Schools, ...	...	54	216	...	270	218	...	...	...	216	...	54	...	...
75	Ditto, ...	14 Ditto ditto, ...	...	...	78	.	78	77	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...
78	Bareilly, ...	3 Ditto ditto, ...	...	22	33	25	80	59	...	...	...	38	...	42	...	...
100	Ditto, ..	22 Municipal Schools, ...	...	289	329	...	618	501·76	...	...	...	331	...	287	...	...
108	Shahjehanpore, ...	8 A. M E M. Schools, ...	...	144	32	...	176	160	...	...	...	32	...	144	...	...
110	Muthra, ...	2 Municipal Schools, ...	...	45	...	...	45	34·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Agra, ...	4 C. M S City Schools, ...	...	18	62	...	80	68	...	...	...	62	...	18	...	...
122	Mynpoory, ...	8 Schools, Kuraoli, ...	...	179	3	...	182	108	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	...
133	Ditto, ...	11 A P. M Schools, ...	...	146	7	...	153	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	Humeerpore, ...	5 Schools Moudha, ...	...	...	101	...	101	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	Allahabad, ...	C. M S. City Schools, ...	...	3	29	...	32	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	Ditto, ...	Ladies Association Z. School, ...	...	11	...	93	104	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142	Benares, ...	2 L M Schools, ...	...	38	40	6	84	66	...	...	...	43	...	104	...	...
144	Ditto, ...	2 C M S Schools, ...	...	244	33	...	277	203	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...
145	Ditto, ...	Ladies Association Z School, ...	...	100	11	5	116	116	...	...	...	...	...	277	...	...
146	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Bengalitola,	...	32	...	...	32	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Agustkunda,	...	20	...	...	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
148	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Rajmundul,	...	21	...	...	21	17	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
149	Azimgurh, ...	C. M. S, Dalsingar, ...	...	25	12	1	38	31	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
150	Jounpore, ...	Ditto, Willundgunge, ...	...	24	14	...	38	26	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...
153	Goruckpore, ...	3 C. M S. Girls' Schools, ...	...	32	24	...	56	42	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...
154	Kumaon, ...	A. M. E. M, Nynee Tal, ...	...	27	5	...	32	25	..	...	...	4	...	52	...	...
154		Total, ...	...	1,712	1,718	142	3,572	2,855	18	40	48	1,256	...	1,554	...	...

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 7D. (2).—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74—(concluded).

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) FOR GIRLS —LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Actual Receipts.								Actual Charges.				Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
			Grant-in-aid.	From Fees.	Allowance from Society.	Interest from endowment	Subscriptions and donations.	Municipal grant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Salaries to Teacher.	Subscription and prizes.	Rent, servants and contingencies.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2.	3.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18	19	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1-5	Saharunpore, ...	A. P. M 5 City Schools, ...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	942 0 0	942 0 0	2 1 4	8 3 0
6	Meerut, ...	C. M. Zenana School, ...	540	...	240 0 0	...	386	...	...	1,166 0 0	864 0 0	115 0 0	187 0 0	1,166 0 0	13 2 8	28 6 9
12	Bulandshahar, ...	4 Subscription Schools, ...	960	...	...	...	960	...	...	1,920 0 0	699 0 0	...	232 0 0	931 0 0	17 7 3	16 14 10
19	Bijnour, ...	7 A. M. E. M. Schools, ...	240	...	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	482 0 0	...	178 0 0	660 0 0	2 1 1	5 1 1
23	Moradabad, ...	4 A. M E M. School, Sumbhul,	360	...	432 0 0	...	...	...	...	792 0 0	732 0 0	60 0 0	66 0 0	858 0 0	3 15 3	9 6 10
39	Ditto, ...	16 Ditto District, ...	900	...	1,980 0 0	...	50	...	...	2,930 0 0	2,156 0 0	384 0 0	392 0 0	2,932 0 0	3 7 7	11 5 1
45	Ditto, ...	6 Municipal Schools, ...	846	...	...	...	473	200	...	1,519 0 0	725 0 0	2 0 0	186 0 0	913 0 0	5 10 2	6 1 4
61	Budaon, ...	16 A M. E. M. Schools, ...	575	...	1,114 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,689 0 0	1,382 0 0	35 0 0	119 0 0	1,536 0 0	2 10 2	7 0 8
75	Ditto, ...	14 Ditto ditto, ...	276	...	...	...	...	277	...	553 0 0	501 0 0	7 0 0	45 0 0	553 0 0	3 9 4	7 2 1
78	Bareilly, ...	3 Ditto ditto, ...	360	...	463 0 0	...	...	...	...	823 0 0	640 0 0	66 0 0	117 0 0	823 0 0	6 1 7	13 15 2
100	Ditto, ...	22 Municipal Schools, ...	1,747	...	...	...	...	1,939	...	3,686 0 0	2,164 0 0	109 0 0	949 0 0	3,222 0 0	3 7 8	6 6 8
108	Shahjehanpore, ...	8 A. M. E. M. Schools, ...	720	...	500 0 0	...	100	240	...	1,560 0 0	314 0 0	100 0 0	900 0 0	1,314 0 0	4 8 0	8 3 4
110	Muthra, ...	2 Municipal Schools, ...	108	...	...	...	..	96	...	204 0 0	168 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0	204 0 0	3 2 9	6 0 0
114	Agra, ...	4 C. M S. City Schools, ...	360	...	1,000 0 0	...	280	...	...	1,640 0 0	1,376 0 0	12 0 0	352 0 0	1,740 0 0	5 4 8	25 9 4
122	Mynpoory, ...	8 Schools, Kuraoli, ...	504	...	...	...	507	...	...	1,011 0 0	888 0 0	3 0 0	120 0 0	1,011 0 0	4 10 8	9 5 9
133	Ditto, ...	11 A. P M Schools, ...	900	...	722 0 0	...	76	...	2	1,700 0 0	1,304 0 0	...	383 0 0	1,687 0 0	6 9 10	12 6 5
138	Humeerpore, ...	5 Schools, Moudha, ...	288	...	...	...	331	...	...	619 0 0	456 0 0	...	19 0 0	475 0 0	7 3 1	7 3 1
139	Allahabad, ...	C. M. S. City Schools, ...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	278 0 0	153 0 0	150 0 0	30 0 0	333 0 0	7 11 6	9 4 0
140	Ditto, ...	Ladies Association Z. School, ...	1,200	35	6,918 0 0	...	138	...	710	9,001 0 0	5,472 0 0	45 0 0	2 586 0 0	8,103 0 0	11 8 7	77 14 7
142	Benares, ...	2 L. M. Schools, ...	600	...	...	...	678	...	...	1,278 0 0	876 0 0	90 0 0	312 0 0	1,278 0 0	9 1 5	19 5 9
144	Ditto, ...	2 C. M S Schools, ...	1,470	..	240 0 0	...	100	...	119	1,929 0 0	997 0 0	463 0 0	478 0 0	1,938 0 0	3 4 10	9 8 8
145	Ditto, ...	Ladies Association Z. School, ...	1,800	...	4,884 0 0	...	672	...	...	7,356 0 0	4,932 0 0	360 0 0	1,728 0 0	7,020 0 0	15 8 3	60 8 3
146	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Bengalitola,	210	...	...	...	129	...	1	340 0 0	264 0 0	...	133 0 0	397 0 0	8 12 8	16 8 8
147	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Agustkunda,	156	...	...	...	48	...	...	204 0 0	192 0 0	...	...	192 0 0	10 6 5	12 12 9
148	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Rajmundul,	182	...	...	...	60	...	...	242 0 0	228 0 0	...	...	228 0 0	10 11 3	13 6 7
149	Azimgurh, ...	C. M S., Dalsingar,... ...	235	...	87 8 0	...	...	...	...	322 8 0	210 0 0	52 8 0	60 8 0	323 0 0	7 9 3	10 6 8
150	Jounpore, ...	Ditto, Willundgunge, ...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 0 0	204 0 0	60 0 0	40 0 0	304 0 0	13 13 6	11 11 0
153	Goruckpore, ...	3 C. M S. Girls' Schools, ...	180	...	...	...	...	96	154	430 0 0	240 0 0	79 0 0	111 0 0	430 0 0	4 4 6	10 9 0
154	Kumaon, ...	A. M. E. M., Nynee Tal, ...	120	...	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	270 0 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	...	270 0 0	4 12 9	10 12 9
154		Total, ...	16,715	35	19,150 8 0	...	4,988	2,848	986	44,722 8 0	28,739 0 4	2,354 8 0	10,689 8 0	41,783 0 0	5 14 8	14 10 1

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APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 7E.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (AIDED) SPECIAL CLASS OF SCHOOLS OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Year of Establishment.	Number of pupils on roll on March 31st.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils instructed in the undermentioned languages.							Rate of schooling fee and number of free students.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Bengali.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	10*a*.	10*b*.	10*c*.	10*d*.	10*e*.	10*f*.	11.
1	Benares, ...	C. M. S. Female M. Sigra, ...	...	...	...	42	42	40	41	...	...	42	...	42	...	...
2	Ditto, ...	Ditto Industrial Sigra, ...	...	...	...	73	73	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, ...	...	...	...	115	115	105	41	...	...	42	...	42	...	...

Number.	District.	Class of School and Locality.	Actual Receipts.								Actual Charges.				Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
			Grant-in-aid.	From Fees.	Allowance from Society.	Interest from endowment.	Subscriptions and donations.	Municipal grant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Salaries to Teachers.	Scholarships and prizes.	Rent, servants, and contingencies.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2.	3.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Benares, ...	C. M. S. Female M. Sigra, ...	2,400	210 12 0	3,050	...	222	...	346 14 6	6,229 10 6	4,961 11 0	1,520	168 14 0	6,650 9 0	166 4 2	60 0 0
2	Ditto, ...	Ditto Industrial Sigra, ...	480	...	900	...	...	...	...	1,380 0 0	1,092 0 0	...	288 0 0	1,380 0 0	21 3 8	7 6 2
		Total, ...	2,880	210 12 0	3,950	...	222	...	346 14 6	7,609 10 6	6,053 11 0	1,520	456 14 0	8,030 9 0	76 7 8	27 6 10

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Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 8.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION (INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS).

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils on rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.							Receipts (estimated).	Charges (Estimated.)			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindi or Nagri.	Bengali.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	10*a*.	10*b*.	10*c*.	10*d*.	10*e*.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
								I. CIRCLE, D. P. I., N.-W. PROVINCES.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut, ...	2	43	11	...	54	54	47	54	...	36	30	...	...	...	445 3 5	422 0 0	23 3 5	445 3 5	8 3 11	...
Allygurh, ...	1	64	16	...	80	59	41	80	...	30	...	...	...	...	564 0 0	456 0 0	108 0 0	564 0 0	9 8 1	...
Total, ...	3	107	27	...	134	113	88	134	...	66	30	...	...	...	1,009 3 5	878 0 0	131 3 5	1,009 3 5	8 14 11	...
								III. CIRCLE, D. P. I., N.-W. PROVINCES.												
Allahabad, ...	4	105	18	4	127	125 00	106 00	127	...	...	55	...	...	30	1,344 14 0	1,108 0 0	236 14 0	1,344 14 0	10 12 2	0 4 9
Jounpore, ...	1	25	124	...	149	149·00	136·00	50	35	7	...	...	...	...	3,660 0 0	3,660 0 0	...	3,660 0 0	24 9 0	...
Benares, ...	3	55	18	...	73	67·00	65·00	53	...	...	...	...	34	...	188 0 0	188 0 0	...	188 0 0	2 12 11	...
Total, ...	7	185	160	4	349	341 00	307 00	230	35	7	55	...	34	30	5,192 14 0	4,956 0 0	236 14 0	5,192 14 0	15 3 7	0 0 8
GRAND TOTAL, ...	10	292	187	4	483	454·00	395·00	564	35	73	85	...	34	30	6,202 1 5	5,834 0 0	368 1 5	6,202 1 5	13 3 6	0 1 3

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Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 8A.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION (INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS)—(HAVING ATTENDANCE ABOVE 15 BOYS).

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year: Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year: English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Nagri.	Kaithee.	Receipts (estimated).	Charges (estimated): Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Annual cost of educating each pupil: Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	10a.	10b.	10c.	10d.	10e.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
															Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Dehra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seharunpore, ...	9	35	493	...	528	521	490	...	272	241	58	...	...	...	6,646 13 3	3,160 6 9	3,486 6 6	6,646 13 3	12 12 1	...
Moozuffernugger, ...	20	146	135	...	299	299	257	...	...	266	23	33	9	...	1,220 0 0	876 12 0	325 4 0	1,202 0 0	4 0 4	...
Meerut, ...	58	512	301	...	813	813	630	...	...	684	13	129	...	...	3,606 0 0	2,708 0 0	898 0 0	3,606 0 0	4 7 0	...
Boolundshahar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allygurh, ...	3	24	42	...	66	66	65	...	42	...	...	22	2	...	2,630 0 0	1,258 0 0	1,372 0 0	2,630 0 0	39 13 7	...
Bijnour, ...	68	592	444	...	1,036	1,036	1,008	6	34	1,187	121	...	...	...	3,670 0 0	3,670 0 0	...	3,670 0 0	3 8 8	...
Moradabad, ...	33	145	498	...	643	643	502	...	291	420	43	...	...	...	3,895 8 0	3,775 1 0	120 7 0	3,895 8 0	6 11 0	...
Budaon, ...	32	104	223	...	327	326	299	...	29	300	6	...	...	...	2,730 0 0	1,644 0 0	1,086 0 0	2,730 0 0	8 6 0	...
Bareilly, ...	45	373	350	...	723	721	625	7	83	552	30	64	...	...	5,150 4 0	3,701 4 0	1,449 0 0	5,150 4 0	7 2 3	...
Shahjehanpore, ...	9	65	95	...	160	160	160	...	16	160	...	...	...	...	546 0 0	330 0 0	216 0 0	546 0 0	3 6 7	...
Total, ...	277	2,014	2,581	...	4,595	4,585	4,036	13	761	3,810	294	248	11	...	30,076 9 3	21,123 7 9	8,953 1 6	30,076 9 3	6 8 11	...
Allahabad, ...	4	254	86	...	340	336·00	287 00	14	4	105	85	150	33	25	1,700 9 6	1,068 0 0	632 9 6	1,700 9 6	5 1 0	0 12 1
Banda, ...	11	153	119	...	272	66·00	65·00	...	24	85	...	27	*19	66	983 11 0	81 0 0	902 11 0	983 11 0	14 14 5	...
Futtehpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapore, ...	32	395	38	...	433	390 83	319 51	...	...	125	...	308	...	...	960 0 0	960 0 0	...	960 0 0	2 4 9	...
Benares, ...	180	2,292	451	...	2,743	2,195·06	1,964 43	...	43	628	87	2,115	*35	...	3,143 10 0	2,808 0 0	335 10 0	3,143 10 0	1 6 10	...
Ghazeepore, ...	37	195	150	20	365	204 67	198 55	...	104	219	64	136	29	...	1,284 0 0	1,284 0 0	...	1,284 0 0	6 4 8	...
Azimgurh, ...	18	118	156	...	274	274 00	274·00	...	25	174	...	...	15	...	1,777 6 0	1,777 0 7	0 6 0	1,777 6 0	6 8 0	...
Jounpore, ...	52	198	138	...	336	336·00	225·10	...	4	222	15	114	...	...	2,227 0 0	2,095 0 0	132 0 0	2,227 0 0	3 9 9	...
Goruckpore, ...	22	532	131	...	663	632 00	559 00	...	95	78	61	496	48	...	1,228 9 0	1,222 4 0	6 5 0	1,228 9 0	2 3 2	0 2 4
Bustee, ...	26	180	89	...	269	266·73	261·90	...	84	53	1	116	2	...	1,955 4 0	1,946 0 0	9 4 0	1,955 4 0	7 4 3	1 5 5
Total, ...	391	4,317	1,358	20	5,695	4,601·29	4,154 49	14	383	1,692	313	3,462	201	91	15,260 1 6	13,241 4 0	2,018 13 6	15,260 1 6	3 5 0	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...	668	6,331	3,939	20	10,290	9,186·29	8,190·49	27	1,144	5,502	607	3,710	212	91	45,336 10 9	34,364 11 9	10,971 15 0	45,336 10 9	4 14 1	...

* Bengalis.

M KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 8B.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1873-74.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION (INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS)—(ATTENDANCE BELOW 15).

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year.							Receipts (estimated)	Charges (estimated).			Annual cost of educating each pupil	
		Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Nagri.	Kaithee.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8	9.	10.	10a.	10b.	10c.	10d.	10e.	11.	12	13	14.	15.	16.
															Rs. a.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	
Dehra Doon, ...	11	101	48	...	149	158	127	...	42	25	6	...	96	...	739 8 0	480 0 0	259 8 0	739 8 0	4 10 10	...
Seharunpore, ...	262	1,740	1,906	...	3,646	3,646	3,027	...	1,155	1,096	227	402	740	...	10,663 8 0	5,589 8 0	5,074 0 0	10 663 8 0	2 14 9	...
Moozuffurnugger,	258	1,882	1,234	...	3,116	3,116	2,570	...	771	828	76	42	1,496	...	9,178 6 0	5,280 12 0	3,897 10 0	9,178 6 0	2 15 10	...
Meerut, ...	143	1,448	447	...	1,895	1,895	1,483	...	190	526	17	115	1,064	...	5,995 0 0	4,316 0 0	1,679 0 0	5,995 0 0	3 3 7	...
Boolundshahur,	158	1,113	937	...	2,050	2,050	2,050	...	642	953	65	302	568	...	9,011 0 0	6,722 0 0	2,289 0 0	9 011 0 0	4 5 6	...
Aligarh, ...	180	1,044	494	...	2,538	2,460	2,460	31	42	1,136	192	59	1,222	...	13,014 0 6	11,987 4 0	1,026 12 6	13,014 0 6	5 4 7	...
Bijnour, ...	188	1,473	899	...	2,372	2,381	1,268	...	332	629	177	184	930	...	7,841 2 0	7,841 2 0	...	7,841 2 0	3 6 5	...
Moradabad, ...	194	1,027	1,053	...	2,080	2,080	1,453	...	581	886	157	26	791	...	9,137 8 0	9,137 8 0	...	9,137 8 0	4 6 4	...
Budaon, ...	163	759	642	...	1,401	1,385	1,272	...	172	920	33	30	196	...	9,207 0 0	6,186 0 0	2,021 0 0	9,207 0 0	6 10 4	...
Bareilly, ...	303	1,487	1,357	...	2,844	2,737	1,894	...	694	1,927	104	56	309	...	15,404 0 0	7,956 8 0	7,447 8 0	15,404 0 0	5 10 0	...
Shahjehanpore,...	262	1,336	823	...	2,159	2,159	2,159	...	192	1,298	55	12	635	...	10,295 4 0	7,782 0 0	2,513 4 0	10,275 4 0	18 9 3	...
Total, ...	2,122	14,410	9,840	...	24,250	23,951	20,565	31	4,616	10,219	1,083	1,228	7,112	...	1,00,486 4 6	73,278 10 0	27,207 10 6	1,00,486 4 6	4 14 0	...
Muttra, ...	116	1,733	160	...	1,893	1,820 00	1,202 00	...	70	406	86	647	955	28	6,377 0 0	6,377 0 0	...	6,377 0 0	3 8 0	...
Agra, ...	222	2,050	870	...	2,920	2,920 00	2,000 00	28	176	1,684	317	93	1,022	4	14,324 0 0	10,774 0 0	3,550 0 0	14,324 0 0	4 14 6	...
Etawah, ...	94	648	169	...	817	817 00	817 00	...	66	356	5	118	246	26	5,031 0 0	3,542 0 0	1,489 0 0	5,031 0 0	6 2 9	...
Etah, ...	70	630	375	...	1,005	994 00	881 00	...	68	701	86	29	108	...	5,331 0 0	4,841 0 0	490 0 0	5,331 0 0	5 13 9	...
Mainpoorie, ...	179	1,242	265	...	1,507	1,507·00	1,110·00	...	13	1,034	...	125	438	...	9,629 0 0	8,013 0 0	1,616 0 0	9,629 0 0	6 6 2	...
Furruckabad, ...	234	1,616	597	...	2,213	2,213·00	1,815·00	19	122	1,436	79	118	779	...	9,426 12 0	9,426 12 0	...	9,426 12 0	4 4 2	...
Cawnpore, ...	183	1,548	517	...	2,065	2,065·00	1,841 00	...	239	584	...	136	120	986	7,432 2 0	6,427 2 0	1,025 0 0	7,432 2 0	3 9 7	...
Hamirpore, ...	61	498	91	...	499	585 00	494 00	1	34	118	...	23	...	330	2,980 8 0	1,929 8 0	1,051 0 0	2,980 8 0	5 1 8	...
Jaloun, ...	59	557	92	...	649	664 92	547·81	...	21	138	...	28	462	...	3,538 15 4	2,862 13 4	676 2 0	3,538 15 4	5 5 2	...
Jhansie, ...	68	702	64	...	766	786·00	532 00	...	12	57	...	43	134	541	3,195 5 2	2,821 13 2	373 8 0	3,195 5 2	4 1 1	...
Lullutpore, ...	13	124	15	...	139	139 00	122·00	...	...	20	...	...	...	119	804 0 0	564 0 0	240 0 0	804 0 0	5 12 7	...
Total, ...	1,299	11,258	3,215	...	14,473	14,510 92	11,361 81	38	821	6,534	573	1,360	4,336	2,034	68,069 10 6	57,579 0 6	10,490 10 0	68,069 10 6	4 11 1	...
Banda, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Futtehpore, ...	138	981	470	...	1,451	1,451·00	1,283·00	5	72	575	124	43	230	549	5,857 0 0	5,850 0 0	7 0 0	5,857 0 0	4 3 4	...
Allahabad, ...	209	1,165	1,151	...	1,896	1,843 00	1,765·10	...	64	1,148	202	42	47	581	12,102 9 6	11,505 0 0	597 9 6	12,102 9 6	6 8 1	...
Mirzapore, ...	14	455	8	...	458	376 00	212·74	...	...	...	...	...	47	311	1,407 0 0	1,392 0 0	15 0 0	1,407 0 0	3 11 10	...
Benares, ...	193	3,279	404	...	3,683	3,265 55	2,983 93	...	...	...	...	1,266	675	33	3,894 0 0	3.894 0 0	...	3,894 0 0	1 5 2	...
Ghazeepore, ...	68	521	412	...	933	902 13	877·89	...	...	...	77	...	247	499	4,121 0 0	4,121 0 0	...	4,121 0 0	4 11 1	...
Azimgurh, ...	194	653	524	...	1,177	1,177 00	1,177·00	...	44	870	9	120	89	45	10,520 14 0	10,518 10 0	2 4 0	10,520 14 0	8 4 0	...
Jounpore, ...	8	131	65	...	196	196·00	137 20	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	642 0 0	615 0 0	27 0 0	642 0 0	3 4 5	...
Goruckpore, ...	173	1,369	494	...	1,863	1,800 00	1,555 00	29	...	648	220	422	276	282	5,697 13 0	5,697 13 0	...	5,697 13 0	3 10 8	...
Bustee, ...	28	188	121	...	309	305 63	300 11	...	...	...	58	8	23	33	1,155 3 0	1,133 0 0	22 3 0	1,153 3 0	3 11 10	...
Total, ...	1,025	8,742	3,271	...	12,013	11,282 00	10,316·21	34	180	3,241	690	1,901	1,775	2,391	45,397 7 6	44,726 7 0	671 0 6	45,397 7 6	4 6 5	..
GRAND TOTAL, ...	4,446	34,410	16,326	...	50,736	49,744 01	42,343 02	103	11,240	19,994	2,346	4,489	3,223	4,425	2,13,953 6 6	1,75,584 1 6	38,369 5 0	2,13,953 6 6	5 0 0	...

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 9.—*Institutions for Special or Professional Education (including Normal Schools) for* 1873-74.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year. English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Bengali.	Receipts. From Government.	Other sources.	Total.	Charges. Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2.	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
																	Rs a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
1	Male Normal School.	Meerut, ...	17th Nov. 56,	40	21	..	61	55·16	54·31	...	...	11	61	14	61	..	9,280 1 5	1 0 0	9,281 1 5	8,939 4 11	340 12 6	9,280 1 5	168 3 10	167 10 4
2	Ditto, ...	Agra, ...	1st June, 55,	70	5	..	75	75·00	73·66	...	...	...	75	...	75	..	11,676 4 4	142 8 0	11,818 12 4	11,216 1 10	602 10 6	11,818 12 4	158 10 0	156 11 2
3	Ditto, ...	Benares, ...	June, 57,	64	16	...	80	80·00	75·04	...	...	19	80	...	80	...	10,509 11 0	...	10,509 11 0	10,509 11 0	...	10,509 11 0	132 12 1	132 12 1
4	Ditto, ...	Almorah,	1st Jan., 60,	24	...	...	24	23·27	21·89	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	1,919 13 8	...	1,919 13 8	1,802 1 8	117 12 0	1,919 13 8	83 7 7	83 7 7
5	Female Normal School.	Aligarh, ...	May, 67,	21	...	...	21	15·00	·14	...	..	...	...	...	21	...	2,842 0 0	...	2,842 0 0	2,458 0 0	384 0 0	2,842 0 0	189 7 6	189 7 6
6	Ditto, ...	Moradabad,	1st April, 73,	1	4	...	5	9 00	·6	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	953 8 6	...	953 8 6	810 14 0	142 10 6	953 8 6	105 15 2	105 15 2
7	Ditto, ...	Agra, ...	1st Dec., 64,	6	...	...	6	7 27	5·57	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1,095 9 1	...	1,095 9 1	843 13 1	251 12 0	1,095 9 1	150 11 2	150 11 2
8	Ditto, ...	Benares, ...	April, 67,	9	1	...	10	9·37	10 50	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1,320 0 0	...	1,320 0 0	1,032 0 0	288 0 0	1,320 0 0	125 11 5	125 11 5
9	Thomason Civil Engineering College	Roorkee, ..	1847	117	45	67	229	216·00	206·0	86	...	...	120	...	...		97,927 0 0	5,845 8 0	1,03,772 8 0	97,927 0 0	...	97,927 0 0	453 3 6	453 3 6
10	Medical School,	Agra, ...	1854	23	41	3	67	67·00	·77	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	17,833 0 0	...	17,833 0 0	17,833 0 0	...	17,833 0 0	261 13 10	266 2 7
11	Law Class, ...	Allahabad,	...	32	11	3	46	37 00	28 93	34	..	...	12	...	...	..	11,125 0 0	1,528 0 0	12,653 0 0	10,713 0 0	412 0 0	11,125 0 0	464 0 0	464 0 0
		Total, ...	...	407	144	73	624	594 07	567 90	120	...	30	419	38	278	...	1,66,482 0 0	7,517 0 0	1,73,999 0 0	1,64,084 14 6	2,539 9 6	1,66,624 8 0	292 0 0	291 0 0

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.,
Dated Naini Tal, the August, 1874.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 9.—*Abstract of Attendance at the Government and Private Institutions during the year* 1873-74.

		Number attending				
		Colleges	Higher Class Schools.	Middle Class Schools.	Lower Class Schools.	Total.
General Education, ...	Government, ...	524	3,091	28,680	138,489	170,784
	Private, ...	19	5,423	34,802	43,861	84,105
Special Education, ...	Government	342	...	282	...	624
	Private, ...	...	...	69	73	142
	Total, ...	885	8,514	63,833	182,423	255,655

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 10.—*Abstract of Receipts and Charges at the Government and Private Institutions for* 1873-74.

Institutions		Receipts.												Charges											
		Colleges.			Higher Class.			Middle Class.			Lower Class.			Total.			Colleges.			Higher Class.			Middle Class			Lower Class			Total.		
		Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p	Rs	a.	p	Rs	a.	p
General Education, ...	Government, ...	1,59,411	0	0	1,70,785	0	0	1,59,422	0	0	3,80,520	0	0	8,70,138	0	0	1,52,110	0	0	1,56,860	0	0	1,46,038	0	0	3,79,694	0	0	8,34 702	0	0
	Private, ...	12,932	0	0	1,52,129	0	0	2,79,070	0	0	2,75,161	0	0	7,19,292	0	0	13,082	0	0	1,64,090	0	0	2,74,291	0	0	2,73,145	0	0	7,24,608	0	0
Special Education, ...	Government, ...	1,34,259	0	0	...			39,739	0	0	...			1,73,998	0	0	1,26,885	0	0	...			39,738	0	0	...			1,66 623	0	0
	Private, ...	...			...			8,029	0	0	1,380	0	0	9,409	0	0	...			...			8,450	0	0	1,380	0	0	9,830	0	0
	Total, ...	3,06,602	0	0	3,22,914	0	0	4,86,260	0	0	6,57,061	0	0	17,72,837	0	0	2,92,077	0	0	3,20,950	0	0	4,68,517	0	0	6,54,219	0	0	17,35,763	0	0

TABLE No. 11.—*Abstract of Grants-in-aid received by Private Institutions during the year* 1873-74.

	Colleges.			Higher Class.			Middle Class.			Lower Class.			Total		
	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p.
General Education, ...	3,813	0	0	70,581	0	0	89,028	0	0	25,393	0	0	1,88,815	0	0
Special Education, ...	...			...			3,000	0	0	480	0	0	3,480	0	0
Total, ...	3,813	0	0	70,581	0	0	92,028	0	0	25,873	0	0	1,92,295	0	0

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 17.—*General Statement of amount expended by Government on Education during the year* 1873-74.

		Salaries.	Scholarships	Buildings.	Contingencies.	Grants-in-aid.	Total.	Remarks
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
General Establishment, ...		1,80,584	...	...	73,430	...	2,54,014	
Govt. Colleges and Schools,	General, ...	7,60,146	18,662	...	40,925	...	8,19,733	
	Special, ...	39,596	...	...	...	...	39,596	
Private ditto, ...	General, ...	...	2,078	19,530	804	1,88,815	2,11,227	
	Special, ...	...	...	...	...	3,480	3,480	
Total, ...		9,80,326	20,740	19,530	1,15,159	1,92,295	13,28,050	

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

FOR THE

YEAR 1874-75.

PART I.

By M. KEMPSON, Esq., M.A.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD:
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1875.

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GOVERNMENT 1875 N.W.P.

REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1874-75.

No. 250.

FROM

M. KEMPSON, ESQ., M.A.,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces,

TO

A. COLVIN, ESQ.,
Offg. Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 14TH JUNE, 1875

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report upon the progress of education in the North-Western Provinces during 1874-75. The Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution, No. 974A., dated 31st ultimo, which directs the omission of all impertinencies reached me as the manuscript was going to Press. I believe I have struck out all that was in any sense likely to look like "padding."

2. I have no changes of organization to record except the addition of middle class oriental departments in eleven schools for the benefit of Muhammadans, under the sanction of G. O. No. 40, dated 14th November, 1873 (para. 77 below).

3. The administrative change indicated in para. 55 of the orders on the last report has been initiated, and directions have been laid down for the record of status and progress, after consultation with the inspecting officers. I have noticed these with some detail in their appropriate section.

4. Referring to the list of building projects in para. 6 of the last report, I observe that the Meerut Zila School, the Bareilly College new Boarding-house, and the Muttra Zila School Boarding-house have been completed. The zila schools for Gorakhpur and Jaunpur have not even yet been begun, but a boarding-house for the Allahabad Zila School is nearly ready. Among aided schools, the Naini Tal Diocesan Schools for girls and the Orman School at Roorkee have been finished, and other minor projects are in hand.

SECTION I.

Finance.

5. The following summary shows the distribution of actual charges in 1874-75 from the accounts of this office and those of the Inspectors and Principals :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	REMARKS
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Direction, ...	42,796	...	42,796	Fractions omitted.
Inspection, ...	1,78,342	...	1,78,342	
Instruction, ...	13,26,049	47,005	13,73,054	
Total, ...	15,47,187	47,005	15,94,192	
Total, 1873-74, ...	13,28,050	44,895	13,72,945	

The proportions of outlay under Direction, Inspection, and Instruction are 2·7 : 11·2 : 86·1. Last year they were 3 : 13·5 : 83·5.

6. The details of Direction and Inspection appear in the next two tables. There has been an increase in the first, owing to an addition to the vernacular branch of the Director's office, and a decrease in the second, chiefly under the head "contingencies," and the net decrease under both amounts to Rs. 4,800.

(1.)—*Direction.*

	Rs. a. p.
Salary, ...	27,000 0 0
Ditto of establishment, ...	10,384 1 6
Servants and contingencies, ...	3,526 8 3
Travelling allowances, ...	2,085 9 10
Total, ...	42,996 3 7
1873-74, ...	41,687 6 3

(2.)—*Inspection.*

Circles.	No. of Officers.	Salaries.	Establishment.	Servants and Contingencies.	Travelling Allowances.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st Circle, ...	35	44,724 15 0	4,517 5 9	4,126 8 7	6,068 7 5	59,437 4 9
2nd „ ...	36	43,147 2 5	4,617 6 10	5,917 14 2	5,805 13 5	59,488 4 10
3rd „ ...	32	37,931 6 10	4,680 0 0	3,996 3 4	6,478 6 0	53,086 0 2
4th „ ...	5	3,856 10 8	756 0 0	995 0 9	723 0 0	6,330 11 5
Total, ...	108	1,29,660 2 11	14,570 12 7	15,035 10 10	19,075 10 10	1,78,342 5 2
1873-74, ...	108	1,28,752 8 5	16,165 10 10	18,799 0 2	20,574 1 3	1,84,291 4 8

7. The details for "Instruction" are contained in the next schedule, and contrasted with those for the year preceding.

(3.)—*Instruction.*

Description of schools.	Number of schools.		Average daily attendance.		Cost to Government.		Cost per pupil to Government.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	873-74	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
(1.)—*Government.*					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Colleges { A.—Anglo-oriental,...	4	4	128	158	1,26,061	1,25,097	989·5	791·7
I. Colleges { B.—Oriental, ...	1	1	258	261	21,195	21,602	82 1	82·8
II. High Schools A.—Anglo-vernacular	12	14	2,425	2,796	1,38,906	1,67,648	57 2	60 0
III. Middle { A.— Ditto, ...	14	12	1,050	981	40,601	37,650	38·6	38 3
III. Middle { B.—Vernacular-oriental	484	245	21,901	13,175	1,00,239	78,493	4·5	5·9
IV. Lower, ... { Vernacular, Boys, ...	3,637	4,080	103,241	114,457	3,32,302	4,36,912	3·2	3·8
IV. Lower, ... { Ditto, Girls, ...	427	392	6,374	6,160	30,042	32,840	4·7	5·3
V. Special, ... { Engineering, medical and law schools.	3	3	316	341	1,26,885	1,45,781	401·5	427·5
V. Special, ... { Normal, male, ...	4	4	225	223	33,386	32,991	149·0	148·0
V. Special, ... { Ditto, female, ...	4	4	36	31	6,210	5,501	175 0	177 4
Total, ...	4,590	4,759	135,954	138,583	9,56,427	10,84,515	7·0	7·0
(2.)—*Aided.*								
I. Colleges, A. Anglo oriental, ...	2	1	22	12	3,813	3,600	173·3	300 0
II. High Schools A. { For Europeans, ...	2	3	243	169	9,000	12,000	37·0	71 0
II. High Schools A. { „ Natives, ...	19	19	3,773	3,745	61,581	60 3·0	16·3	16·1
II. Ditto, B. Vernacular Oriental,	2	2	138	140	1,200	1,320	8·6	9·4
III. Middle A. { For Europeans, .	9	11	474	559	16,720	19,010	35·4	35·0
III. Middle A. { For Natives, Anglo-vernacular.	149	129	8,329	7,778	74,378	67,920	8·9	8·7
III. Ditto B. Vernacular, ...	6	9	300	530	1,802	2,200	6·0	4·15
IV. Lower, ... { Vernacular, Boys,...	42	59	1,532	1,857	4,206	4,822	3·6	2·5
IV. Lower, ... { Ditto, Girls,...	154	157	2,855	3,073	16,715	13,072	5·8	4·2
V. Special,... { Normal, Industrial, and Zanana.	2	7	105	271	2,880	6,924	27·3	25·5
Total, ...	387	397	17,771	18,125	1,92,295	*1,94,286	10·8	10·7
(3.)—*Unaided.*								
Private and indigenous schools, ...	5,135	5,109	50,929	52,000	804	1,784	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...	10,110	10,265	204,654	210,707	10,33,766	12,80,585	...	...

* This includes Rs. 2,998 "undetailed," which will be explained in Section V. below.

8. The cost column shows an outlay of Rs. 12,80,535 Provincial, but the following items have to be added to the account:—

	Rs.
Rewards to authors, patronage of native presses, &c., ...	23,106
Scholarships *in Aided Schools*, ...	3,808
Prizes and rewards given by Inspectors, ...	3,938
Contingencies and miscellaneous, ...	2,237
Special grants for building, ...	12,425
Total, ...	45,514

Adding this to the item above quoted, we have the total Rs. 13,26,049 entered in the summary schedule of para. 5.

The "special grants for building" were made to aided schools, and the two largest grants of Rs. 5,000 each were given to the two Diocesan schools for European girls at Allahabad and Naini Tal.

9. The item "local" in the summary at the head of this section—*viz.*, Rs. 47,005, will be found detailed in the summaries at the head of Section III. and Section IV.

Returning to the "Instruction" statement above, I note the increase or decrease of schools and scholars in the margin, and observe that the increase in pupils is calculated on the average daily attendance only. The roll details will appear below.

	Increase or decrease of schools.	Increase or decrease of pupils.
Government schools, ...	+ 169	+ 2,529
Aided schools, ...	+ 10	+ 354
Private unaided schools, ...	− 26	+ 1,071
Total, ...	+ 153	+ 3,954

10. Under the head "receipts" the following schedule indicates a falling off in the three first items:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal contributions, ...	92,188	60,947
Subscriptions, ...	5,988	2,140
Fees, ...	36,171	33,210
Interest on endowments, ...	10,139	11,074
Native States, ...	...	392
Miscellaneous, ...	1,720	1,977
Total, ...	1,46,206	1,09,740

(1) *Municipal contributions.*—The decrease under this head is easily explained. It is due to the absence of a large building grant in the 2nd Circle, which was wrongly included last year among the grants made. With this exception the grants-in-aid of schools have increased everywhere, and are a most important aid to improving the efficiency of existing schools. Such a grant as that made by the Allahabad Municipality for instance (Rs. 2,000) gives a most effective impulse to the prosperity of the school. The following abstract shows the details of distribution:—

	1st Circle.	2nd Circle.	3rd Circle.	4th Circle.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Schools, ...	46,348	1,096	4,440	...	9,884
Middle do., ...	12,848	4,316	1,740	400	19,304
Lower do., ...	8,956	3,619	5,880	400	18,934
Female do., ...	4,252	812	420	...	5,484
Scholarships and prizes, &c., ...	2,591	1,017	788	72	4,468
Rent and building, ...	1,790	1,083	...	...	2,873
Total, ...	34,785	12,022	13,268	872	60,947
1873-74, ...	30,674	48,004	12,810	700	92,188

The detailed list of grants by districts and municipalities will be found in the appendix (A.), as more convenient for reference.

(2) *Subscriptions.*—These are taken from the Principals' and Inspectors' returns as shown in the margin. The returns in Part II. of the report will show how the component parts of these amounts were realized.

	Rs.
Colleges, ...	894
Superior zila, ...	367
Inferior zila, ...	879
Total, ...	2,140

(3) *Fees.*—The entry under this head is contrasted with that for the year preceding in the margin. It was explained in the last report that a general lowering and equalization of the scale came into force during the latter part of 1873-74. That accounted for the decrease in the fee income then noticed. The full decrease from this cause is shown this year, for the rates have been in force the whole period. Increased attendance in the Colleges and High Schools is the desirable point for attention as regards raising the fee income, and there is every probability of an increase in both during the current year. In the case of tahsili schools, I should prefer to lower the rates from two annas to one anna in the more backward districts and poorer towns, where it is undoubtedly prohibitive, and I have called upon the Inspectors for a list of such towns, with a view of bringing up the question in a definite shape.

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges, ...	14,126	12,488
High schools,	7,208	6,819
Middle do.,	14,527	13,903
Lower do.,	310	...
Total, ...	36,171	33,210

(4) *Endowments.*—A list of these will be found in Appendix B., as they stand now. Since this was drawn up I have received notice of a small fund of Rs. 1,400, collected by the ex-students of the Bareilly College in memory of Mr. Templeton. This will be invested and the proceeds given in the form of an annual prize.

11. I conclude this section with a notice of the manuscripts and books reviewed during the year under the Prize Notification.

They were 53 in all, and all but 8 were Urdu. Nothing of special merit was sent in, and I regret to state that a rumour was set on foot early in the year that the plan of rewards was to be discontinued.

In September last I submitted a review of the results of the notification from August, 1868 (when it was issued) to March, 1874. It appeared that 1,164 specimens of authorship (generally in manuscript) were submitted during the above period, of which 956 were in Urdu and 208 in Hindi. One hundred and twenty-five of these (*viz.*, 100 Urdu and 25 Hindi) were rewarded to the amount of Rs. 24,675, so that the average reward was Rs. 200 nearly. The actual rewards varied from Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,500. The bulk of the competitors were from the North-Western Provinces, but many belonged to Dehli and Lucknow. A large proportion of the compositions first sent in were Urdu versions of common Persian authors, and grammar and spelling were often utterly neglected.

The Munshis who sent in these performances further showed bad taste in translating the indecencies they met with, even in books they professed to have compiled with the object of assisting female education—a manifest pretence. In dealing with this particular topic, which was mentioned in the notification, there was too much evidence of a wish on the part of the authors to gain credit for reforming views without committing themselves to any real sacrifice of custom and prejudice. Works on science were almost entirely due to men brought up in the Government schools, and on ethics, logic and rhetoric to Muhammadan scholars of the ordinary Munshi class.

As regards the subjects of the works which were approved, the margin shows the details. On the whole it may be observed that 10 per cent. of the whole number of competitors (1,164) received prizes, and that about one-fifth of these were of such conspicuous merit as to be rewarded by amounts varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500, and the productions of these authors are the real fruit of the notification.

	No. of works.	Prizes. Rs.
Poetry and the drama, ...	9	1,150
Fiction, ...	11	3,800
History, ...	11	1,250
Language, ...	8	1,450
Miscellaneous, ...	21	3,025
Morals, ...	23	3,600
Science, ...	17	6,350
Female education, ...	25	4,050
Total, ...	125	24,675

A list of the books and manuscripts reviewed this year is given in Appendix C.

SECTION II.

University.

12. The only change of importance recorded in the report of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for 1874-75 is thus stated:—"Alterations in the schedule of subjects for the Entrance Examination, involving the introduction of portions of Blandford's Physical Geography and of Todhunter's Mensuration, and the exclusion of general Geography, except in so far as necessary to elucidate the Histories taken up, were sanctioned by the Senate in August last, and they will take effect at the next examination."

13. The following particulars of the result of the examinations are taken from the report of the Syndicate:—

(1.)—*Entrance Examination*, 1874.

Provinces.	Candidates.					Passed				Percentage of passed men.	Percentage in 18'3
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.	Total.		II.	III.	Total.		
Bengal, ...	1,506	86	66	59	1,717	157	342	203	702	40·8	42 9
Assam, ...	26	2	...	1	29	...	6	7	13	44·8	...
N.-W. Provinces, ...	180	19	22	5	226	5	63	41	109	48·2	53·7
Rajputana, ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	3	60 0	...
Jaipur, ...	5	...	...	1	6	...	2	3	5	83 3	.
Panjab, ...	61	12	14	10	97	...	22	21	43	44 3	39 2
Central Provinces, ...	54	2	2	3	61	4	22	12	38	62·2	44 6
Oudh, ...	64	13	16	2	95	3	26	14	43	45 2	41·6
Ceylon, ...	...	...	18	...	18	3	6	1	10	55·5	50 0
Total, ...	1,901	134	138	81	2,254	172	490	304	966	42·8	33 3
Total, 1873, ...	2,122	143	166	113	2,544	144	395	309	848	33 3	...

With 290 fewer candidates in 1874 as compared with 1873, nearly 10 per cent. more have passed, and as the Syndicate remark, "considering that this was the first examination for which there was no appointed text-book in English, the result may be considered satisfactory."

14. The failures are contrasted in the margin with those of the year preceding, and are far more equally divided. Mathematics was the chief subject of failure, but in a less remarkable degree. The candidates were evidently better prepared.

	1873.	1874.
English, ...	1,095	724
Second language, ...	404	611
History, &c., ...	931	531
Mathematics, ...	1,232	789
	3,662	2,655

15. The following table is not without interest as a means of comparing the relative success of the various classes of candidates. This shows that both Christians and "others" were more successful in the examination than Hindus and Muhammadans. The success of the Christian candidates is still more remarkable when the constituents of the 1st division are examined. Sixteen per cent. pass in the 1st division against about 7 per cent. among the remaining candidates.

	Candidates.	Passed.
Hindu, ...	84·4	83·5
Musalman, ...	6·0	5·0
Christian, ...	6·0	7·2
Others, ...	3·6	4·3
Total, ...	100·0	100·0

16. The results for the North-Western Provinces are as follow:—

Class of school.	Number of schools examined.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.				Failed in				Percentage of failure.	Percentage of failure, 1873.
			I.	II.	III.	Total.	English.	Second language.	History, &c.	Mathematics.		
Government, ...	10	121	4	40	30	74	21	7	32	22	17	12
Aided,... ...	18	89	1	20	9	30	27	21	28	43	30	33
Unaided, ...	2	7	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	3	18	34
Total, ...	30	217	5	62	40	107	48	28	62	68	23	22
Total, 1873, ...	35	192	17	54	28	99	45	12	57	62	22	...

Nine private students have to be added to the 217 candidates to make up the number 226 entered in the statement of para. 13 above, and of these two passed,—one in the 2nd and one in the 3rd division.

The percentage of failure, which indicates the proportion between actual and possible failure, still reads badly for the aided schools in comparison with the others. The managers, as I have constantly pointed out, are too ready to send up unprepared candidates. The Allahabad Church Mission School is a case in point. The Principal sent up 8 candidates, all of whom failed in at least two subjects.

I remark that the percentage of failure for the whole of the matriculation candidates was 29 per cent., so that the North-Western Provinces with 23 per cent. stands fairly.

17. One of the most interesting parts of the results of this examination is the "second language" taken up by the various candidates.

The following table shows the details:—

Provinces.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Bengali.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Uriya.	Armenian.	Total.
Bengal, ...	52	985	33	20	529	60	22	14	4	1,719
Assam, ...	...	7	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	28
N.-W. Provinces, ...	12	62	3	55	16	54	20	...	...	222
Rajputana, ...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Panjab, ...	11	15	13	27	2	33	...	...	...	101
Central Provinces, ...	...	46	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	60
Oudh, ...	14	16	7	4	1	55	4	...	...	101
Ceylon, ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total, ...	107	1,133	56	109	568	211	52	14	4	2,254
Total, 1873, ...	118	1,252	54	27	701	314	67	7	4	2,544

From this it appears that if we omit Latin as the ordinary second language of European candidates, 60 per cent. of the native candidates took up a classical language against 54 per cent. the year before. In the North-Western Provinces only 29 per cent. of the candidates took up an oriental classical language in 1873, but this year (1874) the proportion is 57 per cent., and the anticipation expressed in para. 28 of last year's report has been fulfilled.

18. (2.)—*First Arts Examination*, 1874.

Provinces.	Candidates.					Passed.				Percentage of passed men.	Percentage in 1873.
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	Total.		
Bengal and Assam, ...	360	11	11	37	419	14	58	72	144	34	54
N.-W. Provinces, ...	56	7	1	3	67	...	11	14	25	37	60
Rajputana, ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	33	...
Panjab, ...	12	1	...	1	14	3	5	3	11	78	69
Oudh, ...	18	2	...	...	20	1	2	3	6	30	75
Central Provinces, ...	8	...	...	1	9	...	1	4	5	55	66
Ceylon, ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	100
Total, ...	457	21	13	42	533	18	78	97	193	36	56
Total, 1873, ...	445	30	23	43	539	40	135	130	305	56	...

On this the Syndicate comment as follows :—"The number of candidates at this examination was nearly the same as last year, being 533 against 539. But the percentage of passed candidates fell from 56 to 36. There was nothing exceptional in the character of the questions set, and it would seem that this unfavourable result must be mainly due to the incompetence or want of application of the candidates."

Whatever the cause of failure may have been, it has told everywhere except in the Panjab Colleges. The probability is that the examiners in language required a higher degree of proficiency. It is not necessary to suppose that the questions were more difficult, and the Syndicate think they were not more difficult, but it may be easily understood that more idiom and accuracy were looked for in the mode of answering the questions. No fewer than 228 candidates failed in English and 208 in the second language. The failures in other subjects were comparatively few.

19. As regards the North-Western Provinces, although it is true that only 37 per cent. of the candidates passed on the whole, and that none were in the 1st division, it is due to the Government Colleges to state that they passed 23 out of 52 candidates, or 44 per cent. The five aided institutions which sent up candidates passed only 2 out of 14 men.

The following table shows the failures :—

Class of institution.	No. of institutions.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	Number who failed in						Percentage of failure.
				English.	Second language.	History.	Mathematics.	Logic.	Psychology.	
Government, ...	4	52	23	18	18	11	8	17	11	26
Aided, ...	5	14	2	8	8	3	...	5	3	32
Total, ...	9	66	25	26	26	14	8	22	14	...

The figures are in themselves sufficient to show the difficulty of the examination. There are six separate branches of study, and failure in any one of these plucks the candidate. The matriculation test, as is acknowledged, does not make any great demand upon the student's intellect if he has been fairly taught for a few years previously, but the First Arts Examination is a very different matter. In addition to increased demands upon his knowledge of English, the extent of which it is impossible to anticipate, because it varies with the fancy of individual examiners, and of a classical second language, the candidates must cram up a mass of history relating to a period entirely new to him. He must increase his mathematical attainments, and acquire the meaning and use of the technicalities of *Logic in a foreign tongue* as best he may; and having done all this, he has the choice of a "last straw" in Psychology or Chemistry. It is hardly surprising that only 20 per cent. of the passed matriculants in 1872 should pass the First Arts Examination of 1874. The test is too abrupt and severe, and for students of average ability three years of preparation, instead of two, are necessary. A large proportion of the matriculation candidates take up a vernacular for their second language, but in the First Arts a classical language is compulsory, and consequently, unless the student has made acquaintance with Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian before he matriculates, he has no chance of passing the middle test. This is a sufficient explanation of the contrast between the numbers of candidates at each, *viz.*, 2,144 for matriculation and 533 for the "Little-go."

20. As regards second languages in the First Arts Examination the report of the Syndicate is fuller than usual, and I am able to give the following table:—

Provinces.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Total.
Bengal and Assam, ...	7	395	14	3	419
North-Western Provinces, ...	1	28	4	37	70
Panjab, ...	...	1	5	8	14
Oudh, ...	...	12	1	6	19
Central Provinces, ...	...	6	1	3	10
Ceylon, ...	1	...	...	...	1
Total, ...	9	442	25	57	533
Total, 1873, ...	20	445	27	47	539

(3.)—*B. A. Examination*, 1875.

21. This was the first occasion on which candidates had the option of being examined in the A. or general course, or in the B. or mixed course, which brings in Natural Sciences and excludes Orientals, History, Philosophy, and pure Mathematics. The courses are common in English and mixed Mathematics only. The following table contrasts the results:—

	Number of candidates.	No passed.				Percentage of passed.
		I.	II.	III.	Total.	
A. course, ...	138	3	22	21	46	33
B. "	79	23	16	5	44	55
Total, ...	217	26	38	26	90	...

The comparatively remarkable success of the candidates for a Degree in the B. course is explained by the Syndicate to be due to the fact that the best students of the year selected this course. But I believe the true explanation is that the B. course is

very much the easiest, and makes a comparatively mild demand upon intellectual ability. The examiners in the A. course will find in a year or two that there will be no candidates to examine, and if this happens, we shall have the anomaly of an oriental university in which orientals are dropped after the middle examination. If the best men choose the B. course, it is certain that the others will follow their example. English and mixed Mathematics (the earliest part of the subject) are common to both courses as I said before, and it is more than likely that young men who are anxious to obtain a Degree will find it pay to take up Physics, which is a cram subject unless experimentally taught, instead of a classical oriental language, as well as two out of three other branches of learning, *viz.*, Philosophy, History, and pure Mathematics.

The following is the view expressed by the students of one of the Colleges in their own words :—

"There are only four books in the B. course. It omits (1) the History subjects, consisting of about 2,200 pages; (2) the Persian course, comprising four very difficult books; (3) the optional Mathematics, consisting of three books. Thus we have four books in place of eleven, and can learn them thoroughly with the same amount of labour that we would spend *on one of the above three sets of subjects.* How much more mastery may be acquired over the B. course by giving threefold labour to that one easy thing ?"

22. I am not anxious to raise objections to the study of the science course. I merely object to the idea that it is *intellectually* on a par with studies in language, Philosophy, or pure Mathematics. The student has to master the *results* of experiment and investigation instead of the *processes* of thought and reasoning; and my opinion, right or wrong, is that a B. A. Degree in science is a misnomer. I should prefer to call the graduate B. P., *Bachelor of Phænomena* or Physics. Physical Science, to be a really profitable and interesting study, should be studied under a Professor capable of illustrating facts by experiment and ocular demonstration. The following is taken from the Vice-Chancellor's address in Convocation (March, 1875) :—

"Of 217 candidates, 79 were examined according to the B. or Physical Science course. Many of the best students of the year choose this course, but the examiners report that their answers went little beyond the careful reproduction of the matter of the text-books. It will probably be found necessary to give a greater prominence during future examinations in this course to questions calculated to test the student's practical knowledge of the subject."

I take the opportunity of correcting here an error into which writers in the newspapers have fallen when they state that it was the policy of Sir W. Muir's Government to discourage the study of Physical Science in the B. course. It was no such thing. The view of Government was that the subject could not be properly taken up unless suitable means of instruction were provided; and on this view the Government of India sanctioned the appointment of a Professor at the Central College.

23. The result of the examination by Provinces is as follows :—

Provinces.	Number of candidates.	No. passed.				Percentage of passed.
		I.	II.	III.	Total.	
A. Course.						
Bengal, ...	110	2	17	20	39	35
N. W. Provinces, ...	17	...	3	...	3	18
Oudh, ...	4	...	2	...	2	50
Panjab, ...	6	1	...	1	2	33
Ceylon, ...	1	...	...	...	0	0
Total, ...	138	3	22	21	46	33
B. Course.						
Bengal, ...	73	21	14	5	40	55
N.-W. Provinces, ...	3	1	1	...	2	66
Oudh, ...	3	1	1	...	2	66
Total, ...	79	23	16	5	44	55
Grand Total, ...	217	26	38	26	90	41

Divided according to creed the 217 candidates are thus distributed :—

Provinces.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.	Total.
Bengal, ...	147	4	3	29	183
N.-W. Provinces, ...	11	4	4	1	20
Panjab, ...	6	...	...	...	6
Oudh, ...	6	...	1	...	7
Ceylon, ...	...	...	1	...	1
Total, ...	170	8	9	30	217

The details of the second languages taken up by the 138 students who were examined in the A. course are as follows :—

Provinces.	Greek or Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Total.
Bengal, ...	3	104	2	1	110
N.-W. Provinces, ...	4	6	...	7	17
Panjab, ...	...	3	...	3	6
Oudh, ...	1	2	1	...	4
Ceylon, ...	1	...	...	...	1
Total, ...	9	115	3	11	138

The Syndicate's report says nothing as to number of failures in each language, but it appears that only 37 failed in all.

(4.)—*M. A. Examination*, 1875.

24. Under this head two examinations are held,—one for Honours in Arts and the other for the Degree of M. A.

I compile the following combined abstract of the results :—

	English.		Sanskrit.		History.		Mathematics.		Mental and Moral Science.		Physics.		Total.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Bengal, ...	11	8	2	1	5	2	6	3	4	1	2	1	30	16
N.-W. Provinces, ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Panjab, ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Total, ...	15	10	3	1	6	2	6	3	4	1	2	1	36	18

In addition to the 36 candidates two teachers were examined, but both failed. Of the 36 candidates, 25 went in for Honours in Arts and 11 for the M. A. Degree, and 13 were successful in the former and 6 in the latter. The North-Western Provinces' candidates belonged to the Muir Central College and the Benares College, one from the former for Honours in History, and two from the latter for an M. A. Degree in English.

The Syndicate observe :— "The standard for passing in Honours and for the Degree of M. A. was on the recommendation of the Senior Board of Examiners for 1874 slightly raised this year, and to this cause is probably due the decrease both in the number of candidates and the number passed. The minimum pass marks for each paper are now 30 per cent., with an aggregate of 40 per cent. in all the papers for a third class in Honours. No change has been made in the aggregate percentage of marks required for a first or second class, nor has there been any change at all in the standard for Mathematical Honours."

SECTION III.

Colleges.

25. The following is a summary of the attendance and cost:—

		Number.	Roll, 31st March, 1875.	Average attendance.	Cost. Provincial.	Cost. Local.
					Rs.	Rs.
General,	(1) Colleges, ...	4	191	158·41	1,25,097	4564
	(2.) Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit College, Benares, ...	1	312	261·65	21,602	23
Special, ...	Law, Medicine, Engineering, ...	3	396	341·33	1,45,781	780
	Total, ...	8	899	761 39	2,92,480	5,367
	Total, 1873-74, ...	8	866	703·34	2,74,741	4,254

There is an increase of 33 students, which would have been larger but for a falling off in the Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit departments of the Benares College. The average daily attendance has improved from 80 to 84 per cent.

26. The cost of the Special Colleges has risen Rs. 19,676, as shown in the margin, the bulk of which is debitable to the Thomason College; but the figures only are received from the Heads of these Institutions, and I am unable to enter upon further details.

	Roll.	Cost.
		Rs.
Thomason College, Roorkee, ...	255	1,15,656
Agra Medical School, ...	76	20,105
Law Department, Muir College, ...	65	10,800
Total, ...	396	1,46,561
Total, 1873-74, ...	342	1,26,885

27. I add below the details of the registers of the seven Colleges according to the creed of the students. On the whole 75 per cent. of them were Hindu, 15 per cent. Musalman, and 10 per cent. Christian; but if the attendance at the Special Colleges only is taken, the proportion of Hindus dwindles to 48 per cent., that of Muhammadans rises to 29 per cent., and of Christians to 23 per cent. As I noticed last year, the bulk of the Muhammadan students is found in the Agra Medical School and in the lower subordinate department of the Thomason College, in both of which the education is imparted through the medium of Urdu. There are only 17 Muhammadan pupils out of a roll of 191 undergraduates of the University in the four Colleges for general education. Comparing this with the Muhammadan population of the four towns in which the Colleges are placed, the observer gains some idea of the small value set upon English education by this section of the community.

	Roll Attendance. Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Christian.	Total.
Muir (Central) College, ...	42	4	3	49
Benares " ...	374	4	2	380
Agra " ...	34	4	1	39
Bareilly " ...	30	5	...	35
Thomason " ...	126	51	78	255
Agra Medical School, ...	27	45	4	76
Law Department, Muir College,	38	19	8	65
Total, ...	671	132	96	899
Civil Engineering Class, ...	10	...	36	46
Upper Subordinate " ...	14	2	42	58
Lower " " ...	102	49	...	151
Total, ...	126	51	78	255

28. The results of the examinations of the four classes of undergraduates, college by college, are shown in the following table :—

Colleges.	A.—4TH YEAR.					B.—3RD YEAR.					C.—2ND YEAR.					D.—1ST YEAR.					COMBINED RESULTS.					
	No. of candidates.	Passed.				No. of candidates.	Passed.				No. of candidates.	Passed.				No. of candidates.	Passed.				No. of candidates.	Passed.				Percentage of passed men.
		1st Division	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		1st Division	2nd Division	3rd Division.	Total.		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	
Allahabad, ...	4	..	...	..	0	9	...	2	2	4	9	...	3	2	5	19	1	...	2	3	41	1	5	6	12	30
Benares, ...	6	...	3	...	3	6	...	1	..	1	19	...	2	3	5	21	...	...	...	0	52	...	6	3	9	17
Agra, ...	2	1	...	...	1	6	1	1	...	2	9	...	1	4	5	8	...	...	1	1	25	2	2	5	9	36
Bareilly, ...	5	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	2	3	15	...	4	4	8	9	...	1	...	1	33	...	7	6	13	40
Total, ...	17	1	4	...	5	25	1	5	4	10	52	...	10	13	23	57	1	1	3	5	151	3	20	20	43	28
Total, 1873 ...	14	...	7	2	9	14	3	6	3	12	37	6	11	9	26	51	1	4	19	24	114	10	28	33	71	62

The general results are 34 points below the standard of last year, owing chiefly to the failure of the 1st year class in the departmental examination. The B. A. and F. A. results were also unfavourable in comparison with the year preceding. The Benares College percentage is extremely low, and it appears that the students neglect to prepare for the departmental examinations, which are in their eyes of less importance than the Calcutta University Examinations, because they bring no certificates. The loss of promotions and scholarships with which the 1st year class has been visited will tend to correct this error in future.

29. The 4th year class, which underwent the B. A. Examination, consisted of 17 students according to the College returns and the University statement of results, *viz.*, 14 for the A. course and 3 for the B; but according to the Report of the Syndicate quoted in the preceding section the number of candidates was 17 for the A. course. I am unable to explain the discrepancy except on the supposition that the extra candidates were teachers, as was the case at Bareilly, where a teacher competed in the examination as a pupil, which ought not to have been allowed, and failed in four subjects. The failure of the class, so far as the North-Western Provinces is concerned, was in mixed Mathematics, in which 11 out of the 17 candidates were plucked. The examiner found that the pupils were unable to apply their book-work knowledge. Three out of the four candidates from the Muir Central College failed in this subject, and four out of five at Bareilly. The failures in English were 6, in the Second Language papers 6, in mixed Mathematics 11, and in Philosophy 2. One of the two candidates for the B. course (Agra) failed in Chemistry and in mixed Mathematics. One of the Benares men failed in four subjects, and two at Bareilly in three.

30. The names of the graduates are given in the margin with the marks obtained out of a total of 500; and I note the class places held by each in the F. A. and Entrance Examinations of the years 1872 and 1870, remarking that No. 4 on the list passed these examinations in the years 1871 and 1869. He failed last year in the B. A. Examination, and is thus one year behind the rest.

	Marks.	B. A. Examination, 1874.	F. A. Examination, 1872.	Entrance Examination, 1870.
Sham Sundar Lal, *Agra*, ...	292	I.	II.	I.
I. David, *Benares*, ...	244	II.	II.	II.
Baleshwar Parshad, *Benares*, ...	215	II.	II.	I.
Ahmad Hasan, *Bareilly*, ...	213	II.	II.	I.
Krishna Das, *Benares*, ...	208	II.	III.	II.

31. The B. or 3rd year class was as usual examined by a Board of proficients belonging to outside departments as far as possible. Their names are—*English*, J. Sime, Esq., Principal, Dehli College. *Mathematics*, A. H. Pirie, Esq., Canning College, Lucknow. *History* and *Philosophy*, F. Kibble, Esq., Benares College. *Arabic* and *Persian*, M. Ziya-ud-din Khan, Dehli College. *Sanskrit*, P. Aditya Ram, Benares College. It has been shown above that 10 out of the class of 25 passed in all subjects, but that only one, Parmanand of the Agra College, a boarder from Mainpuri, who has always headed the class lists of his year, and took a 1st class in the F. A. Examination of 1873, gained a place in the 1st division.

32. The chief failures were in Mathematics and History; only five were not passed in English, and Mr. Sime's report speaks well of *six* students as "certain to take a high place in English in the next B. A. Examination." The papers of these six—four belonging to the Muir Central College and two to Agra—"were written in accurate English with accurate matter and in good form." The rest of the students did moderately well and have hard work before them.

Mr. Pirie, who examined last year also, considers that the class did well except at Benares. The papers were by no means easy, as one-third only was allotted to book-work and two-thirds to exercises. The average mark gained was 37·5 per cent., of which 13·5 was for problem work. At the same time ten students failed, of whom four belong to the Central College, four to Benares, and one to Agra. The class contains two or three excellent mathematicians, but the rest are cramsters, and "throw themselves on the mercy of the examiner."

Mr. Kibble, who joined the Benares College during the year from the Central Provinces, condemns the class in History as a whole. Obviously excellence in this subject is beyond attainment by young men who have their attention distracted by other more urgent calls upon their time. The examiner's remark is that "they have not the remotest idea of the relative values of historical facts, and like artists, when drawing was in its infancy, have no notion of perspective, and represent everything as on a level."

33. There was only one candidate for examination in Arabic, from the Allahabad College. He failed in the Poetry paper. The examiner thinks it strange that "only a single scholar in this language should appear in so vast a province," but he forgets that the examinees are nearly all Hindu. As regards Persian he thinks that the language can never be known thoroughly "unless conjoined with a deep knowledge of Arabic." I agree with him that a grammatical training in that language is a preliminary necessity for anything like a scholarly acquaintance with Persian. Raza Hosein of the Bareilly College has that elementary knowledge of Arabic which most Muhammadans of education make a point of acquiring, and he is in consequence far ahead of the others. His marks were 76 per cent., and he won one of the open local scholarships at the Central College, but declined to take it up. This unreadiness to take advantage of endowments expressly intended for the encouragement of oriental learning is much to be regretted. The Maulvi well remarks that the commentary on the odes of *Badr-i-chach*, by the late Osman Khan of Rampur, is "by no means a sure guide." It appears to have been consulted by all except the Bareilly students.

34. The 2nd year class consisted of 52 candidates for the F. A. Examination, and was the largest yet sent up. It will be remembered that 53 boys passed the Entrance Examination of 1872 in the Government Schools, and that the most promising of these died after passing the departmental examination of 1873 at the head of the list. Consequently it appears that nearly all the matriculants of that year advanced to the middle examination. Only 23 have passed the test, *viz.*, 10 in the 2nd division and 13 in the 3rd division. Of these Gaya Parshad of the Muir Central College was close upon a 1st division. I give the marks of the five best men in the margin; and observe that the results of the Entrance Examination are sustained, in so far that the four first youths matriculated in the 1st division in the order 4, 3, 1, 2.

1.	Gaya Parshad (*M. C. College*), ...	243
2.	Ashraf Ali (*Benares College*), ...	230
3.	Guru Parshad (*M. C. College*), ...	228
4.	Jagannath (*Bareilly College*), ...	224
5.	Sanvar Das (*M. C. College*), ...	222

35. The failures in this examination are thus tabulated from the Registrar's returns :—

Colleges.	No. of candidates.	English.	Second language.	History.	Mathematics.	Logic.	Psychology.	Percentage of failure.
Muir Central, ...	9	2	3	3	2	4	4	33
Benares, ...	19	8	12	6	4	9	5	38
Agra, ...	9	3	1	1	2	2	1	18
Bareilly, ...	15	5	2	1	...	2	1	12
Total, ...	52	18	18	11	8	17	11	26

From this it is easily seen that the Language papers proved the most difficult, and of other subjects that Logic was the stumbling-block. At the same time I remark that the ratios of actual to possible failure entered in the last column are not high. This shows that not many students failed in more than one subject. Several of the disappointed candidates will attempt the examination of 1875, and there are many of them who will do well.

36. The 1st year class D. was examined by the Board of gentlemen named in para. 31 above. I have remarked upon the severity of the F. A. course, and this always tells upon the "commencing" students of the first year. The statement of para. 28 shows that only 5 out of 57 pupils passed in all subjects. One only, W. A. Bagley, a European student of the Allahabad College, obtained first class marks, and only one, Lachhman Das of the Bareilly College, who stood fifth in the list of 1st division matriculants, 1873, obtained a second class place. All the other 1st division matriculants except No. 7, Purushottam Das of the Central College, failed in this examination in one or more subjects.

Mr. Kibble's History paper was extremely destructive. He plucked no fewer than 42 out of 57 examinees. The subject was ancient History in Tayler's well-known Manual, and 25 per cent. of full marks were required for a pass. He found that the students had no grasp of the subject whatever. The students read the book and remember what they can without method, and fail at this period of their career to record clearly what they remember.

37. The details of failure are given below :—

Colleges.	No. of candidates.	Number who failed in						Percentage of failure.
		English.	Second language.		History.	Mathematics.	Psychology.	
			Sanskrit.	Persian.				
Muir Central, ...	19	11	11	1	13	6	6	42
Benares, ...	21	9	10	3	15	9	8	42
Agra, ...	8	5	3	...	6	1	3	37
Bareilly, ...	9	5	...	...	8	2	1	30
Total, ...	57	30	24	4	42	18	18	40

From this it appears that the Bareilly class was the best taught as a whole. In the class at Benares I found by personal inspection that there were too many idlers. Their plan had been to leave all exertion to the second year, and then cram for a place by the aid of a private tutor. Mr. Sime, examiner in English, condemns half the class for inefficiency according to the F. A. standard. In the second language 31 students took up Sanskrit and 24 failed—a result which is due to the mistake of

not requiring a classical second language in the Entrance Examination. It is impossible for a student who has matriculated in Hindi or Bengali to acquire enough Sanskrit in a year to pass the departmental examination, or in two years to pass the F. A. Examination. Several of the Muir College pupils had passed in from the local Church Mission Society School, where orientals are avoided, I believe on principle, except so much as will enable the boys to pass the Entrance Examination, and all these failed in Sanskrit as a matter of course. It is thus that short-sighted managers mar the prospects of their pupils so far as University distinction is concerned. The Persian scholars did better, and only 4 out of 26 failed. One of them, Mithan Lal of Bareilly, did extremely well, with 68 per cent., and won the open scholarship at the Central College, but afraid of leaving his native town ceded his right to a Muhammadan of the same College who stood a few marks below him. The examiner well remarks :—" Although most of the students passed, yet a mere pass mark is one thing and a depth of knowledge in a subject is another. The papers of the students, with the exception of a few who have gained high marks, confirm me in my opinion that the object of many is simply to pass a certain test."

The University Examination lists are given in Appendix D. (1), and the Departmental in D. (2).

38. The following extracts are taken from the reports of the Principals.

(1.) MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

Mr. Harrison reports that the exodus of students for various causes during the year has prevented the rise of numbers to the extent he anticipated. Eight students resorted to other Colleges, and ten left in search of employment. Six of these were refused promotion from the 1st year class to the 2nd year class on account of failure to pass the annual examination, and were unable to sustain the degradation which native students invariably attach to non-promotion. These young men had been insufficiently trained in the schools from which they matriculated; and it will become necessary in future to refuse admission to all matriculants who are ignorant of an oriental classic, unless they are willing to spend three years over the F. A. curriculum. The Principal writes :—

"The numbers on the rolls aggregate 114 in the General and Law departments. Of these only 49 belong to the former,—a total much below my anticipations of last year. The cause of this will appear below. These 49 are thus distributed :—

20 in the 1st year class.
13 in 2nd or F. A. ditto.
6 in 3rd ditto.
10 in the 4th or B. A. class.

"Of these the 3rd year is not only the weakest in numbers but in material also. There must be much diligence on the part of its students if they are to gain credit for the College in December next year. The other three classes are certainly fair, and the 1st year promises well. The last are the first fruits of the new condition of the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, by which text-books in English have been discarded and a fair general knowledge required in lieu of the reproduction of crude ill-digested notes.

"Hitherto the very imperfect knowledge of English possessed by those entering our College classes has been the most serious obstacle we have had to encounter in carrying our boys on through Philosophy, Logic, and applied Mathematics, and the change made by the University, which has proved no way disastrous to schools, will be of great benefit to us and Colleges in general."

39. With regard to the results of the examinations, Mr. Harrison points out that standard for the M. A. Degree in Honours was raised without previous intimation being given to the heads of Colleges. Failure in the B. A. Examination was expected, for though the young men were diligent, their early training seems to have been defective, except in the case of the Bareilly student, who had hitherto passed creditably in all the examinations. The importance of sound early teaching in the classes which lead up to the Entrance Examination, and of allowing no boys to attempt matriculation unless they are throughly prepared, becomes more and more manifest every year.

"I wish we could point to greater success with those "fortuitous" students, but the late University Examinations proved almost disastrous, and must be accepted and owned to be failure. Not one of the

four candidates for the B. A. Degree passed, and two failed in two branches. Three of these came from the Central Provinces, and their defective knowledge of English had all along made me apprehensive in that respect, to such an extent that I had communicated my fears from the first to the late Chief Inspector; but the fourth was a student who had hitherto stood high at Bareilly, and his failure is unaccountable. That our ill-success was almost equally shared by other Colleges in the North-Western Provinces is not to the purpose. It is a defeat the like of which, I trust, may not appear against us for many years to come.

"We had also one candidate for honours in History and Political Economy. This young man, Baboo Ambika Charan De, though not brilliant, was of fair parts and steady application, and every way equal to the three who the preceding year gained honours in Literature. I did not expect his failure, but a paragraph in the address of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University at the late Convocation will amply account for the misadventure of my hopes. He says (page 2):—'In the M. A. Examination there has been a slight decrease both in the number of candidates and in the number of those who passed, a result probably attributable in both cases to the same cause—the raising of the standard of the examination under the advice tendered to the University by last year's examiners. The present examiners testify that the effect has been this year satisfactory, being merely to exclude one or two candidates whose acquirements did not really merit an M. A. Degree.'

"On this I have to remark that although the University is perfectly competent to fix and alter from time to time its standard for each Degree, any determination of the kind should certainly be (and hitherto always has been) communicated to those concerned. Though three students from this College had passed in the previous year, no intimation was given us that the examination would now be by a different standard. Of course it is impossible to decide whether a student ambitious of distinction is capable of attaining an unknown standard. True, the student is benefited, *pro tanto*, by his reading, but failure is galling to one who has hitherto passed with credit, and it scores against the Institution in which he reads.

"The result of the University Examination in the F. A. or 2nd year class also is not to our credit, for we passed only five out of nine. One student was ill of fever during that week, and may consequently be eliminated from the failures.

"In the departmental examinations of the 1st and 3rd year classes we held our own satisfactorily, except that the six students of the rather unequal 1st year class who left because they were to be retained another year in that class attained a low average. That class does not immediately come under my tuition, and the Professors who have charge of it had not pointed out any as especially unfit to go up; none therefore were kept back. Indeed, it would not be fair to keep back any from this *quasi* private test, and selection should only be made in the sets going up for the Calcutta Examination. It is as well that boys should understand, as they now do, that proved incompetency in this will detain them a year longer from the public tests. Their parents, however, calculate so narrowly the time and money they will lay out on their children's education, that keeping the latter back a year in any class is ordinarily equivalent to sending them away altogether. We have one laudable exception to this in Moti Lal Chaudhri, who, though altogether forbidden to use his eyes for two years, still perseveres, and is now only in the 2nd class, whilst his former fellows are candidates for the B. A. Examination."

(2.) BENARES COLLEGE.

40. The following extracts from Mr. Griffith's report concern the Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit departments. There have been no changes of importance in the former; and the latter has been under the charge of Pandit Aditya Ram of the Central College, who has earned high praise from the Principal. He has recently been succeeded by Dr. Thibaut, appointed in London.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

"Grammar and Mathematics are still the most popular subjects of study. The two Grammar Pandit's lectures have been attended by 113 students, and those of the Professors of Mathematics by 83. The lectures of the Professors of Law, Poetry, Rhetoric and Sankhya also have been well attended. Nyaya, for which Benares has never been particularly celebrated, is the only subject which fails to attract a large audience.

"The annual examination in December was strictly and carefully conducted. About sixty students passed, some most creditably in two, three, four or more branches of study, and a large majority of the rest showed that they had made fair progress during the year. The list of proposed scholarships contains the names of the most distinguished students, and among them are several of whom the College has every reason to be proud. They are already well known in Benares as young Pandits of great ability and high attainments.

"At the end of the year there were 261 students in the Sanskrit College, against 264 of the preceding year. On this day, 19th March, there are 285.

ANGLO-SANSKRIT DEPARTMENT.

"This department was under the special charge of Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya. When he assumed charge at the beginning of the year he found that many of the students had neglected their

Sanskrit studies in the preceding years, and no longer deserved to retain the scholarships which were intended to encourage and assist such promising young Pandits as already possessed a fair knowledge of Sanskrit literature and Indian philosophy, and wished to acquire in addition some acquaintance with the English language and European science. A special examination was accordingly held in December last to test the acquirements in Sanskrit of all the pupils of the department except those of the 1st class, who are very fair Sanskrit scholars. Most of the students failed in this examination and could not be recommended for scholarships. They have been relegated to the Sanskrit department in order to qualify themselves for re-admission in the Anglo-Sanskrit department, where, if they make good use of their time, they may, when vacancies occur, regain the scholarships which they have forfeited. Some good scholars have been drafted into this department from the Sanskrit, and thus recruited. I have every hope that the junior classes will turn out better this year.

"The scholars of the 1st class, besides studying their appointed text-books, have devoted a portion of every working day to translation from Sanskrit and English into Hindi. Pandit Bhundraj Sastri revised his rendering of the tales of *Sakuntala*, *Mirchchakatt*, and *Vikramarvasi*, and has also translated into Sanskrit, for publication in the *Pandit*, four chapters of *Lock's Essay on the Human Understanding*. Pandit Khari Chaube revised his translation of eight of *Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare*, and has also translated in Hindi prose and verse eight chapters of the *Dasakumara Charita*. The latter work, it is hoped, will be finished this year. Pandit Visvanath Sastri revised and translated the remaining eight of *Lamb's Tales*, and rendered into Hindi a portion of the *Mudrarakshasa*. Pandit Saligram has translated into Hindi two tales from the *Uttrarama charita* and the *Ratnavali*. All these works are now ready for the Press if the Government should think them worth publishing. The tales from the Indian dramatists would, I think, make interesting and acceptable prize books for village school boys."

41. I have called for the manuscripts of the works thus prepared for publication, and hope to have the best of them in circulation during the year as prize books in Hindi schools, as Mr. Griffith has suggested. Translations from the Sanskrit drama are becoming common. Several have been contributed under the Prize Notification, but the Hindi varies considerably in style and form, and the translators often show bad taste in reproducing the occasional coarseness of the original. The Anglo-Sanskrit department is performing a useful service in preparing translations of the simpler English classics; and I hope to find that the plan of adaptation, rather than literal translation, has been followed, and that pedantry has been avoided in the choice of words.

42. The extracts which follow refer to the classes of the College department, consisting of 54 students in all, as will be seen from para. 28 above, counting the two M. A. students. There were only four candidates for the Degree of M. A. in English in the whole of the Bengal Presidency, *viz.*, one from the General Assembly's Institution at Calcutta, one from the Hooghly College, and two from the Benares College. Two only passed, *viz.*, one from the Hooghly College and one from the Benares College.

ENGLISH COLLEGE.

University Examinations.

M. A

"Baboos Grisa Chandra Set and Grisa Chandra Rai went up for the Degree of M. A. These students had gone carefully through their subjects with me in the preceding year, and I had nothing more to teach them in connexion with them. They received, therefore, no further instruction, and were not required to attend the College. Baboo Grisa Chandra Set was successful.

B. A

"The B. A. class consisted of seven students till nearly the end of the year, when one student, dissatisfied with a chance of passing in the 2nd division, withdrew his name from the College books. Three students failed in the examination and three passed in the 2nd division, one taking up the B. course. Mr. Ismail David passed a very good examination in English and Latin; the Vizianagram medal and scholarship have been awarded to him, and he is now reading for honours in English. The Tucker scholarship, which would have fallen to Baboo Baleswara Prasada if he had remained in the College, has been awarded to Baboo Krishna Das, who is reading for honours in Physical Science.

F. A.

"Five students only out of nineteen passed this examination. The class did well in Mathematics and fairly in English. Particular attention will be paid this year to the second languages and Logic, in which failures were unusually numerous. The present year's class is an exceedingly large one, numbering about thirty students, the *débris* of last year's class added to promotions. The class in English is under the charge of Mr. Kibble, and I have no doubt he will do it justice.

Departmental Examinations.

3rd year class.

"This was a rather unfortunate class. Bireswar Sen and Nagendra Nath Kar were ill for a long time and were unable to appear at the examination. Mathura Prasada Rai was long absent on account of ill

health and failed utterly in the examination. Three students out of the seven were promoted into the 4th year class. Nagendra Nath Kar and Manik Lal Joshi have obtained employment ; Basant Kumar Sanyal has vanished, and Bireshwar Sew and Mathura Prasad Rai are continuing their studies in the 3rd year class.

1st year class.

"There were 21 students in this class, all of whom went up for examination, the results of which are, I regret to say, most unsatisfactory. The numerous failures in the second language may be partly accounted for by the imperfect training received by students before matriculation, some outsiders having passed the Entrance Examination in a vernacular, and possessing when they joined the class little or no acquaintance with Sanskrit. No student of this College school is allowed to take up a vernacular for Entrance Examination, and it will be absolutely necessary in future to reject candidates for admission into this class unless they have a complete knowledge of an oriental classic."

44. The failure of the 3rd year class in the departmental examination seems to have been due to the ill-health of the best students, and in the 1st year class to want of proficiency in the second language, due to imperfect training before the matriculation test. This point has been already noticed in para. 37 above.

(3.) AGRA COLLEGE.

45. The number of students in the College department is the same as the year before, *viz.*, 25 only, of whom 9 passed in the examination, against 16 in 1873. The B. A. class for 1875, which takes up the A. course, promises well, and the head student should stand high. The F.A. class for 1875 promises poorly, but the test was severe, and the second year of study will work improvement. The attainment of a 1st division in the B. course is satisfactory. The student was the best man of his year, and found the course comparatively easy, as was the case with the Bengal candidates. I have already expressed my opinion as to the nature of the curriculum, and my belief that it will gradually all but supersede the general course. Equal encouragement is given to both courses, irrespectively of the means of instruction, and I have even recommended the allotment of scholarships to students who have passed in the 3rd division of the F.A. Examination, if they take up the B. course of the B.A. Degree. Such men would have no chance of success in the A. course, and scholarship money would be wasted.

46. The Principal remarks :—

"Of nine candidates in the last F. A. Examination but five passed,—one in the 2nd division, four in the 3rd. Judging from the Professor's reports I expected something better; but the class was a poor one, and those who failed, failed in two or more subjects. Three of the four passed students are now reading for the B. A. of 1877.

"Our B. A. class consisted of two students, both of whom took up the B. course. Syam Sundar was twelfth in the 1st division ; Chunni Lal failed in Mathematics and Chemistry. His failure in the latter subject was, I believe, due to his weakness in the former, a considerable knowledge of which was necessary for the solving of problems given in Chemistry. Syam Sundar's success is the more gratifying to me that doubts were expressed by yourself as to the adequacy of our means for teaching the subjects in Natural Science. The Professor of Mathematics has a taste for experimental Physics, and when the apparatus which we hope to obtain from England arrives, we shall be fully prepared to do justice to the B. course. That this course will rapidly become popular I have no doubt. In fact, I believe that, if equal encouragement is given to both courses, the older one will very seldom be chosen.

"The 1st and 3rd year College classes went up for the departmental examination The former of these has done miserably, and I tremble for the results of the next F. A. Examination. It is not so much that the students have failed in any particular subjects, but that their general average is so low, the highest percentage being 38 only. If at the end of the present term I do not find that very considerable improvement has been made, I shall weed the class with unsparing hand. I have, however, the greatest reliance upon the energy of Mr. Dodd and Baboo Umesh Chandra Sanyal, and it is to be hoped that a healthy change will be seen before that time.

"Of the 3rd year class you remark in the examination returns that 'all the students promise fairly for the B. A. Examination except the last'—Gaya Parshad, whose shortcomings were in some measure due to ill-health, and who for that reason has since found it necessary to resign the College. I myself think that they promise more than fairly, and I shall be a good deal disappointed if two of them are not placed in the 1st division at the end of the year. Parmanand, indeed, ought to be near the top of the whole list."

(4.) BAREILLY COLLEGE.

47. Thirty-three students were examined this year against 23 in the year 1873, but the percentage of passed men is considerably less, owing to the weakness of the senior

and junior classes. The B. A. class was certainly not a good one, and the one student who obtained his Degree had attempted the examination once before. I am glad to see that those who have failed intend to sit again. The 1st year class has done badly in common with their class-fellows at the other Colleges, but the mark lists are valuable as a guide to the weak points, and I have confidence that the results of the F. A. Examination will be at least up to the usual standard.

48. The Principal reports as follows:—

"For reasons explained in my last year's report, I was not confident in expecting any brilliant result from our B. A class. They had very up-hill work before them, but until within a few months of the examination I hoped they might all manage to pass. Then, when I proposed *revising* the English work, it came to my knowledge for the first time that during the previous year they had not even read through their course once, some of the most important parts of the work having been entirely omitted. The result of this was that they went into the examination imperfectly prepared, though they read with me extra time close up to the examination itself. Under these circumstances I was not at all surprised to find that three out of the five failed in English. Only one out of the five graduated, and he is in the 2nd division. Most of the failures are continuing their studies and intend to try again at the next examination.

"The 3rd year class consists of four students; three of these passed in all subjects, and the fourth failed badly. Although in order of merit the three who passed did not individually stand high, yet on analysis it will be seen that collectively the class did far the best of any of the 3rd year College classes in the North-Western Provinces. We, again, gained the Persian scholarship to be held at the Muir College. Raza Hosein, however, the student who won the honour, has declined to join the Muir College, and continues his studies here for the next B. A. Examination.

"Fourteen students went in for the F. A. Examination, eight of whom passed, four being in the 2nd division and four in the 3rd. With this result I am perfectly satisfied. When I took over the class in January, 1874, it was in an exceedingly rough state, being almost as unprepared in English as our B A. class. By sheer hard work and constant attention they managed to make up a great deal of the lost ground and have acquitted themselves creditably. One of the students of the class, who would, I think, certainly have passed, was unfortunately taken ill the day before the examination, and was accordingly absent.

"It is useless attempting to draw any conclusions from the results of the examination of this class. From the various Colleges of the North-Western Provinces an aggregate of 64 students entered the ordeal, and only 6 out of the whole lot are returned as passed. So far as the percentage of failures goes, the Bareilly College class has far less than any other College class in the North-Western Provinces, with the exception of the small class at Ajmere.

"Not a single student in Bareilly failed in Persian, the first and second places in the Persian list falling to our lot. Munshi Muhammad Hasan is worthy of high praise for the success of this class and of the 3rd year class in the departmental examination.

"Mithan Lal, who stood first in Persian, declining to go to the Muir College, the scholarship was conferred on Ali Muhammad, who has accordingly joined the Muir College."

49. Persian has been taught in this College for some years past in the school classes, and the result is good scholarship in the College department; but this is hardly likely to be developed further, for the students have recognised the comparative facility of obtaining a Degree in the B. course, and are willing to abandon the other *in toto*.

(1.) LAW DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COLLEGE.

50. There are 65 students in this department, of whom 42 are in the English and 23 are in the vernacular class. The reason of the increase in students is a rumour that the High Court had determined to make attendance at some recognized school of law a title to competition in the pleadership examinations. I hope this rumour may prove to be correct for the sake of legal education.

51. The following is the substance of the orders which were passed during the year respecting the management of the classes under the new system, by which the High Court examination is accepted as the final or diploma test.

The course of study extends over a period of two years, and embraces the subjects required in the High Court examination for pleaderships. The academical year is divided into three terms of nine months, *viz.*, February to May inclusive, July to September inclusive, and November and December.

Eleven lectures of two hours each are delivered in each month, and a minimum attendance at eighty lectures in the year is necessary to qualify for the examinations. Scholarships are awarded on the results of the yearly examination, *viz.*, Rs. 20 to the first student of the English class, and the Hammond local scholarship (endowed, Rs. 10) to the second, and Rs. 10 to the first student of the vernacular class.

A prize of law books to the value of Rs. 200 and a diploma are given to the student who passes highest in the High Court pleadership grade, and a certificate of honour to others who pass the same test. A prize of law books to the value of Rs. 100 is given to the best student of the vernacular class who passes in the upper subordinate grade.

The class fees are Rs. 2 per mensem in the first year and Rs. 3 per mensem in the second.

The result of these arrangements will be beneficial when they have had time to operate. The present 2nd year class is small, and the examination is in January next. The results of the last examination are not yet known.

52. Mr. Harrison remarks :—

"The result of the law classes examination as tested by the High Court is not yet known, and considering the very low state to which they had fallen in December, it is not very important. The evil is that next year also this public declaration of their relative worth will be greatly wanting, as only 9 of the English and one of the Urdu class are 2nd year students, and the preliminary examination is conducted by our own Professors. They are certainly as competent to conduct it as any in the province, but an examination by the teacher whose line of thought is well known to the students is palpably a very different matter from a similar investigation of progress held by strangers."

BOARDING-HOUSES—COLLEGES.

53. At Allahabad the boarding students occupy a part of the zila school boarding-house, and consequently only a few can be housed. The numbers in residence at the four Colleges on March 31st are given in the margin. There has been a diminution of residents at Benares, Agra, and Bareilly, owing in the case of the first to the reduction of school classes. The boarders in the Benares College come chiefly from the neighbouring districts of Ghazipur, Azamgarh, and Jaunpur, which supply more than half the number. This is explained by the fact that there are no Government zila schools at the two former, and that the zila school at the latter is of the oriental type.

Colleges.	Boarders.		
	Stipendiary.	Non-stipendiary.	Total.
Allahabad, ...	...	7	7
Benares, ...	56	43	99
Agra,* ...	3	65	68
Bareilly, ...	29	55	84
Total, ...	88	170	258
Total, 1873-74, ...	148	148	296

The new boarding-house at Bareilly will be ready for occupation at the end of the summer vacation, when the numbers will probably rise. No trouble has occurred in the management of these useful institutions. Each has a resident master, and the behaviour of the boys and their readiness to engage in athletic games and exercises are praiseworthy. Cricket is popular at Bareilly, where I recently witnessed the defeat of an eleven of the Royal Artillery by the boarders, and foot-ball at Benares.

The details of the boarding-houses at zila schools will be given in their place below.

* The division for this College is not correct. Probably there are more scholarship-holders than non-scholarship-holders, but the Principal states that the allotments were not made when he wrote.

SECTION IV.

General Summary.

54. Classification, attendance, and cost:—

Class.	Designation.	No. of schools.	Roll on 31st March, 1875. Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Cost. Provincial.	Local.
								Rs.	Rs.
High A., ...	Collegiate, ...	3	632	162	8	802	767·05	78,746	1,066
	Superior zila, ...	11	2,015	455	19	2,489	2,029·27	88,902	14,117
Middle A, ...	Inferior zila, ...	12	981	223	2	1,206	981·64	37,650	2,053
Middle B., ...	Oriental, ...	12	324	704	...	1,028	738·26	10,982	...
	Tahsili and pargana, ...	233	12,210	3,359	4	15,573	12,437·65	67,511	3,743
Lower, ...	Halkabandi, ...	3,925	117,091	22,258	...	139,349	109,092·14	4,35,631	...
	Female, ...	368	6,178	1,318	...	7,496	6,779·41	31,604	365
	Municipal and Free, ... Male, ...	155	4,849	1,985	1	6,835	5,365·55	1,281	19,570
	Female, ...	24	108	374	...	482	381·00	1,236	579
Special, ...	Normal for male, ...	4	191	42	...	233	223·56	32,991	135
	„ for female, ...	4	32	5	...	37	31·33	5,501	...
	Total, ...	4,751	144,611	30,885	34	175,530	137,826·66	7,32,035	41,658
	1873-74, ...	4,582	142,294	27,357	881	170,542	135,252·94	6,81,683	40,641

55. This return shows an increase of 169 schools (notwithstanding a deliberate reduction in female schools) and 4,988 pupils,—that is, nearly thirty more for each new school. The proportion of Muhammadans has risen from 16 to 17 per cent., and the average daily attendance is 78 per cent., which is a point below last year. As it is a matter of importance to discover where the irregularity has occurred which has caused this decline, I annex a comparison of the figures for the different classes of schools, from which it is clear that the lower schools give the tone to the general result; but it is doubtful whether 80 per cent. can be achieved. *The average daily attendance of* 98,928 *children in the schools of the London Board last year was* 72 *per cent. only.*

High schools A.,	85	per cent.
Middle „ A.,	81	„
„ „ B.,	79	„
Lower ...	78	„
Normal ...	90	„

The average cost of each school for the year all round to Government was rather less than Rs. 14 per mensem, and for each boy in average daily attendance about 6 annas and 9 pie.

56. It will be useful to show from the above summary what are the respective proportions of outlay on high, middle, lower and special schools. The marginal statement shows this accurately; and it is satisfactory to notice that considerably more than half the Government grant for expenditure is laid out in education among the masses. I should like to see the proportion for middle schools raised to a par for that with high schools by adding to the expenditure under this head for tahsili and pargana schools in the way of extra teaching in Physical Science. Model proportions, according to my view, would be—*High* 20 per cent., *Middle* 20 per cent., *Lower* 55 per cent., *Normal* 5 per cent. It will be seen under Section V. that the proportions spent upon aided schools are—*High* 38 per cent., *Middle* 48 per cent., *Lower* 9 per cent., and *Special* 5 per cent.

High schools	...	22 per cent.
Middle „	...	14·6 „
Lower „	...	58 8 „
Normal „	...	4·6 „
Total	...	100·0 „

HIGH SCHOOLS A.

57. The following statement gives a summary view of the attendance and cost of the above schools as compared with last year:—

Numbers.	Schools.	Head-masters.	Roll, 1873-74.	Roll, 1874-75. Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.	Examined on paper. Candidates.	Passed.
	(1.)—*Collegiate.*								Rs.		
1	Benares ...	Baboo Muthra Parshad,	293	188	9	1	198	201·16	22,357	116	33
2	Agra ...	Mr. Statham ...	273	169	91	...	260	237·50	19,689	40	20
3	Bareilly ...	„ Robinson ...	363	275	62	7	344	328·39	37,766	99	38
		Total ...	929	632	162	8	802	767·05	79,812	215	91
	(2.)—*Zila Superior.*										
4	Etawah ...	Mr. D'Mello ...	216	204	14	2	220	201·17	13,108	28	10
5	Allahabad ...	„ Gordon ...	400	413	88	9	510	362·00	14,580	50	19
6	Aligarh ...	„ Platts ...	208	141	13	2	156	150·25	11,462	20	6
7	Cawnpore ...	Baboo Ram Rup Ghose, B.A.	255	225	45	3	273	192·43	8,674	14	6
8	Mirzapur ...	Mr. Harris ...	313	257	75	2	334	243·34	10,622	16	1
9	Moradabad ...	„ Phillipps ...	189	111	48	...	159	163·70	11,799	28	7
10	Shahjahanpur ...	„ Budden ...	158	84	53	...	137	130·17	7,471	16	4
11	Budaun ...	M. Hurdeo Parshad.	141	84	46	...	130	113·20	6,777	10	3
12	Muttra ...	P. Kedar Nath, ...	282	275	25	...	300	245·16	7,327	23	6
13	Farukhabad ...	M. Baldeo Parshad, B.A.	135	135	20	...	155	135·30	5,568	17	5
14	Banda ...	Baboo Dina Nath ...	102	86	28	1	115	92·55	5,631	6	1
		Total ...	2,399	2,015	455	19	2,489	2,029·27	1,03,919	238	68
		Grand Total ...	3,328	2,647	617	27	3,291	2,796·32	1,82,831	453	159
		Ditto, 1873-74 ...	...	2,709	588	31	3,328	2,610·8	1,62,913	448	154

58. On the whole there has been a decrease of 37 boys on the rolls, owing mainly to the loss of 95 boys in the Benares College, partly accounted for by the

abolition of junior classes, and partly by the failure of the aided middle schools in the city to supply new boys up to the required standard. This has led the Local Committee to suggest the establishment of a lower school in connection with the College, so as to secure a well-instructed stream of entrants, in place of maintaining aided voluntary effort to educate up to the class in which boys can now be brought on the College rolls ; but I think there is little doubt but that the managers of the aided schools will see the necessity of exertion, and that after a year or two that the admissions to the College will be as regular as before. There has been a slight fall at Agra and Bareilly also. The roll attendance at superior zila schools has risen by 90 pupils, including for both years the attendances at the Farukhabad and Banda Schools, which have been added to the list.

But though the roll attendance has thus on the whole slightly fallen off, I am glad to notice that the average daily attendance has improved by 185. In other words, 85 per cent. of the boys have regularly attended school, against 78 per cent. the year before. I observe also that the number of Muhammadans is one per cent. larger than before, being now 18 per cent.

59. The following remarks are taken from the Principals' reports for the Benares, Agra, and Bareilly Colleges :—

Benares.—" The result of the matriculation examination is satisfactory, looking to the number of passed students, which is nineteen. I cannot account for our failure to pass a single boy in the 1st division.

" Forty boys went up for examination in the 2nd class. The failures in Mathematics were numerous, but with this exception I think that the class has done very fairly. In English there is marked improvement.

" Forty-seven boys went up for examination in the 3rd class, and only seven passed in all subjects. The failures in English and Mathematics are much more numerous than they ought to be."

60. The teaching of Mathematics has been defective, and it appears that the size of the classes has interfered with individual attention to all alike. The teachers, according to my personal observation, are too much given to " lecturing," and I have issued a circular on the subject for their guidance.

Agra.—" The most pleasing feature of the year was the success of our entrance candidates. These, ten in number, all passed—one in the 1st division, six in the 2nd, and three in the 3rd. As this was the first year of the new system of examination in English, the Head-master is to be congratulated on the soundness of his teaching, and I trust that the results obtained mean something more than more success in an examination. Nine of the ten are now reading for the F. A. Examination.

"The school classes examined departmentally were the 2nd and 3rd. The former of these is considerably above the average of late years ; and here again the Head-master's care and zeal are apparent. Bansidhar obtained 312 out of 400 marks ; and five out of the thirteen boys are in the 1st division. The whole class has been promoted, and will, I think, get through in the next Entrance Examination.

" Our higher school classes still continue weak in numbers, and I fear it will be two or three years yet before we have entrance classes which can compete with those of Benares and Bareilly. Of the 3rd class I have not been able to promote more than twelve boys, and with some of these promotion is conditional upon their improving considerably before the half-yearly examination. Of the remaining school classes it is not necessary to speak in detail. They are gradually becoming more what they ought to be, and the minute supervision which they receive from the Head-master is acting well upon the different teachers."

61. The passage of all the matriculants through the University test without failure is an unprecedented success. Among the North-Western Provinces' schools one other (Dehra aided) had three candidates, all of whom passed. Two hundred and forty schools in the Presidency sent up candidates for the Entrance Examination, and of these only nine passed all their candidates, including the two cases mentioned above ; but 10 was the largest number of candidates in any one instance.

Bareilly.—" In the entrance-class we met with a most unexpected failure; the class was an exceptionally good one, being the best in English that Bareilly College has sent up for many years. Yet out of 26 students who went up for the examination 10 failed in English. Mr. Dodd taught the class himself, and was as assiduous and careful as ever in their instruction. He had no fears for their success, and expresses himself as quite at a loss to explain the result. All passed in Second Language and Mathematics, which is highly creditable to M. Karamat Ali and M. Kishen Lal, B.A., the respective teachers.

"The 2nd school class passed a very good examination, and promises well for the Entrance Examination of this year. Joined to most of the failures of last year (many of these being very good students) they now form a large and strong class.

"The 3rd school class, unfortunately, failed, and failed badly in English, Persian, and Mathematics. I have already explained to you the alterations I have accordingly made in the instruction of this class in Mathematics, and hope for a better result next year. Upon studying the results for the combined class from the Colleges and schools of the North-Western Provinces, I find, however, that this class failed badly everywhere. The 4th school class was carefully examined by papers, and the 5th school class by slates and *viva voce*, in the usual way. Both classes passed satisfactory examinations."

62. The following paragraph is taken from the same report (Bareilly), and speaks well for the character of the Institution. General details of the condition in life of the parents will be found in a subsequent paragraph:—

"I have much pleasure in calling your attention to the decided improvement in the station in life of the parents of our students; whilst the sons of Government officials and private clerks have decreased, there is a very large increase in the sons of persons of independent property, merchants and officials under Native States. The new oriental department shows well under this head, which is a most encouraging feature, showing that the better class of Musalmans are availing themselves of the education there offered."

63. The following brief notices are taken from the reports of the Inspectors, and from the reports of the Head-masters of the eleven superior zila schools:—

Etawah.—Mr. Lloyd remarks that the success of the 1st and 2nd classes in the annual examinations testifies to the efficiency of the teaching of those classes. The Head-master attributes the break-down of the 3rd class to the "poor abilities of the boys rather than to any defect in the teaching." As, however, the failure was general for all schools except one or two, I am inclined to see the reason in bad previous training. Mr. Lloyd reports that "in the middle and lower parts of the school the instruction had been well conducted, and the classes all had made very fair progress." He adds that "a good deal of contrivance" is necessary here as elsewhere to provide for the proper tuition of the three lowest forms.

The school continues to thrive, though for the past two years the attendance has apparently fallen off. The reason of this is that the branch schools, now municipal, used to be reckoned as part and parcel of the main school.

Mr. Bonnaud, 2nd Master in the Agra College, was in charge of the school during the greater part of the year during the deputation of Mr. DeMello to the Assistant Inspectorship of the 1st Circle.

Allahabad.—This school is now the largest in the province, with 560 boys, including the Arabic and Persian classes, and of these 23½ per cent. are Muhammadans. I know no special reason for the large attendance at this school, unless it is that the influence of educated natives at the head-quarters of Government is a stimulus. There are more English speakers among the natives at Allahabad than in any other town, and thus English becomes fashionable. Mr. Gordon's devotion to his duties and his understanding of the native character have made the school a popular resort, and he is now obliged to refuse admittance for want of accommodation. The school-house was formerly a printing-office, and is not a convenient building for a large school. Extra rooms are wanted, and I should like to be able to provide them in 1876-77.

The entrance class of 23 boys did well. Fourteen passed, and one was in the 1st division of five boys. Few mofussil Colleges, the Inspector remarks, throughout Bengal have done better. In the departmental examination of the two next classes the chief failure was in Persian, but the Inspector seems to acquit the Maulvi of incapacity on the ground that he was once Mir Munshi to the Government of India.

Aligarh.—The failure of this school in the Entrance Examination is attributed by the Inspector to the unavoidable absence of the Head-master in the middle of the session. The 2nd Master who was placed in charge seems to have been unequal to the occasion. Three of the boys who failed try again next year. The 2nd class did well in the departmental examination, but only selected candidates were sent up, which was a

mistake, as the object of the examination is to test the tuitional progress of all the boys in the classes examined. The attendance at this school has decreased by 52 boys, which is explained to be due to the emptying of the junior classes by rival schools. There are now only 18 boys in the 7th and 8th classes, and it would seem that the local popularity of the school has diminished, or that adverse influence is at work.

It is of course probable that the opening of the new Anglo-oriental school for Muhammadans, under a better paid European Master, will tell upon the attendance roll, for the town is a poor place.

Cawnpore.—The Assistant Inspector reports that the school has, as a whole, certainly improved, and that, notwithstanding a good deal of over-crowding, the general state of the teaching in the lower classes is satisfactory. Improvements in the staff have been effected during the year, and non-certificated men have been cleared out. In the public examinations Mr. Lloyd thinks the school did "pretty fairly," and states that it would have stood better but for the loss of three of the best boys, whose parents removed to other stations. The over-crowding of this school is caused partly by the addition of an Arabic and Persian department, for which it will be necessary ere long to erect an extension of the building. The roll attendance was 328 on the occasion of the Inspector's visit, and there are only four rooms in the school, and none of them very capacious.

Mirzapur.—The Inspector has combined the statistics of the English and oriental departments contrary to orders. The total attendance is 334, of which 156 belong to the former and 178 to the latter. Three boys went up for the Entrance Examination and failed, and the results of the departmental examination were equally unsatisfactory; but the discipline of the school has suffered from changes in the staff, and I hope for improvement in the teaching of the lower classes, especially from the supervision of the new Head-master. The examination tests have now become very severe, and nothing but good instruction all through the school will secure success.

There is a boarding-house attached to the school, which is eagerly made use of by pupils from the district, but it is a hired house, and a suitable building is much wanted, for which arrangements are in progress. Remarks on the endowed oriental department will be given below under the head "Middle Schools B."

Moradabad.—This school has done well for the first time in the Entrance Examination. Four out of six candidates passed. The 2nd and 3rd classes did badly, and the Head-master explains the failure of the latter in English by the fact that it was taught by two Masters, and in Mathematics by the difficulty of the question paper. The roll attendance has fallen off by 30 boys, of which the explanation is as follows:—

"The falling off may be due in some measure to the number of native and Mission Branch schools which have sprung up in the town. To the managers of these schools a candidate for a teachership recommends himself best by the number of students he can bring with him, while his claim to continuance in service and to promotion is often made to depend on a continued increase of students. It thus becomes the livelihood of many a distressed scholar to get together all the boys he can, and when he happens to be well connected his influence in this way is not small. This view of the matter forced itself on my attention a short time back, when one of the teachers in Maulvi Shah Ali's School, believing that Government was about to withdraw its aid from the school, came to me with an offer to bring over 20 or more students if I would get him a place in the Government School. The teachers in the Government School are with one exception strangers, with scarcely a friend in Moradabad."—*Head Master's Report.*

I quote this as a glimpse behind the scenes. It is an illustration in its way of the progress of education, as well as of the peculiarities of its action in this country. The discipline of this school is good. The average daily attandance was 93 per cent., and ten boys were present every working day during the year; but as there is a boarding-house of 28 boys there is nothing strange in this latter fact.

Shahjahanpur.—Although this school sent up no candidates for the Entrance Examination an improvement has been effected in the tuitional results. Last year 18

candidates were examined in the 2nd and 3rd classes, of whom none passed. This year four out of sixteen gained a place. In this school, as well as at the last named, a decrease has occurred in the roll attendance, which amounts to 21, chiefly in the lower classes, in which the Head-master thinks the teaching or the teacher is not sufficiently attractive. It appears also that several names were struck off the register during the year in the way of discipline. Mr. Budden remarks :—

"While thus partially accounting for boys leaving the school, this does not affect the question of more boys not coming ; and I must here record my conviction that all my Masters could, if they chose, get boys to come, but they do not make any exertions towards doing so. If, as in some Mission Schools, their pay was regulated by the number of boys they taught, the school would quickly fill to overflowing."

The practice of Mission Schools here noticed incidentally, as also by Mr. Philipps in the passage quoted under Moradabad, is one which the circumstances of the case justify in the backward and bigotted population of the two towns, so long as proper instruction is given to the boys thus collected. The mischief is that the teachers who are thus paid are inferior men. Still in this matter the Government staff might take a hint, if their heart is in their work, where the towns are full of vice and ignorance, and the Government School has room for more boys.

The school, however, has gained in numbers by the addition of an oriental department; and the average daily attendance is exceedingly good.

Budaun.—The reason of the non-existence of an Entrance Examination class this year was that the boys who had reached that standard proceeded to the Roorkee College, where I hope to hear they have done well. The 2nd and 3rd classes did comparatively well in the departmental examination. The Head-master of this school seems to pay attention to the work of his under Masters, and success will follow his efforts, for the material is pronounced good by the inspecting officer. The Persian staff need more method in their teaching, and as the Muhammadan boys are numerous, the school should stand higher than it does in this subject. Forty-three boys were admitted during the year, but as 54 left the school in the same period, the roll is less. Fifty-one boys have been admitted to the oriental department.

Muttra.—In the opinion of the Inspector the status of this school is fair. There has been an increase in boys, and a branch school for Sanskrit and Hindi has been added, the details of which are given at para. 77 below. The new boarding quarters for district boys are not yet quite completed, but eight rooms are occupied. The school-house is fitted to overflowing, so that teaching has to be carried on in open verandahs. As the Head-master says—"when the winds blow from the east, the boys carry their forms, chairs, &c., to the west; and when the winds blow from the west, they take their forms to the east." Probably a wing will have to be added to this building as at Cawnpore. The staff of teachers is not so strong as it should be in the lower forms, and were it not for the aid given by the half fee income the instruction would be very inefficient.

Farukhabad.—The status of this school is now "Inferior," and I have reason to be pleased with the progress made. But much cannot be hoped for in the way of thorough teaching throughout the school until the new school-house is ready. The Inspector's remark is :—"I consider the school is in a very fair state of progress from an inferior to a superior zila school."

Banda.—This school was raised to the rank "Superior" during the year under review, and has an entrance class. The attendance has risen notwithstanding the establishment of a new Mission School in the old building, and 24 per cent. of the boys are Muhammadan. The 3rd class failed in the departmental test, and the Head-master commits the mistake of laying the blame on the examiners. He makes a good suggestion with respect to the tahsili school of Banda, which is that it should be attached to the zila school as an oriental department. On this point the Committee will be consulted.

64. The following is the result of the University Entrance Examination for all schools in the province, grouped together here for the sake of convenience :—

Calcutta University Entrance Examination, 1874.

Number.	December, 1873. Candidates.	December, 1873. Passed.	Schools.	Candidates.	Passed December, 1874. I.	II.	III.	Total.	Remarks.
			(1.)—*Government.*						
1	25	20	Benares, ...	29	...	9	10	19	Percentage of passed—61 per cent.
2	8	5	Agra, ...	10	1	6	3	10	
3	21	19	Bareilly, ...	25	1	9	3	13	
4	6	4	Etawah, ...	7	1	4	1	6	
5	13	10	Allahabad,...	23	1	6	7	14	
6	5	2	Aligarh, ...	6	...	1	...	1	
7	2	1	Cawnpore,...	6	...	2	2	4	
8	5	0	Mirzapur, ...	3	...	...	...	0	
9	5	1	Moradabad, ...	6	...	3	1	4	
10	4	3	Muttra, ...	6	...	...	3	3	
11	...	...	Shahjahanpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	1	1	Budaun, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
	95	66	Total, ...	121	4	40	30	74	
			(2.)—*Aided.*						
1	...	...	Diocesan School, Allahabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	Percentage of passed—33 per cent.
2	2	2	R. C, St. George's, Mussooree, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	5	3	R. C., St. Peter's, Agra, ...	6	...	...	...	0	
4	9	5	C. M. S., St. John's, Agra, ...	12	...	1	2	3	
5	5	0	C. M. S, Joy Narain's, Benares, ...	10	1	4	1	6	
6	15	4	C. M. S, St. Peter's, Allahabad, ...	8	...	...	...	0	
7	2	0	C. M. S., Meerut, ...	3	...	1	1	2	
8	2	0	C M. S., Azamgarh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	1	0	C. M. S., Jaunpur, ...	1	...	...	1	1	
10	...	...	C. M. S., Gorakhpur, ...	9	...	3	...	3	
11	4	2	S. P. G., Cawnpore, ...	2	...	1	...	1	
12	8	3	L. M, Benares, ...	15	...	4	2	6	
13	3	1	L. M., Mirzapur, ...	2	...	1	...	1	
14	1	1	L. M, Almora, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	4	0	Lutheran M., Ghazipur, ...	6	...	2	1	3	
16	...	...	A. P. M., Dehra, ...	3	...	2	1	3	
17	4	0	A. P. M., Saharanpur,... ...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	3	1	A. M. E. M., Moradabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	1	0	A. M. E. M, Shahjahanpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	1	0	Victoria College, Agra, ...	2	...	...	...	0	
21	4	4	Victoria School, Ghazipur, ...	2	...	...	...	0	
22	8	2	Bengali Tola, Benares, ...	3	...	...	...	0	
23	...	...	Subscription School, Fatehgarh, ...	1	...	1	...	1	
24	...	...	Anglo-vernacular School, Ballia, ...	3	...	...	...	0	
	82	28	Total, ...	88	1	20	9	30	
			(3.)—*Unaided.*						
1	3	3	Diocesan School, Mussooree, ...	5	...	1	2	2	Percentage of passed—31 per cent.
2	5	1	Lind Cottage Academy, ditto, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	1	Hampton Court, ditto, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	Wood's Academy, ditto, ...	2	...	1	...	1	
5	5	0	A. P. M., Allahabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	1	0	A. P. M. Farukhabad, ...	1	...	...	...	0	
	28	13	Private students and teachers, ...	9	...	1	1	2	
	43	18	Total, ...	17	...	3	2	5	
	220	112	GRAND TOTAL, ...	226	5	63	41	109	

65. On the whole there were six more candidates only in 1874 as compared with 1873, but if private students and teachers are omitted in the calculation the increase is

23. In Government Schools alone the increase in the number of candidates was 26, but two schools supplied no candidates this year. In Aided Schools there were only six more candidates among the 24 institutions which profess to educate up to the matriculation standard, and are aided accordingly. No less than seven of these schools sent up no candidates at all; and the three European Schools at the head of the list sent up only six candidates, of whom not a single one passed the test.

This year's performances speak badly for the tuition and general management, for the test is an easy ordeal for Europeans. Only 33 per cent. of the boys from Aided Schools passed the examination, and one boy only was in the 1st division. Of the seven Church Mission Society Schools, St. Peter's at Allahabad is the least successful. It has sent up 23 candidates in the two years, and only four have passed. As I have pointed out to the manager, this is due to want of system and discipline. I am glad to see that Joy Narain's College at Benares has done better this year, and that the American Presbyterian Mission School at Dehra has done so well in its first attempt to qualify for the name of a High School.

66. The details of failure are as follows:—

	No. of candidates.	Failed in				Percentage of failure.
		English.	Second language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Government Schools, ...	121	21	7	32	22	17
Aided " ...	89	27	21	28	43	33
Unaided " ...	7	...	...	2	3	18
Total, ...	217	48	28	62	68	23

In this table the nine private students are omitted, as the University returns do not specify the failures. From the last column the unpreparedness of boys from Aided Schools is very evident. They failed in Second Language and Mathematics chiefly as compared with the boys at Government Schools. The names of the five 1st division boys are given in the margin, and of the rest in Appendix D. The first two of these have proceeded to the Benares College, and the last to the Central College. Nearly all the boys in the 2nd division from the Government Schools have proceeded to one or other of the Colleges, and a considerable number of those who passed in the 3rd division also.

	Marks.
1. Jogendro Nath—Etawah, ...	250
2. Muhammad Hasan—Joy Narain's,	218
3. Roshan Lal—Agra, ...	207
4. Damodar Das—Bareilly, ...	203
5. Jaykrishna Vyas—Allahabad, ...	200

I observe that one Government School and seven Aided Schools sent up candidates, of whom *all* failed. Out of the whole number of 240 schools which sent up candidates in the Presidency of Bengal 55 schools are in the same plight.

67. The results of the Entrance Examination concern the 1st classes of all High Schools A. The following paragraphs relate to the condition of the 2nd and 3rd classes, which are examined on paper upon an exactly similar system in respect of marks, pass marks, divisions, and subjects, so as to prepare the boys thoroughly for the matriculation ordeal.

The Board of Examiners for 1874 was as follows:—*English*—Messrs. G. A. Mackay (Dehli) and T. Mather (Benares). *Mathematics*—Baboo Umesh Chandra Sanyal, M.A. (Agra). *History* and *Geography*—Mr. C. R. Cassabon (Meerut). *Arabic* and *Persian*—Maulvi Nisar Ali Beg (Allahabad). *Sanskrit*—Pandit Kanhya Lal (Meerut), none of whom were engaged in the instruction of the classes they were called upon to examine. I took up the translation part of the examination myself, as usual, and found improvement on the whole, though the classes were singularly unequal.

68. The following table shows the number of candidates and the number of passed pupils in the collegiate and superior zila schools:—

Number	Collegiate and Superior Zila Schools.	2nd Class.					3rd Class.				
		No. of candidates.	Passed.				No. of candidates.	Passed.			
			I.	II.	III.	Total.		I.	II.	III.	Total.
1	Benares, ...	40	5	9	3	17	47	1	5	1	7
2	Agra, ...	13	5	2	2	9	17	...	1	...	1
3	Bareilly, ...	30	8	8	3	19	44	1	5	...	6
4	Etawah, ...	10	3	1	...	4	11	...	...	...	0
5	Allahabad, ...	8	...	1	1	2	19	1	2	...	3
6	Aligarh, ...	4	2	1	1	4	10	...	...	1	1
7	Cawnpore, ...	4	...	...	...	0	4	...	1	1	2
8	Mirzapur, ...	10	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	0
9	Moradabad, ...	9	...	3	...	3	13	...	...	...	0
10	Shahjahanpur,... ...	9	1	2	...	3	7	...	...	1	1
11	Budaun, ...	4	...	2	...	2	6	...	1	...	1
12	Muttra, ...	5	2	...	1	3	12	...	...	...	0
13	Farukhabad	9	...	4	...	4	8	1	...	...	1
14	Banda, ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	1
	Total, ...	155	26	33	12	71	207	5	15	4	24

From this it appears that nearly half the boys of the 2nd class have passed the test, and have therefore done better than could be expected from their performances in the class below last year. The first boy last year stands second this. The second boy last year for the 3rd class proceeded to the Entrance Examination direct (an unusual step), is passed in the 2nd division; and the third boy last year, Bansi Dhar of Agra, heads the class easily now. The Aligarh and Muttra Schools have done well.

69. The names of the 1st division boys in each class are recorded below for the sake of future reference, and for the encouragement of the pupils and tutors; the names of the rest are in Appendix D. (2).

2nd class, 1st Division.

No.	Name of boy.	School.	Marks.
1	Bansi Dhar, ...	Agra, ...	312
2	Ram Gopal, ...	Benares, ...	282
3	Rishk Behari, ...	Muttra, ...	268
4	Sheo Parshad, ...	Etawah, ...	262
5	Mukh Ram, ...	Agra, ...	254
6	Gobind Parshad, ...	Bareilly, ...	253
7	Madho Ram, ...	Agra, ...	251
8	Narain Rai, ...	Ditto, ...	249
9	Radha Raman, ...	Etawah, ...	245
10	Shankar Lal, ...	Aligarh, ...	236
11	Rameshwar Sinh,...	Benares, ...	233
12	Dhanaraj Pande, ...	Ditto, ...	232
13	Krishna Lal Das, ...	Ditto, ...	230
14	Lal Behari, ...	Bareilly, ...	229
15	Narain Dat, ...	Ditto, ...	228
16	Narain Parshad, ...	Etawah, ...	226
	Pokh Pal, ...	Muttra, ...	226
18	Behari Lal, II, ...	Bareilly, ...	222
19	Krishna Nand, ...	Ditto, ...	220
	Sundar Lal, ...	Ditto, ...	220
21	Tota Ram, ...	Shahjahanpur, ...	217
22	Behari Lal, I., ...	Bareilly, ...	211
23	Isa Narain Sinh, ...	Benares, ...	210
24	Phundan Lal, ...	Aligarh, ...	209
25	Muhammad Zahur, ...	Bareilly, ...	206
26	Ram Charn, ...	Agra, ...	205
	3rd Class, 1st Division.		
1	Badan Singh, ...	Etah, ...	232
2	Aziz-ud-din, ...	Bareilly, ...	224
3	Jageshwar Rai, ...	Benares, ...	216
4	Kopil Chandra, ...	Allahabad, ...	210
5	Munni Lal, ...	Farukhabad	205
6	Ajudhia Prashad,...	Banda, ...	204

Full marks are 400.

70. As regards the failures in the several subjects of examination, I tabulate the results below. They show distinctly the superiority of the teaching in the collegiate schools, where there are better paid instructors and a larger staff:—

Schools.	2nd CLASS.							3rd CLASS.						
	No. of candidates.	Failed in					Percentage of failure.	No of candidates.	Failed in					Percentage of failure.
		English.	Second language. Sanskrit.	Second language. Persian.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.			English.	Second language. Sanskrit.	Second language. Persian.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Collegiate, ...	83	15	...	10	12	22	17	108	69	1	40	14	85	48
Superior zila, ...	72	18	...	29	16	24	30	99	63	3	40	44	77	57
Total, ...	155	33	...	39	28	46	23	207	132	4	80	58	162	52

In both classes it appears that Mathematics has been the weak point, but, as many of the Head-masters remark, the question paper in the 3rd class was not in all respects satisfactory. There were misprints. The percentage of failure, which is so calculated as to represent the ratio between actual and possible failure, is twice as high in the 3rd class as in the 2nd. This is easily accounted for by the comparative rawness and awkwardness of the pupils, who write slowly and often misunderstand the point of inquiry.

In Second Languages the examiner in Sanskrit was probably lenient. The teaching of Persian is more successful in the collegiate schools than in the zila schools, owing to the presence of Munshis who have been trained to teach large classes. In the 3rd classes of the Mirzapur and Moradabad Schools three boys took up Arabic and passed creditably.

Inferior Zila Schools—Middle A.

71. These educate up to the 3rd class standard of collegiate schools, and their 1st classes are examined by the same Board of examiners, and have the same papers as the 3rd class of collegiate schools (para. 67).

The details are as follows :—

Number.	Schools.	Head-masters.	Roll, 1873-74.	Roll, 1874-75. Hindu.	Roll, 1874-75. Mussalman.	Roll, 1874-75. Others.	Roll, 1874-75. Total.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.	Examined on paper. Candidates.	Examined on paper. Passed.
									Rs.		
1	Saharanpur, ...	Munshi Bishambar Nath,	82	63	20	1	84	73·13	3,506	5	1
2	Muzaffarnagar, ...	„ Dalchand, ...	66	58	12	...	70	60·14	3,358	4	0
3	Meerut, ...	„ Lachman Parshad,	131	115	36	...	151	109·57	3,086	4	0
4	Bulandshahr, ...	„ Wauji-ud-din, ...	101	71	16	...	87	75·73	3,494	1	0
5	Bijnor, ...	„ Bhagwan Das, B. A.	37	69	42	...	111	85·05	2,892	3	0
6	Etah, ...	„ Chura Mal, ...	79	83	11	1	95	83·74	3,558	5	3
7	Mainpuri, ...	„ Chitar Mal, ...	121	125	5	...	130	107·38	3,896	4	0
8	Hamirpur, ...	„ Abdul Ghafur, ...	70	65	10	...	75	59·77	2,892	3	1
9	Kalpi, ...	„ Muttra Dat, ...	96	71	8	...	79	66·19	3,297	2	0
10	Jhansi, ...	„ Rup Kishore, ...	85	74	23	...	97	77·25	3,089	3	0
11	Lalitpur, ...	„ Nihal Chandra, ...	124	114	15	...	129	105·99	3,449	...	...
12	Fatehpur, ...	„ Kashi Nath, ...	82	73	25	...	98	77·70	3,246	6	0
		Total, ...	1,074	981	223	2	1,206	981·64	39,713	40	5
		Total, 1873-74, ...	...	870	198	6	1,074	864·4	38,448	44	6

72. The roll attendance in these schools has increased by 132 boys, the chief success in this respect falling to Bijnor, which was reorganized under a competent Head-master with the help of the native gentry. The proportion of Muhammadans, though slightly less than last year, is also good, being 18 per cent.

73. The results of the departmental examination of the 3rd class were bad for collegiate and superior zila schools, and are worse for the inferior zila schools. The number of boys who passed and the various failures are tabulated below :—

Schools.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.				No. who failed in					Percentage of failure.
		I.	II.	III.	Total.	English.	Second language. Sanskrit.	Second language. Persian.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Saharanpur	5	...	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	4	45
Muzaffarnagar ...	4	...	...	...	0	4	...	2	4	4	87
Meerut	4	...	...	...	0	4	...	4	2	1	68
Bulandshahr	1	...	...	...	0	1	...	...	...	1	50
Bijnor	3	...	...	...	0	3	...	1	...	2	50
Etah	5	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	15
Mainpuri	4	...	...	...	0	4	...	...	1	3	50
Hamirpur	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	25
Kalpi	2	...	...	...	0	2	...	...	1	1	50
Jhansi	3	...	...	...	0	1	...	...	2	2	41
Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	6	...	...	...	0	5	...	2	4	6	70
Total, ...	40	1	1	3	5	31	...	10	14	27	45

74. In this list the Etah School is the only one which makes a respectable appearance. The last column shows the state of unpreparedness of the candidates, who chiefly failed in English, and Mathematics. In the Muzaffarnagar School three of the four boys in the class failed in three subjects, and the Head-master has been warned that a continuance of this kind of failure will involve the loss of his appointment. The Fatehpur School has also done very badly, and the Meerut School has been prevented from obtaining elevation to the superior grade this year on account of the neglect of the Head-master to qualify his boys for promotion to the 2nd class. The excuse given is that the staff of these schools is not so well qualified as that of the superior schools, but it is forgotten that the Head-masters are at any rate well paid, and should be able to do justice to small classes, if they exert themselves to supervise the work of the Under-masters as well as their own. The example of the Etah School is sufficient to show what can be achieved. During the current year there has been a large accession of boys from the 4th classes, and 78 boys in all have been registered for examination in the twelve inferior schools, instead of 40 in 1874.

75. The following comments are summarised from the reports of the Inspectors chiefly :—

Saharanpur.—This school has improved. The attendance is slightly larger, and 88 per cent. is the average. The failure of the head class in the departmental examination is not so marked as in the other schools of the class in the circle, and the Head-master suggests that failures in this examination are often due not so much to want of energy on the part of the teachers as to "want of forecast and prospective teaching in the lower classes." The Head-master finds that the presence of a Mission School in the town, which teaches up to the Entrance Examination, tells badly on the discipline of the Government School.

Muzaffarnagar.—There has been a small increase in the roll, but the average daily attendance has fallen from 92 to 86 per cent. The Head-master has a great deal to say about the backwardness of Muzaffarnagar, but little as to the ill-success of

his pupils in the departmental examination. Many of the most promising students, however, seem to have left the school to proceed to the Roorkee and other Colleges, which I regard as a favourable sign of the usefulness of the school.

Meerut.—This school has at last moved into the new building. It was my intention to raise the school to the superior grade when this event took place, but the ill-success of the school in the departmental examination has delayed the measure. The attendance has increased by 28 boys, and there is a head class of 9, so that the advance may perhaps take place next year. The Head-master explains the ill-success of the 3rd class in the examination by the sickness which prevailed in Meerut during the autumn, and by his own absence on sick leave. Four boys went up and all failed.

Bulandshahr.—The decrease in the number of students—*viz.*, 14—is attributed by the Head-master to the autumn sickness mentioned above under Meerut. This is an instance of the mode in which one reason is made to account for two results. Sickness may account for the backwardness of the boys, but hardly accounts for the falling off in the number of admissions. One boy went up for the examination of the 3rd class and failed. The Assistant Inspector, however, thinks, after an examination of the whole school, that "in spite of sickness and absence the work done is satisfactory." The Head-master, himself a Muhammadan, advocates the opening of an Arabic and Persian department in this school as at Meerut and Saharanpur. He is of opinion that the Muhammadans of the town would be greatly benefited thereby. At present there are 16 Muhammadan boys only on the roll of the zila school.

Bijnor.—At the time of my last report this school had 37 boys on the roll. It had just then been reorganized and a qualified Head-master appointed. There are now 111 boys on the roll, and the classes are beginning to be relatively well filled. Forty-two of the boys are Muhammadans, and these have been attracted by the teaching of Arabic under a Maulvi supported by M. Kadir Ali, Deputy Collector of Meerut, a native of the Bijnor District. The failure of the 3rd class in the examination was to be expected, considering the short time they were under competent instruction, but the Head-master seems to have been disappointed in one lad especially, who is undoubtedly clever, and who has now proceeded to the Bareilly College.

A boarding-house will be built during the course of the year. A singular circumstance occurred in the fact that a body of 10 boys asked to be degraded to a lower class, in order to have more time to prepare for Roorkee. They eventually went to the tahsili school, having probably learned enough English for their purpose.

In speaking of the oriental teachers, the Head-master exposes the weakness of the native system very forcibly. He says:—

"They are prone to draw down the English fashion of education to the level of their own system They are also nettled to find that the English fashion of education does not recognize the privilege of a Master to exact the meanest offices from his pupils. They like to keep their pupils below the level of their own attainments, and do not appear to entertain the slightest notion that it is the duty of a teacher to raise his pupils to the highest possible excellence."

I am happy to record the public spirit shown by Baboo Kali Prosunno, the Head Clerk of the Collector's Office, and Rai Badri Das, the Tahsildar of Bijnor, who maintain an extra teacher in the school at their own expense.

Etah.—The position taken by this school in the departmental examination speaks well for the Head-master's diligence. The attendance is 95, and as the town contains about 8,000 souls, and there are four other schools in the place, this figure is a good one. In the matter of fees the opinion of the Head-master is favourable to the new rates on account of their uniformity, and as extending the benefits of the school to poor but respectable families. The attention of Mr. Harkness to the welfare of this school has evidently been of service. He states that he is pleased "with the intelligence of the classes and with the interest they seem to take in their work." Messrs. James and Aikman have also greatly helped on progress by offering prizes for competition in various subjects. The two leading boys have now moved on to Aligarh,

which is a "Superior" school. Books of reference for the school library are a want here as elsewhere, but at present the only means of providing them consists in utilizing the half fee income, which is much wanted for extra teaching power.

Mainpuri.—This school, though the attendance keeps up, is not favourably noticed by the Inspector as far as regards the tuition of the upper classes. The lower classes are more kindly spoken of, and it appears that they have had special attention from the Head-master. The failure of the upper class (3rd) in the departmental examination is said to have been caused by irregular attendance, due to sickness.

Hamirpur.—Sickness seems to have interfered here also with the attendance. The 3rd class did pretty well, however, in the examination, and the passed boy has proceeded to the Benares Collegiate School. The Inspector ranks the school as middling, and though one or two good scholars have been produced, as a whole the school has never yet been able to do better. A boarding-house is still a desideratum.

Kalpi.—This is the newest school of the class in the 2nd Circle, and the Inspector opines that the classification has suffered from the wish of the Head-master to push on his classes too rapidly. This is to some extent evidenced by the badness of the pronunciation of English; but it will be found as a rule that the more rural or remote a school is, the worse it is in this respect. There has been a decrease in the attendance, which is attributed by Mr. Lloyd to the opening of free schools at the cost of the Municipality, in which the condition of indigence is not strictly looked to.

Jhansi.—I am glad to observe that one of the pupils of this school, who missed passing the departmental examination by two marks only, has proceeded to the Agra College. There seems to have been considerable sickness in this locality during the year, which interfered with the teaching. The Inspector observes that the parents are mostly temporary residents, liable to transfer or exchange, and that the most advanced pupils often leave the station. Thus three out of six boys in the head class were taken away. Out of 96 boys on the roll at the Inspector's visit he found that only 22 were the children of *inhabitants* of Jhansi. On the whole the instruction is pronounced fair. There is no boarding-house to this school, but a few youths are allowed to reside on the premises.

Lalitpur.—According to the Inspector, "the Head-master of this school has fallen into disfavour with the School Committee, and it is thought by that body that the instruction of the school has declined." "I did not think so myself," he adds, "looking at the classes generally. There was no 1st class, simply for this reason, that its members had evaporated by transfer of officials and other causes." He pronounces the state of the school to be middling, as it has always been by contrast with the more favourably situated schools, such as Etah or Farukhabad. The Head-master's report gives me an impression of care and interest in his work, and probably the results of the next examination and the existence of a 1st class will speak in his favour.

Fatehpur.—The Inspector has said nothing of the condition and prospects of this school. It appears, however, that the attendance has risen, and it is creditable to the school that one of its pupils, who proceeded to Allahabad, passed well in the Entrance Examination, and is now continuing his studies in the Central College.

Arrangements have now been made for the erection of a boarding-house, for which a subscription of Rs. 1,000 has been raised by the native residents.

75A. The Inspector of the 2nd Circle, who has paid more attention than his brother officers to estimating the condition and prospects of the zila schools, has a great deal to say upon various points of their management, general and particular. I do not, however, agree with him in making their improvement a matter of money only, unless in those cases where the school may be raised with propriety from an "inferior" to a "superior" status. His comment is :—"The schools, in my opinion, will not much improve without some larger expenditure upon them, and as I see no

sign of natives coming forward to assist in any way, I think the extra outlay will fall upon Government." But there are other means of improvement, such as a greater care in the choice of Masters and books, and attention to all the details of management. Things are now very different to what they were. It has become possible to find good teachers. There is no longer an absolute want of school-houses. Ten years ago there were no zila schools, and only a few badly instructed Anglo-vernacular schools, which it was almost impossible to examine on any definite system. No doubt there are many drawbacks which it will take long to overcome, because they spring from national characteristics, such as want of purpose and steadiness in the training of children, but they cannot be overcome by more money. Parental control seems to be extremely capricious, and the authority of the Masters is not supported at home. A child is sent to school, and then suddenly withdrawn or sent elsewhere. I have noticed this before, and the Inspector of the 1st Circle has occasionally called attention to the "fickleness" of the people in the pursuit of knowledge. I shall now quote a paragraph from the Inspector, 2nd Circle, on the same point :—

"A bad fact connected with all the zila schools is the constant influx and efflux of scholars that takes place in all the lower classes. Go to what zila school I may, and at what time of the year I may, I always find on scrutinizing the register that the number of boys entered and withdrawn during the previous twelve months is out of all proportion in excess of any increase of scholars that may have accrued. The lower departments of the schools, in short, change their constituents two or three times over in order to make an increase of a dozen pupils. The meaning of this is that schools intended to give a good middle class education in English give only to nine-tenths of the boys who join them the merest rudiments of instruction. Swarms of boys attend for a month or two and then leave, in possession perhaps of the English alphabet, but unable to read and write their own language. Numbers of boys are struck off every month for not paying their fees, and many too for continual absence. * * * * The Head-master of the zila school of Cawnpore, looking at his own return of admissions, withdrawals and readmissions, says—'The return shows how boys dabble in English.'"

The Inspector adds a return which shows that 1,336 boys were admitted into the ten zila schools of the Circle during the year, and that 1,152 withdrew, of whom only 200 returned.

75B. On the fee question in these schools Mr. Lloyd is of opinion that a low rate tempts a large number of boys to commence English who do not really want it, and by their constantly coming and going are "a dead weight upon the school by over-crowding the beginner's classes and taking away teaching from the steadier pupils." But the fickleness of the parents is not confined to schools where English is taught. In the new Arabic and Persian department of the Cawnpore School, I find that 199 boys were admitted and that 175 withdrew during the short time during which the classes have been opened. The fact is the boys often come to school as an experiment, and immediately the silence and method of the school becomes oppressive, or because a Master demands obedience, or a school-fellow teases, they refuse to come again, and deceive their parents with untruthful statements. A remark of a native Head-master (Budaun), which was quoted in my notice of that school last year, may be repeated in illustration :—"The first day's report a newly-admitted lad makes to his parents and other relations on his Master and instruction, if not satisfactory, is a severe blow to the credit and prosperity of the institution."

The remedy seems to me to lie in a better choice of junior teachers, who will encourage and sympathise with both parents and children, and make it their business to overcome the tendency to a false start. Mr. Budden (Shahjahanpur), as noticed above, speaks strongly on this point; and it is too often the case in all State departments that men who draw a regularly paid stipend do as little as they can for the money, and rarely attempt anything which is not expressly ordered. I have already called attention to these and other points in a memorandum on the course of study in zila schools. Perhaps it may be necessary eventually to raise the privilege of entry of a zila school by limiting the numbers and times of admission as recommended by Mr. Lloyd, but I think we must in the first instance do all we can towards reducing

the number of withdrawals before we limit the admissions. Half-yearly admissions are the rule at present, but no doubt it is occasionally evaded by Head-masters who find their numbers falling off without caring to investigate the cause.

Boarding-houses of Zila Schools.

76. The following statement shows the number of boarders in residence at each school, and a total of 437. If this is added to the 258 boarders at the Colleges (para. 53 above), we have in all 695 boys in residence away from their homes, and under supervision as regards habits and studies. The Meerut, Bijnor, and Hamirpur Schools are still without boarding-houses, and the Gorakhpur and Jaunpur Oriental Schools also. A building has been sanctioned for Bijnor, and as new school-houses are devised at Gorakhpur and Jaunpur, it may be possible to make provision for boarding-houses also. At Meerut and Hamirpur rented quarters may perhaps be made to suffice.

Schools.	Stipendiary.	Non-stipendiary.	Total.
(*a.*)—*Superior.*			
Etawah, ...	23	11	34
Allahabad, ...	16	6	22
Aligarh, ...	...	40	40
Cawnpore, ...	3	7	10
Mirzapur, ...	12	4	16
Moradabad, ...	12	16	28
Shahjahanpur, ...	19	1	20
Budaun, ...	28	1	29
Muttra, ...	17	6	23
Farukhabad, ...	20	1	21
Banda, ...	10	4	14
Total, ...	160	97	257
(*b.*)—*Inferior.*			
Saharanpur, ...	13	8	21
Muzaffarnagar, ...	27	6	33
Meerut, ...	...	...	...
Bulandshahr, ...	10	3	13
Bijnor, ...	...	...	...
Etah, ...	13	8	21
Mainpuri, ...	20	12	32
Kalpi, ...	6	12	18
Jhansi, ...	5	2	7
Lalitpur, ...	6	4	10
Fatehpur, ...	18	7	25
Hamirpur, ...	...	...	...
Total, ...	118	62	180
GRAND TOTAL, ...	278	159	437
Total, 1873-74, ...	249	172	421

MIDDLE SCHOOLS B.

77. These appear in two classes: (1) the *oriental* zila schools at Jaunpur and Gorakhpur, and the new oriental departments attached to the Colleges of Agra and Bareilly, and the zila schools of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Muttra, Saharanpur, and Meerut; (2) the *vernacular*, tahsili, parganah and upper halkabandi schools, which send up candidates for the middle class examination.

The following statement shows the details of attendance and cost for class (i):—

Number.	Schools.	Roll, 1873-74.	*Roll, 31st March, 1875.* Hindu.	Musalman	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.
							Rs.
1	Gorakhpur zila school, ...	163	49	28	77	70·13	1,591
2	Jaunpur zila school, ...	102	70	97	167	150 50	1,719
3	Agra Collegiate, ...	...	...	68	68	50·00	957
4	Bareilly Collegiate, ...	...	...	64	64	47·81	1,001
5	Allahabad zila department, ...	...	5	45	50	38·00	1,131
6	Cawnpore ditto, ...	...	26	56	82	33 64	1,002
7	Mirzapur ditto, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Moradabad ditto, ...	...	24	66	90	67 70	898
9	Shahjahanpur ditto, ...	...	3	75	78	41·00	754
10	Budaun ditto, ...	...	1	50	51	43·31	607
11	Muttra ditto, ...	...	133	...	133	97·54	542
12	Saharanpur ditto, ...	...	12	69	81	49 14	717
13	Meerut ditto, ...	...	1	86	87	49 49	63
	Total, ...	265	324	704	1,028	738·26	10,982
	Total, 1873-74, ...	...	195	70	265	225·2	2,748

78. The above statement deserves attention, as it indicates to some extent the results of a special effort in favour of the Muhammadans. Attention had been directed some time since to the unwillingness of the Muhammadans to take advantage of Government education as an explanation of their backward state. They hold aloof from English, and are strongly pejudiced in favour of Persian and Arabic scholarship, probably because it is interwoven more or less with the principles of their religion. It is certain, moreover, that they are unwilling to disconnect religious and secular education, and this forms the *raison d'être* of the new Anglo-oriental school at Aligarh. And not only Muhammadan books but Muhammadan teachers are desirable in their eyes, whereas the native teachers in our upper class schools are nearly all Hindu.

By way of showing that the Government were at least not prejudiced against Persian and Arabic secular learning, it was determined in 1873 to open special departments in the Colleges and schools of towns where the Musalman population is abundant, under popular Maulvis, and the names of the localities chosen are shown in the above list. The object of the schools is to offer a first-class education in the favourite subjects of Literature and Logic, combined with vernacular instruction in Mathematics, History and Geography, and the rudiments of Physics, which are utterly neglected in the ordinary Muhammadan seminaries. The result so far is that 630 Muhammadan boys have been added to the roll. The difficulty is to invite attention to the vernacular portion of the curriculum, and much trouble is experienced in classifying the schools; but a regular examination system will be introduced as soon as the classes reach the higher parts of their course of study, and all who qualify will receive encouragement.

79. The following detached comments will serve to show the state of each school during the past year :—

(1.) *Gorakhpur.*—This and No. 2 are not new schools. They are oriental zila schools, and have aided English classes attached to them. At Gorakhpur the falling off in attendance is apparent only. There are 186 boys under instruction, but 77 only of these who belong to the oriental school proper are entered. Of these 13 boys learn Arabic, 27 Persian, and 37 Sanskrit. From the details of attendance, which show that the Gorakhpur School is more frequented by Hindus than Muhammadans, it will be seen that an Arabic and Persian school is not appreciated here. Consequently at the request of the Local Education Committee it has been transformed into an Anglo-oriental zila school of the ordinary type. A new school-house has been devised, but not yet erected, after some years' consideration.

(2.) *Jaunpur.*—This school is popular with the Muhammadans; 43 boys learn Arabic and 88 Persian. Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu are also studied. The increase in attendance is due to the amalgamation of the tahsili with the zila school. There is a well-attended English class also, but the school cannot prosper until it has a suitable building. I found it assembled in the open corridors of the Atala Masjids; but a site for the new school-house had been chosen.

(3.) *Agra.*—Here the new department is placed in rented quarters in the city, as there is insufficient room in the College building. The Principal reports as follows :—

"The oriental department, started three-quarters of a year ago, consists of fifty-eight boys divided nominally into seven classes. But of the whole fifty-eight, fifty-five are in the lowest class, one in the third, and two in the fifth. This cannot be considered a satisfactory state of things. It is true that the classes did not get into regular working order till last August, but if the Musalmans really cared to take advantage of what is offered them, I cannot believe that the higher classes would so long have remained so empty. The excuse which used to be made for them, that they are too poor to attend our Colleges, cannot be made here. To the very poorest of them an anna a month cannot be a prohibitory price to pay for an education which is in accordance with their own views, and which they profess to appreciate. It may be well to allow the school a further trial of six months, but unless I can by that time speak much more favourably of our prospects of success, we shall, I think, be bound to abandon a scheme that, so far as one can see, does not approve itself to the Musalmans of this place at all events.

I am not inclined to attach importance to the objection that the bulk of the boys is in the lowest class. The system of instruction will more readily take effect upon beginners than advanced students. Ten more boys entered the school after the date of the Principal's report, and if a regular supply of entrants is maintained, and the boys now under instruction are encouraged to pursue the course upwards through the various classes, there is good promise of a well-filled and well-taught school.

(4.) *Bareilly.*—The department in this case has been opened in the "Inglis Memorial" school-house in the old city, where most of the Muhammadans live. The Principal reports :—

"A Persian and Arabic department was started in May, and after consultation with the leading Muhummadan gentlemen of both the old and new city, M. Hidayat Ali was appointed 1st Maulvi, &c. The orders of Government as to the scheme of Arabic and Persian studies have been carried out, and a fair start has been made."

(5.) *Allahabad.*—The English department of this school is so full that it is almost impossible to find room for the Arabic and Persian classes. The Inspector reports that the 50 boys who have been admitted are in the three lowest classes of the scheme and are doing well. It is to be noticed that the Muhammadans of Allahabad seem to be readier than elsewhere to attend the English schools.

(6.) *Cawnpore.*—The Inspector says:—"The new oriental department contains a fair number of boys who have a knowledge of Persian and even of Arabic, but in Arithmetic and other branches of study the great majority are the veriest beginners." It will require much firmness to carry out the full course of instruction. A great many of the pupils who were first admitted withdrew as soon as they discovered that they would be required to learn Arithmetic, &c., side by side with the Logic and Poetry. That the intention of the Government meets with approval among thinking Muhammadans is shown from the fact that *Anjuman-i-Tahzib* of this town, a society recently started by Muhammadan gentlemen for self-improvement, have offered to pay the schooling fees of poor scholars who wish to attend this oriental branch of the Government School.

(7.) *Mirzapur.*—In this case the oriental department is maintained by an endowment from subscriptions raised and invested in 1864. It contains 178 boys, of whom 25 learn Arabic, 67 Persian, 57 Sanskrit, and 29 Mahajani. The Inspector has wrongly included the details of attendance and cost in the return for the zila school as a whole, and I have been forced to leave the statement at the head of this paragraph blank in consequence.

(8.) *Moradabad.*—The head Maulvi of the department is a well-known scholar, and the school was no sooner opened in May than 52 boys joined. This number was soon doubled, but when it was known that the one-anna fee was certainly demanded many ceased to attend, and the number on the rolls now stands at 90. This is a forcible illustration of unwillingness to pay fees, and the Head-master attributes the irregularity of the attendance to fluctuations in the number of boys caused by the fee collection. The classes have made fair progress, and the department is a useful addition to the school. The head Maulvi is of opinion that 25 per cent. of the students should be free. The fact is that pilgrim-pupils always collect wherever there is a good Maulvi. These obtain lodging in the *Masjid*, and subsist upon charity, and cannot afford to pay fees. Hence the Maulvi's suggestion, and his wish for a special boarding-house for these wanderers. But it is hardly the business of the Government to find gratuitous education for foreigners. A few miles further they find all they want at Rampur. An additional teacher seems likely to be wanted.

(9.) *Shahjahanpur.*—The Head-master has furnished a full and interesting report. The number on the rolls rose from 26 in May to 78 at the end of the year, but it appears that many of the pupils came for a month or two from curiosity, so that there have been fluctuations. The strictness of discipline observed in a Government School is not inviting, but much may be done by a discreet Head-master towards making things pleasant for undisciplined pupils, and Mr. Budden has shown common sense in

his management. The attendance would have been larger but that the Municipality have a school of similar pretensions with a popular teacher.

The Head-master remarks:—

"At first I found it difficult to get the Masters and boys to see the advisability of the whole of a class reading in the same place in each book. They did not feel willing to give up their custom in this matter. Considerable reluctance was felt and expressed at first to taking up the subjects prescribed in Urdu. These were of course new to them, and they were prejudiced against them. But now this part of the work seems quite as popular as any, and the boys have made very good progress in it. This will be more evident when it is remembered that by far the most of the boys had to be taught Numeration."

The want of additional teaching power is felt here also.

(10.) *Budaun.*—In this case the choice of a Maulvi has been less successful than elsewhere. The attendance has varied so much that steady progress was next to impossible. The Head-master says that the whole number of admissions during the year was 117, so that no fewer than 66 boys have left from various causes.

The accommodation is insufficient, but now that a new tahsili school-house has been sanctioned, this difficulty will be diminished.

(11.) *Muttra.*—This a Sanskrit and Hindi branch, with quarters of its own in the heart of Muttra. There are always 100 boys in daily attendance, and the Inspector ranks the status "very good."

(12.) *Saharanpur.*—The choice of teachers was unsuccessful here, and changes have been necessary. The fluctuations in attendance are indicated by the fact that 190 boys were admitted at various times, whereas only 81 are now left.

(13.) *Meerut.*—The attendance has been more consistent in this school, but the instruction has not satisfied the Inspector. The great difficulty everywhere is classification, and as it is a rare thing to find a native teacher who will think for himself in cases where every detail of his work cannot be laid down for him, confusion arises till the incapacity of the man is discovered and his mistakes corrected.

On the whole, considering that this is the first year of a trial, I am of opinion that these departments are likely to succeed.

(2.) MIDDLE SCHOOLS B.—TAHSILI AND PARGANA.

Schools.	No. of schools.	Roll, 31st March, 1875.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
		Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.		
(a)—*Tahsili.*							Rs.
I. Circle, ...	54	2,758	1,143	...	3,901	3,121·18	20,109
II. "	61	3,394	560	3	3,957	3,286·66	17,152
III. "	55	2,689	772	...	3,461	2,720·56	17,288
IV. "	11	814	15	1	830	568·77	2,326
Total, ...	181	9,655	2,490	4	12,149	9,697·17	56,855
(b.)—*Pargana.*							
I. Circle, ...	20	779	373	...	1,152	898·40	5,939
II. "	17	1,014	153	...	1,167	972·51	4,398
III. "	15	762	343	...	1,105	869·57	4,061
Total, ...	52	2,555	869	...	3,424	2,740·48	14,398
GRAND TOTAL, ...	233	12,210	3,359	4	15,573	12,437·65	71,253
1873-74, ...	227	11,805	3,483	115	15,403	12,549·25	67,914

79. This statement shows an increase of six schools, *viz.*, one restored tahsili school and five new pargana schools. The increase of scholars is 170 boys only, and the average daily attendance is rather worse, being between 79 and 80 per cent., instead of between 80 and 81 per cent. as it was the year before. The Muhammadans are 21 per cent. this year, against 22 per cent. last.

80. I proceed to summarise the results of the annual written examination of these schools and upper grade halkabandi schools, which have been reported to Government separately, and of which full returns will be found in the appendix; and this will be followed by the Inspector's personal examination returns of status and progress.

Results of the 3rd Annual Middle Class Vernacular Examination, 1874.

The examination was conducted by means of printed papers under the charge of the Secretaries to the District School Committees on December 7th—11th; the boys being assembled for the purpose at the sudder stations of each district. The arrangements for registering the candidature and distributing and receiving the papers were carefully managed by the Principal of the Central College, who also tabulated the marks and drew up an abstract of the results. The trouble involved was considerable, and the returns could not be made up till March.

The Board of examiners were—

Urdu, Persian, and Arabic.—M. Zaka Ullah, Professor, Muir Central College.
Hindi and Sanskrit.—P. Kesava Shastri, ditto ditto.
History and Geography.—Baboo Atma Ram, B.A., Benares College.
Mathematics.—Baboo Priya Das, M.A., Government Secretariat.
Rudiments of Physics.—Baboo Hira Lal, Etawah School.

All of these gentlemen conducted their laborious task conscientiously. No. 3 took up the work at short notice, owing to the sudden sickness of Baboo Bishen Lal, M.A., who had been appointed.

81. The following abstract shows how the candidature was divided among the several classes of middle schools :—

Schools.	1st Circle.			2nd Circle.			3rd Circle.			Total.		
	No. of schools which sent up candidates.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of schools which sent up candidates.	No. of candidates.	No. passed.	No. of schools which sent up candidates	No of candidates.	No. passed.	No of schools which sent up candidates.	No of candidates.	No passed
Tahsili and town,	40	99	31	54	145	61	41	187	32	135	381	124
Halkabandi, ...	37	70	19	120	171	58	142	303	40	299	544	117
Inferior zila, ...	2	5	1	1	3	3	3	21	5	6	29	9
Total, ...	79	174	51	175	319	122	186	461	77	440	954	250

The next statement gives a complete view of the results, circle by circle, showing the number of Hindu and Musalman boys, the number of Hindi and Urdu examinees, and the passing and failure details, and percentages. For the sake of comparison I place below the same details for the Province as reported for 1873 :—

	Number of candidates.					No. passed.					Failed in					Optional subjects				
	Religion.		Language.								Language.						Passed in			
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Percentage of passed.	Hindi.	Urdu.	History, Geography, and Natural Science.	Mathematics.	Percentage of failure.	Number examined	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Percentage of passed.
I. Circle,	123	51	25	149	174	4	28	24	51	29	17	60	71	98	47	74	44	...	..	59
II. "	318	6	311	8	319	1	44	77	122	38	152	1	34	139	34	2	2	...	...	100
III. "	419	42	387	74	461	...	17	60	77	16	255	40	183	338	59	32	17	6	...	72
Totals, ...	855	99	723	231	954	5	84	161	250	26	424	101	288	575	47	108	63	6		64
Total, 1873,	1,572	177	1,315	434	1,749	12	84	98	190	10½	1,021	239	1,323	1,370	75	261	144	5	1	57

Corresponding details for each district are given in the appendix, together with a list of the 29 boys who passed in all subjects with 45 per cent. of full marks and over, and in this it is noteworthy that 21 belong to tahsili and pargana schools, and that 17 were Urdu scholars and 12 Hindi.

82. I add the following general comments :—

Candidature.—It appears from the figures that the experience of last year's test has caused the exercise of greater caution in sending up candidates, especially in the 3rd Circle, where it was much needed. Nine per cent. of the boys were Muhammadans, against 10 per cent. in 1873, the majority coming from the 1st Circle as before. Twenty-three per cent. were examined in Urdu, against 25 per cent. in 1873, chiefly in the 1st Circle; but, as will be seen below, four out of the five boys who passed in the 1st division took up Urdu, whereas last year the five first boys took up Hindi.

Number of boys passed.—Greater care in the selection of candidates has been followed by an improvement in the results, which are more than twice as good upon the total. The 1st Circle passes 15 per cent. more of its candidates, the 2nd 20 per cent. more, and the 3rd Circle, which failed badly in 1873, 12½ per cent. more. The progress of the 2nd Circle is very creditable to all concerned. The proportion of full marks which qualify for a 1st division is 55 per cent., as last year, which is the figure chosen in some of the Cambridge examinations, but under the Calcutta University system 50 per cent. is held to qualify. Perhaps next year it will be well to adopt the lower standard, for the small number of boys who gain 55 per cent. proves the severity of the test, which is further enhanced by the obligation of passing in all subjects. Twenty-five per cent. is the minimum pass mark in all subjects, so that a boy who obtains 55 per cent. in two subjects, and less than 25 per cent. in one, is rejected. Ere long it will be possible to raise this to 33 per cent., which is the minimum adopted in language tests by the Calcutta University. The names and schools, &c., of the five boys who passed in the 1st division are as follows :—

Number.	Name.	School.	District.	Percentage.	Language.
1	Dabi Sahai, ...	Meerut, *Tahsili*,...	Meerut, ...	73	Urdu.
2	Shams-ud-din, ...	Muzaffarnagar, „ ...	Muzaffarnagar, ...	59	Ditto.
3	Muhammad Ibrahim, ...	Saharanpur, „ ...	Saharanpur, ...	58	Ditto.
4	Karim Ullah, ...	Sambhal, „ ...	Moradabad, ...	57	Ditto.
5	Nand Ram, ...	Saidabad, „ ...	Muttra, ...	56	Hindi.

The first youth has passed a brilliant examination, and his papers are written with accuracy and fullness. In Mathematics, in which he obtained 80 per cent. of full marks, they furnish alone a sufficient answer to the recommendation recently put forward by the Secretary to the Anglo-Oriental Muhammadan College Committee, *viz.*, that Urdu vernacular treatises on Mathematics should be printed with "English figures, signs and symbols," on the ground that the Urdu numeral and alphabet system is not suitable for mathematical notation.

It is to be observed that the 1st class is confined to boys from tahsili schools, and that three of them are Muhammadans.

In the examination for the current year, a new Grammar of Urdu and Hindi, composed by Raja Siva Prasad, C.S.I., with a view of carrying out the suggestion at page 138 of the last Annual Report, will be introduced ; also, in Physics, No. I. of a science primer series by P. Lakhshmi Shankar Misr, M.A.

83. *Failures.*—The percentage of failure column, which represents the proportion of actual to possible failure, shows very encouraging results. There have been fewer complete failures ; and from this it is clear that the candidates were better

prepared as a whole. In fact, the 1st Circle candidates were 20 points better, and the 2nd and 3rd Circles each 30 points better. The 3rd Circle was, however, so far behind in 1873 that it reaches but a low degree of excellence in 1874, though much improved.

In the results of 1873 it was noticed that the failures were pretty evenly divided in the three subjects *Language*, *General knowledge*, and *Mathematics*. In round numbers, about 1,300 out of 1,700 boys failed in each subject. In the results for 1874 it is seen that rather over half the boys fail in Language and in Mathematics, and over a quarter in general subjects.

In Mathematics the subjects were :—

Arithmetic.— The whole.
Algebra.—Up to quadratics.
Euclid.—Books I., II., III., with exercises.
Mensuration.— Plane surfaces.

84. The examination was not confined to the Government Middle B. Schools only. Fourteen aided middle class Anglo-vernacular schools, all but two of which belonged to the 3rd Circle, sent up 56 candidates, of whom 13 passed the test. Thirty-three boys from *desi* schools were also allowed to attempt part of the test ; and 52 girls, belonging to 12 schools, nearly all in Benares, also competed.

85. Before noting the general results of the personal inspection of schools of this class (Middle B.) by the Inspectors, I have a few observations to make upon the point raised by para. 44, G. O. No. 667A., November 4th, 1874, in review of my last Annual Report. It is therein observed that "the grounds" of classifying schools as good or bad, efficient or inefficient, are not apparent.

We have the Inspector's word only that such and such a school is good or bad, efficient or inefficient, and we cannot be certain that what is called a good school by one Inspector would not be called a bad school by another officer. As regards this my opinion is that the position of an Inspector is one which implies confidence, and that his work is such that every additional year's experience strengthens the unlikelihood of error. He sees and examines schools over a large area under various conditions, and thus obtains an insight into the possibilities of education which no other officer can have. He will therefore always be able to state his reasons why such and such a school is bad or good in his judgment ; and his doing so is secured by the system in force. A visitor to any one of the Government Vernacular Schools has only to call for the school *kyfiyat book* to learn the Inspector's opinion and grounds of opinion at his last visit. If this happens to have been unfavourable, it is probable the teacher will conceal the book. If it was favourable, it will be the first thing brought forward. I wish to guard against the supposition that the records of school status are not based on reliable data, though the large number of schools makes it impossible to quote them all. So far as my own observation goes of the method and manner of each Inspector, and the scope of their oral inquiries, and as the result of my own check examinations in every district of the Province from time to time, I have no hesitation in saying that a bad school has no chance whatever of being returned good, or a good school bad. There are always a certain number of schools on which judgment must be suspended till the circumstances of the case and comparison with similarly situated schools enable the Inspector to decide on his return. Inspectors' returns are analogous to the mark lists of a Board of examiners. The passing of a candidate in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd divisions, or his rejection, depends upon the judgment of the examiners entirely.

86. As, however, the record of inspection results has now been narrowed to the terms "efficient" and "inefficient," and the attention of the Inspectors has been directed to secondary schools in chief rather than to primary schools, the effect of which is to throw the latter more under the supervision of the Deputy Inspectors,

I have during the past cold season, in consultation with the Inspectors, gone very carefully into the principles of inspection, with a view of laying down a code of criteria for guidance.

87. No inspection report is complete which does not take into consideration—(1) *attendance;* (2) *instruction* (including *discipline);* (3) *equipment.* The first item deals (*a*) with the roll or register, which may be full or empty, but in an efficient school should always bear a certain proportion to the population of the town in which the school is situated, taking the existence of other schools into account; (*b*) the average daily attendance, which if high attests good management and popularity, though it is liable to be affected by the influences of climate; (*c*) the classification, which is merely the attendance grouped in a form suited for the purposes of tuition.

The second item concerns (*a*) the actual proficiency and behaviour of the boys; (*b*) the competency or incompetency of the teachers; (*c*) the fact whether the school does or does not work up to the standard of the class to which it belongs.

The third item is supplementary to the other two, and has to do with (*a*) school accommodation, (*b*) the provision of books and apparatus, (*c*) cleanliness of dress.

88. It appears, then, that there are *nine* points of inquiry, all more or less interdependent, but yet capable of determination, so that an inspecting officer need never be at a loss for grounds on which to base his judgment. The difficulty consists rather in the number and interdependence of the points of inquiry than in the want of data. For instance, a school may be well attended and well taught, but badly housed; or it may be well housed, yet badly attended. The roll may be large and the average daily attendance small, or there may be a poor roll and yet regular attendance. Then, again, the teacher may be qualified, but unpopular; or the boys willing to learn, yet unwilling to buy books. These and other variations exist everywhere, and the relative importance of the various items varies with seasons and localities. A well-taught school cannot be called "inefficient" because the school-house leaks or because the children are badly dressed. Again, local sickness may interfere with the attendance, but the healthy lads may be well instructed notwithstanding. It is obvious, therefore, that the character of the school as "efficient" or "inefficient" must rest upon the Inspector's judgment, and not upon hard and fast rules. It is also obvious that *equipment* is of less importance than *attendance* and *instruction*, because it depends upon agencies which are often beyond the Inspector's control. It is not always possible to find money to build a school-house, and rented or borrowed accommodation only can be provided. Still it is always in his power to note the defect and bring the wants of the school to the notice of the proper authorities.

89. Under these circumstances I have been content to lay down criteria of efficiency under four main heads for *attendance* and *instruction* alone, leaving other matters to the judgment of the Inspector in completing his estimate.

(1.) The first of these relates to the *roll attendance*, with reference to the male population of the towns where the schools are placed. It is difficult to form in any given case on *a priori* estimate of the number of boys who ought to be at school. The towns vary in wealth and respectability, in the presence or absence of educated families, in the distribution of castes, in nearness to civilising influences, in manners, customs and prejudices. But an *a posteriori* estimate can be made by observing the existing proportions of the population to boys at school town by town, and thus a practical standard may be obtained, neither too high to be within compass of attainment by schools which are obviously inefficient in this respect at present, nor too low to lead to deterioration in others.

In the case of nearly 100 towns, where a middle class vernacular school is placed, and of which the male populations lie between 2,500 and 5,000, it is observed that the proportion of boys at school to the male populations varies from one per cent.

to 4 per cent. In some seven or eight cases, where the schools have not succeeded, the roll attendance is less than 1 per cent.

In some 30 or 40 cases the attendance is over 1 per cent. and under 1½ per cent., and in as many more it lies between 1½ per cent. and 2 per cent., passing beyond this in exceptional localities only. Thus Machlishahr (Azamgarh) has a male population of 4,400, and the tahsili school numbers 135 boys, which is 3 per cent. of the male population. In towns of which the male population is over 5,000 and under 10,000 the ratio is lower. The average is less than 1 per cent., and I find one instance only (Aonlah) in which it reaches 2 per cent. Hence in selecting a numerical standard for this class of school I have chosen 1½ per cent. of the male population in towns of which the census number lies between 2,500 and 5,000, and 1 per cent. where it is between 5,000 and 10,000, as the minimum roll attendance which qualifies a school to rank as " efficient."

(2.) *Classification* is the second item. For a school to be " efficient " under this head, it is necessary not only that the classes should be proportionately well filled from the bottom upwards, but that the three upper classes, the existence of which proves that the school is working up to the standard laid down, should be regularly supplied with boys promoted from the lower forms. In other words the school must show proof that the teacher has suitable employment, and that the kind of education given is appreciated. It is too often found that the bulk of the boys are in the lowest classes.

Here again a standard may be chosen with reference to observed possibilities. From a comparison of the tahsili school registers in the three circles, it is found that 14 per cent. of the boys at school in the 1st Circle are in the three upper classes, 13 per cent. in the 2nd Circle, and 15 per cent. in the 3rd Circle. In the schools which are obviously inefficient the proportion falls as low as 5 per cent., and in some cases it rises to 30 per cent. For the present I have adopted 15 per cent. as a standard rather above than below the observed general average. It was obvious that this would tell against the 2nd Circle, in which there are many schools of this class with large classes of beginners ; and the Inspector has in fact been compelled to ask for a re-construction of the rule to meet the difficulty (*vide* para 96 *infra*).

(3.) The third item is *average daily attendance.* The importance of keeping up regular attendance is obvious. If the boys attend schools irregularly it is impossible for the instruction to succeed. It is important in another way because the cost per head of education is calculated with reference to the average daily attendance, and not with reference to the roll attendance. I have observed the averages for several years, and find that while 90 per cent. is a high figure for Colleges and zila schools, 80 per cent. is a fair average for middle schools, and 75 per cent. for lower schools. The numerical standard of efficiency under this head is, therefore, 80 per cent. for middle class schools. In prescribing this I have also taken care to ensure a uniform mode of calculation.

(4.) The fourth point for which it seems advisable to lay down a criterion of efficiency is *class proficiency.* The uncertainty which attends the inspection record in this particular undoubtedly needs alleviation. It is impossible to say from an ordinary inspection statement of boys orally examined how many passed muster and how many failed ; and our nearest approach to definition has been to record the numbers of boys who received prizes. The determining agent is, as it ought to be, the inspecting officer's conscientiousness, but no two officers have the same system of reward. One gives a small prize for each subject, another prefers to give a larger prize for success in two or more. The plan I have now adopted is to rule that at least half the boys in each class must pass muster in the Inspector's judgment in the class subjects, to enable the school to pass as " efficient " under this head.

90. If, then, a school reaches efficiency as defined by each of the above four criteria the Inspector ranks it as "efficient;" and the reader of this indication of status will be entitled to assume—first, that the roll attendance of the school covers a fair proportion of the male population; secondly, that the school teaches up to the standard of its class; thirdly, that the attendance is regular; and fourthly, that at least half the boys are well instructed.

91. I now proceed to give the Inspector's returns for examination, status and progress of tahsili and pargana schools.

I. Circle.

(1.)—*Tahsili Schools.*

Number.	District.	No. of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.							Status.		Progress.		
				1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Dehra Dun, ...	2	70	2	3	3	7	11	15	41	...	2	...	2	...
2	Saharanpur, ...	4	305	8	10	18	28	48	67	179	...	4	...	4	...
3	Muzaffarnagar, ...	4	310	13	20	24	32	54	50	193	2	2	1	3	...
4	Meerut, ...	6	357	15	12	28	44	81	65	245	1	5	1	5	...
5	Bulandshahr, ...	4	328	11	13	31	21	61	72	209	2	2	...	4	...
6	Aligarh, ...	6	737	27	25	38	54	119	157	420	1	5	1	5	...
7	Bijnor, ...	5	311	...	36	40	55	58	43	232	1	4	...	5	...
8	Moradabad, ...	6	398	12	20	18	31	63	66	210	...	6	...	6	...
9	Budaun, ...	5	368	...	10	22	33	62	76	203	...	5	1	4	...
10	Bareilly, ...	8	582	5	12	28	45	100	114	304	...	8	...	8	...
11	Shahjahanpur, ...	4	227	...	10	17	26	33	37	123	...	4	...	4	...
	Total, ...	54	4,013	93	171	267	376	690	762	2,359	7	47	4	50	...
	Total, 1873-74, ...	53	4,066	56	185	254	374	716	869	2,454	7	46	4	35	14

92. From this statement it appears that though one more school is reckoned, the roll attendances at the time of the Inspector's visits amounted to 53 boys fewer than at the corresponding times last year, and the Inspector has not explained why any decrease should have occurred. On March 31st the roll-call was 3,901 boys, which shows a further decadence. The number of boys examined, omitting the 7th class of beginners, who are ordinarily 34 per cent. of the whole, was 58 per cent., so that 92 per cent. of the boys may be assumed to have been present on the occasion. It will be observed that the three upper classes contained 45 more boys. From an examination of last year's returns I find that the decrease in numbers is greatest in the Bulandshahr district, and that it is partly explained by the transfer of one of the tahsili schools to the list of pargana schools.

93. As regards status the Inspector limits the number of efficient schools to seven, which corresponds with last year's entry for "good" schools. This number will increase now that the teachers understand better than before the qualifications demanded. The seven efficient schools are at Muzaffarnagar, Shamli, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Sikandarabad, Aligarh, and Bijnor; and it is worthy of remark that five of them are at the head-quarters of districts. The progress entries have improved in respect of the last column, which shows that falling off has been arrested

94. (2.)—*Pargana Schools.*

Number.	District.	No. of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.							Status.		Progress.		
				1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	Total	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Saharanpur, ...	2	160	3	3	9	15	19	15	64	...	2	...	2	...
2	Muzaffarnagar, ...	4	192	3	9	19	29	31	24	115	...	4	2	2	...
3	Meerut, ...	1	42	3	3	2	4	6	9	27	...	1	...	1	...
4	Bulandshahr, ...	5	360	4	17	23	36	53	63	196	1	4	1	4	...
5	Aligarh, ...	3	199	4	8	11	11	33	22	99	...	3	...	3	...
6	Bijnor, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Moradabad, ...	2	101	...	7	7	8	20	13	55	...	2	...	1	1
8	Budaun, ...	2	110	...	3	3	6	8	16	36	...	2	...	2	...
9	Bareilly, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Shahjahanpur, ...	1	30	...	3	3	3	3	3	15	...	1	...	1	...
	Total, ...	20	1,134	17	53	77	112	173	175	607	1	19	3	16	1
	Total, 1873-74, ...	17	839	...	31	60	103	162	146	502	...	17	4	11	2

There are three more pargana schools and 295 more boys, and a 1st class has come into existence. The roll on March 31st was also slightly larger, giving an average of 57 boys to each school. The schools have been three years in existence, and bid fair to work up to their character of secondary schools. Still the Inspector ranks one only as "efficient," and that one is the Dibai School (Bulandshahr), which was formerly a tahsili school. Two other schools are worthy of mention as improved, *viz.*, the Kandhla and Khautauli Schools of Muzaffarnagar. Many of the other schools may be regarded as "fair," but are weak in one or two matters of detail. Two of the least successful schools have been closed during the past month, and others opened elsewhere.

II. Circle.

(1.)—*Tahsili Schools.*

95. The returns of roll attendance on March 31st give 3,957 as the number of boys in the 61 schools of this circle, which is less by 172 than the figure given in 1873-74. There has been an increase in the number of boys at the tahsili schools of Agra, Cawnpore, Hamirpur, Jalaun, and Jhansi; but Muttra, Etawah, Etah, Mainpuri, Farukhabad, and Lalitpur have lost 243 boys between them. The greatest loss was 85 boys in Muttra. The Inspector explains this generally by the increased expensiveness of the schools, and there is no doubt that since the introduction of the 2 anna fee, and of the rule that a teacher must pay the fees into the Treasury before he can draw his salary, the attendance at these important schools has dwindled. In fact in this circle the average daily attendance all round is now only 56, whereas it used to be 70 a few years back. Increased insistence upon thorough teaching has also told upon the pockets of the parents in the purchase of books. Mr. Lloyd remarks :—"It is a matter of experience to myself and to others engaged in education that whenever a native school-boy is called upon for any payment, it is always a question with him and his parents whether it would not be better to leave school altogether than submit to an expense of which no immediate fruit is apparent."

96. The following is the examination and status return— :

Number.	District.	No. of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.							Status.		Progress.		
				1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Muttra, ...	6	440	2	16	19	36	111	...	184	3	3	3	3	...
2	Agra, ...	10	673	13	29	38	61	136	...	277	6	4	7	3	...
3	Etawah, ...	5	272	5	19	13	19	38	...	94	3	2	5	...	...
4	Etah, ...	3	202	17	10	19	32	55	...	133	3	0	3	...	...
5	Mainpuri, ...	5	323	15	12	12	21	52	...	112	3	2	2	2	1
6	Farukhabad, ...	6	437	13	24	35	50	108	...	230	4	2	3	3	...
7	Cawnpore, ...	9	716	9	25	29	48	85	...	196	3	6	6	3	...
8	Hamirpur, ...	6	411	6	13	17	23	64	...	123	2	4	2	1	3
9	Jalaun, ...	5	246	2	11	15	23	32	...	83	3	2	5	...	...
10	Jhansi	4	222	...	7	8	22	31	...	68	1	3	3	...	...
11	Lalitpur, ...	2	132	...	1	2	19	20	...	42	0	2	...	2	...
	Total, ...	61	4,074	82	167	207	354	732	...	1,542	31	30	39	17	5

The above table is the result of inspection *in situ*, and "every care has been taken to make it describe correctly the efficiency, inefficiency, and progress of the schools." It is creditable to the management of this circle that half of these schools are ranked as "efficient" on the first application of the criteria which I have explained in paras. 85—90 above, and the results are verified by a reference to the comparatively superior success of the 2nd Circle in the middle class examination.

With his usual judgment Mr. Lloyd has modified the requirements of the rule where circumstances justified the modification, and has thus eased off the harshness of a rigid adoption of the criteria without sacrificing the practical value of the gauge. I cannot do better than quote his remarks on this important point:—

"The terms 'efficient' and 'inefficient,' employed in the table, do not come up with exactitude to your latest definition of those terms as applied to Middle B. Schools, but they do so very nearly. No school is entered as 'efficient' in which (1) the roll is less than 1½ or 1 per cent. of the male population of the place the former percentage being taken when the town has less than 5,000 inhabitants, the latter being taken when it has more; in which (2) the average daily attendance is less than 80 per cent. of the roll. Your third condition for an efficient Middle B. School is that at least 15 per cent of the roll should be in the first three classes. In this I have made a change. I found that very few schools, and those by no means the best specimens, had as many as 15 per cent. of the scholars in the three higher classes. I should have had to put all the best of these schools in the 'inefficient' column. Schools, like Kanauj, Sadabad, Kosi, Narwal—efficient schools all the same—do not show more than from 10 to 13 per cent. of their rolls in their three top classes. Schools of this kind and almost all good and prosperous schools have very large 6th and 7th classes, and these swamp, so to speak, even fairly filled classes at the head of the school. I have substituted therefore for your third condition the following:—To pass muster as efficient in classification a school must show in its first three classes 20 per cent. of the remainder roll after deducting the roll of the 7th class, and 25 per cent. of the remainder roll after deducting the roll of the 6th and 7th classes together, and I have inserted no school in the 'efficient' column that does not show both these percentages. So far as maintaining a fair proportion of the scholars in the three upper classes of a school goes, your requirement is somewhat higher than mine, and therefore better, but mine has the advantage of being more in accord with the observed possibilities of the case * * * * * * * * *

The schools of Cawnpore, Hamirpur, Jhansi, and Lalitpur districts are those that have been discarded from the efficient column chiefly for failure in proper tuitional results. In Cawnpore they mostly have English aided classes attached, and though the boys of these classes attend in the higher classes of the tahsili school proper, they do not pursue the course with any liking They will not prepare for the vernacular examination, and hence they bring down the character of the instruction to a very middling status indeed."

97. The Inspector proceeds to notice in detail the schools in each district, and his remarks evidence the careful attention each school has received either from himself or the Assistant, Mr. Goulding.

I quote his comments on Lalitpur as an illustration of the book purchase difficulty mentioned above.

"The two tahsili schools of the Lalitpur district, those of Mahrauni and Talbahat, were examined by myself. They were 'inefficient' in both instruction and classification, but they had the proper number of pupils in them in proportion to the male population, and as regards average attendance their registers showed them to be just up to the standard of 80 per cent. of the roll. The school at Mahrauni may possibly rise to an efficient standard. Its teacher is thoroughly competent man, a pupil of the school he now teaches, and sent up from the school for two years' training in the Normal School at Agra, where at the end of his first year he gained the Thomason scholarship When I saw the school he had just arrived as teacher, and all that he had been able to do was to persuade his scholars to supply themselves with books, a thing which the teacher he had relieved had never succeeded in getting them to do.

"The school at Talbahat is one of 65 boys (I recollect when it had but 23), and educates up to the 3rd class only. Here, as at Mahrauni, there is a good deal of difficulty in getting the boys to buy the proper class books, and there are many complaints against the 2 anna schooling fee. The school is not likely to rise above its present very middling status."

In the remarks on Muttra, I observe that the decreased attendance noticed in para. 95 above is partly accounted for by the exodus of the older boys "for employment with the contractors connected with the Agra Canal."

98. The corresponding table for pargana schools is given below, and has been drawn up on the same principles. They are improving in status, and, considering the fact that they are comparatively new schools, make a fair show in the return :—

(2.)—*Pargana Schools.*

Number.	District.	No. of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.							Status.		Progress.		
				1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Muttra, ...	1	105	..	4	8	12	27	...	51	1	0	1	...	...
2	Agra, ...	4	173	...	4	5	17	48	...	74	1	3	2	2	...
3	Etawah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
4	Etah, ...	3	251	2	6	10	28	45	...	91	1	2	3	...	...
5	Mainpuri, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Farukhabad, ...	3	301	4	12	19	32	52	...	119	1	2	2	...	1
7	Cawnpore, ...	3	242	3	5	7	11	23	...	49	1	2	2	1	...
8	Hamirpur, ...	1	53	...	4	3	3	8	...	18	1	0	1	...	...
9	Jalaun, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jhansi, ...	2	102	1	3	8	8	24	...	44	1	1	2	...	...
11	Lalitpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	17	1,227	10	38	60	111	227	...	446	7	10	13	3	1

III. Circle.

(1.)—*Tahsili Schools.*

99. The following statement shows the tahsili schools as they were registered and compared at the Inspector's visits :—

Number.	District.	No. of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.							Status.		Progress.		
				1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved	Stationary	Declined.
1	Fatehpur, ...	6	369	10	12	18	31	62	78	211	4	2	5	1	...
2	Banda, ...	8	249	6	...	26	31	48	60	171	6	2	7	...	1
3	Allahabad, ...	9	334	10	17	22	32	54	100	235	8	1	6	...	3
4	Mirzapur, ...	3	147	8	6	8	16	18	19	75	2	1	1	1	1
5	Benares, ...	2	182	13	3	16	10	23	53	118	1	1	2	...	...
6	Ghazipur, ...	6	479	10	13	17	35	66	93	234	1	5	5	...	1
7	Azamgarh, ...	6	501	8	28	31	39	82	109	297	4	2	4	2	...
8	Jaunpur, ...	4	288	4	10	17	27	46	47	151	2	2	1	2	1
9	Gorakhpur, ...	6	459	22	23	20	35	54	84	238	2	4	5	1	...
10	Basti, ...	5	299	10	16	19	25	49	69	188	1	4	3	2	...
	Total, ...	55	3,307	101	128	194	281	502	712	1,918	31	24	40	8	7

(2.)—*Pargana Schools.*

100. This statement also records the statistics according to the personal observation and judgment of the Inspector on tour with respect to parganah schools:—

Number.	District.	No of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.							Status		Progress.		
				1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th	6th.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Fatehpur, ...	1	50	...	...		...	5	9	14	1	0	1	...	...
2	Banda, ...	2	78	...	3	6	8	9	12	38	1	1	1	1	...
3	Allahabad,... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mirzapur, ...	1	32	...	...	1	3	4	9	17	1	0	...	1	...
5	Benares, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ghazipur, ...	5	357	6	13	12	22	46	52	151	1	4	4	1	...
7	Azamgarh,... ...	3	257	2	15	19	22	50	58	166	0	3	3	...	...
8	Jaunpur, ...	1	98	2	1	4	8	17	7	39	1	0	...	1	...
9	Gorakhpur, ...	2	178	5	8	11	14	27	30	95	0	2	1	1	...
10	Basti, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	15	1,050	15	40	53	77	158	177	520	5	10	10	5	...

101. Owing to the shape of last year's return (at page 55), I am unable to compare the roll attendances separately for each class of school; but I note that taken together an increase of 388 boys has been registered. The 3rd Circle presents in this respect a favourable contrast with the 1st and 2nd Circles. In respect of *status* also there is a very striking difference in the entries. Raja Siva Prasad is more easily satisfied in the matter of "efficiency" than the Inspectors of the 1st and 2nd Circles. He considers that more than half of the tahsili schools are efficient, but he has evidently not as yet applied in full the test of numerical standard which has been explained above; and the comparative results of the middle class vernacular examination at once correct the impression that this class of schools in the 3rd Circle has reached a higher standard of tuitional merit than the same class in the 1st and 2nd Circles. Still he is a good judge of what is probable and possible in native schools, and if he thinks the schools are good under the circumstances, I do not wish to demur to his classification. He was with me on tour during the cold weather in the Benares Division, and the boys certainly showed well in *vivâ voce* examinations.

102. The following comments are taken from Raja Siva Prasad's report:—

"We commenced with 69 schools and 3,969 boys. We have now 70 schools and 4,566 boys (March 31st) One tahsili school in the city of Jaunpur has been closed under the orders of the Government, to increase the staff of teachers in the oriental zila school. Two pargana schools have been newly opened,—one at Kora in Fatehpur, and the other at Maner in the Ghazipur district. The sanction of Government to employ assistants in all the tahsili and town schools has acted upon them very beneficially. Boys have increased, and a larger number of them study Urdu, *viz.*, 3,920 in place of 2,654. I have made it a rule that one of the two teachers must know Urdu.

"We now count 11 schools (margin), having not less than 100 boys, against 7 in the preceding year; and the average per school has risen from 61·5 to 65·2.

Khajuha, ...	*Fatehpur.*	Benares, ...	*Benares.*
Mungra Badshahpur,...	*Jaunpur.*	Mihndawal, ...	*Basti.*
Machlishahr, ...	*Ditto.*	Rasra, ...	*Ghazipur.*
Azamgarh, ...	*Azamgarh.*	Bansdeh, ...	*Ditto.*
Mau, ...	*Ditto.*	Barhalganj, ...	*Gorakhpur.*
Mubarikpur, ...	*Ditto.*		

"Your order to lay down a standard for 'efficient' and 'inefficient' reached me too late to be fully carried into effect this year. The percentage of attendance is reported to be the same as last year, *viz.*, 78·6."

103. The Inspector further proceeds to explain that hitherto tahsili schools were not posted in sudder stations, and that the best localities for tahsili and town schools have been given up for halkabandi schools, with aided English classes attached, and that as the committees, who are now in charge of these latter, are closing them in consequence of inability to comply with the conditions of the Grant-in-aid Rules, he is

anxious to reconsider the location of the tahsili and town schools. He also remarks that large villages or towns, inhabited by Kayasths and Muhammadans, are less numerous in the 3rd Circle than elsewhere, and that the Benares Division especially is full of agriculturists who live by cultivating opium and grains; and that, consequently, he cannot hope to have so many 1st class boys in the middle class examination, notwithstanding the effort now being made to draw the line between secondary and primary education.

I shall consider the Inspector's proposals for rectifying the location of some of the secondary schools when he refers to the subject in detail.

4TH CIRCLE.

104. The Inspector has rightly confined his numeration of middle class schools to the tahsili schools. There is a decrease of 139 boys in eleven schools, which is due chiefly to a falling off in the attendance in two schools in Kumaun, *viz.*, Dhoara Hat and Choupakhia. In the former case the teacher is considered to be responsible for the diminution in the attendance, and in the latter the cattle-pest. The lowest (or 7th) class of the schools shows worst in the detailed list, and it is probable that the teachers have not been diligent in collecting the young and untaught boys. The men in fault have been warned. There is little hope of three or four of these schools being able to send up candidates for the vernacular examination, though I observe there are 30 more boys in the upper classes. It is a question whether it will be wise to retain the Darma, Beninag and Bamsu Schools on their present footing, and the committee has been consulted. The population of the first village is migratory, the people of the second seem to prefer to turn their boys into priests, and the third is deserted during a portion of the year by the fashion of pilgrimage to Kedarnath.

105. The following statements show the attendance, status and progress of the schools according to Pandit Buddhi Ballab's returns :—

(1.)—*Roll Attendance.*

District.	No. of schools.	*Number of pupils, class by class.*							
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.
Kumaun, ...	6	10	18	25	38	48	90	180	409
Garhwal, ...	4	2	8	31	56	64	79	111	351
Tarai, ...	1	...	1	3	8	27	14	17	70
Total, ...	11	12	27	59	102	139	183	308	830
Total, 1873-74, ...	11	7	22	45	95	162	211	427	969

(2.)—*Examination, Status, Progress.*

District.	No. of schools examined	No. not examined.	Roll at the time.	*Present at examination.*								*Status.*		*Progress.*		
				1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Kumaun, ...	5	1	371	9	17	14	28	46	46	126	286	4	2	3	2	1
Garhwal, ...	3	1	280	2	5	17	36	43	64	101	268	1	3	2	1	1
Tarai, ...	1	...	72	...	1	3	9	20	19	19	71	...	1	1	...	...
Total, ...	9	2	723	11	23	34	73	109	129	246	625	5	6	6	3	2
Total 1873-74, ...	10	1	847	4	17	39	74	117	169	336	756	5	6	10	1	...

The unvisited schools were those at Darma and Bamsu, where, as said above, the inhabitants are not settled all the year round. The Sumesar School of 90 boys in Kumaun and the Naithana School of 97 boys in Garhwal are the best.

Lower Schools.

106. These schools, as will be gathered from the summary at the head of this section, consist of (1) Halkabandi schools, (2) Female schools, (3) Municipal and free schools.

(1.)—HALKABANDI SCHOOLS.

The following statement shows the general statistics:—

Circle.	No. of schools.	Roll attendance.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.		
							Rs.
1st Circle, ...	1,271	81,335	10,308	...	41,643	31,311 91	1,37,511
2nd „	1,053	34,073	1,523	...	35,596	27,624 61	1,11,010
3rd „	1,439	44,618	10,337	...	54,955	45,516·90	1,39,303
4th „	162	7,065	90	...	7,155	4,338·72	11,788
Total, ...	3,925	117 091	22,258	...	139,349	1,09,092·14	*3,99,612
Total, 1873-74, ...	3,764	115,405	19,976	622	136,003	1,07,666·55	3,65,702

From this it appears that there was an increase of 161 schools and 3,346 pupils on the roll, and of 1,426 in the average daily attendance, which taken all round is 78 per cent.,—a fair figure for rural schools. As regards the expenditure, I notice that the amount actually laid out is *four lakhs*, and this compared with the Budget provision indicates a saving of about Re. 1 per mensem for each school. This is not satisfactory, and shows that there is room for improved administration by the District School Committees, especially in the 2nd Circle. The saving in the 1st Circle is rather above Re. 1 per mensem in each school, in the 2nd Circle it is Re. 1-8-0, and in the 3rd only Re. 0-8-0, and the reason is that while fewer schools were maintained than the Budget allowed in the 1st and 2nd Circles, more were opened in the 3rd Circle.

107. The following is an abstract of the Budget for 1874-75 as compared with that for 1873-74:—

Circle.	No. of Schools.				Expenditure.				
	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Total.	Salaries.	Scholarships.	Repairs and rent	Contingencies.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Circle, ...	161	417	702	1,280	1,22,114	6,917	19,401	6,568	1,55,000
2nd „ ...	153	449	507	1,109	1,05,264	5,593	12,073	8,030	1,30,960
3rd „ ...	138	397	862	1,397	1,22,818	6,472	12,352	5,708	1,47,350
4th „ ...	...	7	154	161	10,605	476	1,178	521	13,050
Total, ...	452	1,270	2,225	3,947	3,60,801	19,728	45,004	20,827	4,46,360
Total, 1873-74, ...	...	...	...	3,560	3,26,050	19,984	47,737	17,983	4,11,754

According to this allotment the four heads of outlay are shown by the marginal statement to be very nearly according to rule, whereas the actual outlay tends to increasing the proportion of money paid in salaries. I consider this a wholesome tendency.

	Normal.	Estimated.	Actual.
Salaries, ...	81	80·8	82·6
Scholarships, ...	4·5	4·4	3 6
Repairs and rent, ...	10	10	9·2
Contingencies, ...	4·5	4·7	4·6
Total, ...	100	100	100

*Not including expenditure from balances, Rs. 36,018.

1st *Circle (Halkabandi).*

108. The table below is partly based on the Inspector's and partly on the Deputy Inspector's examinations according to the new arrangement:—

Examination, Status, Progress.

Number.	District.	No. of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	Total.	Status. Efficient.	Inefficient.	Progress. Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Dehra Dun, ...	9	272	..	...	10	21	36	109	176	4	5	1	5	3
2	Saharanpur, ...	119	3,398	4	19	99	291	568	1,471	2,452	9	110	30	73	16
3	Muzaffarnagar, ...	107	2,899	...	10	113	273	501	1,386	2,283	15	92	23	71	13
4	Meerut, ...	173	4,700	...	7	82	243	566	2,075	2,973	0	173	44	69	60
5	Bulandshahr, ...	104	3,233	1	27	147	295	594	1,337	2,401	12	92	49	32	23
6	Aligarh, ...	158	5,410	11	53	218	502	875	2,119	3,77[illegible]	7	151	75	47	36
7	Bijnor, ...	97	3,294	...	17	126	328	529	810	1,8[illegible]	21	76	46	38	13
8	Moradabad, ...	101	3,190	3	8	77	174	512	1,104	1,878	44	57	10	85	6
9	Badaun, ...	89	3,551	6	27	122	235	418	1,700	2,508	24	65	67	17	5
10	Bareilly, ...	148	5,713	3	41	155	419	778	2,370	3,766	41	107	68	63	17
11	Shahjahanpur, ...	105	3,368	2	21	87	185	455	1,497	2,247	0	105	23	57	25
	Total, ...	1,210	39,028	30	230	1,236	2,966	5,832	15,978	26,272	177	1,033	436	557	217

109. I remark in the first place that all the schools are included, and that none are excepted, as last year, as *secondary*. In the middle class vernacular examination (December) 37 schools sent up 70 candidates, of whom 19 passed, so that this class of school cannot be said to have advanced very far in the wake of the tahsili schools. The 2nd and 3rd Circles have attempted more, but the average candidature is less than two all round, and is not sufficient to justify the detachment of 300 schools from the halkabandi list as really secondary schools. I shall be quite satisfied, *pace* Raja Siva Prasad, if from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of these schools are allowed to become secondary. The Raja holds strong views as to the need of pushing on the lower schools. His words are:—"If you want to have an intelligent peasantry to deal with, and peasantry form the bulk of population in this country, the knowledge of letters and arithmetic only will not achieve the purpose. They may use this knowledge in forging documents, but they cannot form a better and more useful society of Her Majesty's subjects, and cannot learn loyalty and contentment, unless provided with a better stock of knowledge."

Circle.	No. of schools which sent up candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1st Circle, ...	37	70	19
2nd " ...	120	171	58
3rd " ...	142	303	40
Total, ...	299	544	117

110. In the second place it will be noticed that though the whole number of schools in this circle is 1,271, only 1,210 have been entered in the examination list, and have been classed as efficient or inefficient. It appears therefore that 61 schools were not examined, and the Inspector has not explained the reason, nor attempted to supplement the deficiency by consulting the returns of the Deputy Inspectors. The worst cases are those of Moradabad and Meerut, in the former of which 23 schools are left unnoticed, and in the latter 16, and the reason has been asked.

111. In the third place I remark that the entries under status have been supplied by the Deputy Inspectors in accordance with detailed instructions. The Inspector is, however, dissatisfied with these, and has supplied a correction from his own personal knowledge of the schools and by comparison with the record of last year. The marginal statement shows the variations. The Inspector has calculated more efficient schools in the districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and Shahjahanpur than the Deputy Inspectors, but considerably fewer in Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, and Bareilly. The Deputy Inspectors of Meerut and Shahjahanpur evidently took no pains to discriminate between the relative merits of their schools, and the Deputy Inspector of Moradabad, who is an acting junior, has neglected the evidences of merits. However, as the native inspecting staff was called upon to speak for itself, the first time mistakes were probable, and the rating will improve in accuracy next year.

District.	*Efficient according to*	
	Inspector.	Deputy Inspectors.
Dehra Dun, ...	0	4
Saharanpur, ...	7	9
Muzaffarnagar, ...	7	15
Meerut, ...	5	0
Bulandshahr, ...	14	12
Aligarh, ...	13	7
Bijnor, ...	13	21
Moradabad, ...	7	44
Budaun, ...	12	24
Bareilly, ...	19	41
Shahjahanpur, ...	8	0
Total, ...	105	177

2nd Circle (Halkabandi).

112. The status and progress table for the 2nd Circle is given below; and with respect to it Mr. Lloyd observes :—" Much care has been taken in collating results for the preparation of the table, and I believe it, as it now stands, to be a true and accurate record of the real state and progress of the schools; I trust, therefore, its figures may serve alone for your sufficient information without my going on further to give district reports. Viewed as a whole, the table shows that a good amount of progress has been making."

District.	No. of schools examined	Roll at the time.	*Number present in each class.*					Total.	*Status.*		*Progress.*			
			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.		Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Fallen off.	Not previously examined.
Muttra, ...	109	4,718	0	51	142	361	1,101	1,655	75	34	51	55	1	2
Agra, ...	160	4,872	1	47	166	388	1,001	1,603	105	55	79	70	9	2
Etawah, ...	103	2,515	13	38	111	207	322	691	70	33	51	34	13	5
Etah, ...	78	2,689	0	23	80	274	580	957	50	28	58	8	6	6
Mainpuri, ...	113	3,560	17	41	123	306	620	1,107	78	35	82	57	19	5
Farukhabad, ...	86	3,431	8	34	129	285	693	1,149	60	26	47	16	8	15
Cawnpore, ...	151	5,050	17	91	305	472	939	1,824	103	48	77	63	6	5
Hamirpur, ...	60	2,486	2	22	64	164	389	641	39	21	18	33	7	2
Jalaun, ...	68	2,151	8	30	79	172	286	575	35	33	30	28	10	...
Jhansi, ...	46	1,415	1	13	37	112	239	402	22	24	18	20	6	2
Lahtpur, ...	15	578	2	5	17	38	63	125	5	10	3	7	5	...
Total, ...	989	33,460	69	395	1,253	2,779	6,233	10,729	642	347	464	391	90	44

113. The Inspector is thus able to report that 64 per cent. of the halkabandi schools personally examined are "efficient," and the result is creditable to the teachers and the subordinate inspection staff of the circle. The district of Farukhabad stands highest in the proportion of its efficient schools, which is nearly 70 per cent., and the Muttra, Agra, Etawah, Mainpuri, and Cawnpore districts come next with 68 per cent. of efficient schools. The Inspector finds three reasons for the general progress of these

schools in the 2nd Circle of late years:—*first*, the stimulus imparted by the middle class vernacular examination, which however, he thinks, is likely to be pushed too far by the local committees; *second*, the good work of the Normal School, Agra, under the late Head-master, Mr. Harris; and *third*, the zeal and efficiency of the Deputy Inspectors, to whom he pays a well-merited compliment on leaving the circle for Bareilly. To these I would add the administrative ability of Mr. Lloyd himself during six years of office, and the effective co-operation of the Assistant Inspector, Mr. Goulding.

114. The fourfold principle of valuation, which has been described in para. 86 above, in connection with tahsili and pargana schools, has been applied by the Inspector with considerable modification to determining the status of these lower schools also. Mr. Lloyd says:—

"No halkabandi school has been entered as an efficient school even of the lower grade (1) if its roll is less than 20; (2) if its average daily attendance is less than 70 per cent. of its roll; (3) if its 3rd and 4th classes together do not contain at least four boys, and also its 5th and 6th classes at least 12 boys; and (4) if its instruction is not 'fair,' meaning by fair instruction here, as in tahsili and pargana schools, no bad report by the Deputy Inspector against the unexamined 6th and 7th classes, and half the examinees presented in classes above the 6th and 7th passing the respective class tests applied."

115. The numerical standards above chosen may to some extent account for the comparatively large percentage of efficient schools; for the average roll attendance at the schools all round is between 33 and 34, and the average daily attendance is 76 per cent., and there can have been but few schools in which the roll fell below 20, or in which the average daily attendance was less than 70 per cent. Practically, therefore, the determination of status rested on classification and proficiency, and the table is an indication rather of the success of the instruction than of the popularity of the schools. It may be observed, however, that it is impossible without accurate census returns to select a criterion of efficiency in the matter of roll attendance at village schools which shall take into account the strength of the male population in the way in which we attempted to take it into account in estimating the status of tahsili schools.

116. The Inspector enumerates 241 schools of the whole number in which secondary instruction has reached a greater or less development,—that is to say, in which 1st and 2nd classes, according to the tahsili school standard, have been added to the four or five which made up a lower school. The marginal table, which I have extracted from the return given, shows that 601 boys in all have remained at school long enough to push their studies beyond the plain elements of knowledge. A certain number of these will be prepared to compete in the next middle class examination.

District.	No. of schools.	*Number of boys in*		
		1st.	2nd.	Total.
Muttra, ...	25	...	54	54
Agra, ...	36	3	58	61
Etawah, ...	25	20	55	75
Etah ...	14	2	29	31
Mainpuri, ...	28	21	49	70
Farukhabad, ...	17	14	46	60
Cawnpore, ...	50	20	101	121
Hamirpur, ...	9	2	22	24
Jalaun, ...	24	17	60	77
Jhansi, ...	9	1	18	19
Lalitpur, ...	4	2	7	9
Total, ..	241	102	499	601

There is always a fear that the preparation of these boys may involve neglect of the lower classes, and thus lead to a general deterioration, but it is asserted in answer to this by the Deputy Inspector that the business of preparation in these cases is chiefly managed by extra lessons given out of hours. It appears, too, that "the local committees have begun to regard the vernacular examination as the criterion of the village schoolmaster's work, and would not be satisfied unless an effort were made by all halkabandi teachers to bring their particular schools up to the standard of the best halkabandi schools in the district."

In the absence of personal inspection and of that wider experience which an Inspector is in possession of, it is natural that the Secretaries of the committees should wish to make the most of the written test; but I am not inclined to think that the circumstances of the schools generally admit of undue forcing by its means, even though the Inspector, as is the case in the 3rd Circle, is inclined that way.

3rd Circle (Halkabandi).

117. The next table includes all the schools, and in this respect is more complete than that for the 1st and 2nd Circles. The roll attendance on 31st March showed a net increase of 909 boys since the corresponding date in 1874, and the average daily attendance is registered as 83 per cent.

The status and progress table is as follows :—

Number.	District.	No. of schools.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
				1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Fatehpur,	133	4,220	19	90	207	394	506	872	185	2,273	48	85	52	72	9
2	Banda,	144	3,137	1	35	135	300	508	699	300	1,978	40	104	78	31	35
3	Allahabad,	197	7,485	32	115	226	502	885	1,503	251	3,514	83	114	138	40	19
4	Mirzapur,	100	3,116	5	40	72	208	334	577	139	1,375	69	31	18	51	31
5	Benares,	91	3,535	35	61	179	257	424	586	118	1,660	11	80	29	33	25
6	Ghazipur,	150	4,680	41	92	162	350	684	938	553	2,770	22	128	56	58	36
7	Azamgarh,	174	7,851	81	217	385	543	1,178	1,877	98	4,379	21	153	125	34	15
8	Jaunpur,	120	5,271	23	82	224	344	584	837	718	2,762	29	91	60	51	9
9	Gorakhpur	196	8,693	90	124	335	560	960	1,428	866	4,363	10	186	62	134	...
10	Basti,	134	5,628	26	97	188	377	621	955	1,670	3,934	17	117	57	66	11
	Total, ...	1,439	63,616	353	953	2,113	3,835	6,584	10,272	4,898	29,008	350	1,089	679	570	190

118. As to status as here recorded, the estimate of 24 per cent. efficient schools, for I can call it little more, is vitiated by miscalculation of 69 per cent. efficient schools in the district of Mirzapur, which is due to the want of judgment of the Deputy Inspector unrectified by the Inspector. Last year the good and fair schools were 45 in number, and now the efficient schools are said to be 69, and yet 51 are "stationary." I have asked Raja Siva Prasad to reconsider this part of the statement. The worst of an over-estimate of this kind is that, when correction is applied, the next return shows an appearance of retrogression which is unreal.

In Gorakhpur the efficient schools are little over 5 per cent. of the whole number, and yet from my own personal inspections in both districts in December and January I found the Gorakhpur schools better taught than those of Mirzapur; and the results of the written examination testify the same thing.

4th Circle (Halkabandi).

119. The following table has been drawn up to correspond with the statistics of the plains' circles :—

Number.	District.	No. of schools examined.	Roll at the time.	Boys examined.								Status.		Progress.		
				1st.	2nd.	3rd	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
1	Kamaun,	82	3,928	2	36	81	196	476	855	1,129	2,775	33	64	60	22	15
2	Garhwal,	21	1,106	...	5	29	74	156	230	464	958	16	37	11	29	13
3	Tarai,	11	250	...	...	...	...	7	48	193	248	...	12	1	4	7
	Total, ...	114	5,294	2	41	110	270	639	1,133	1,786	3,981	49	113	72	55	35

120. From the summary at the head of my remarks on halkabandi schools (*vide* para. 106,) as compared with that for 1873-74, it will be seen that there are 12 more schools this year, *viz.*, the new schools opened in the Tarai, but that the number of boys is less by 478 according to the school registers, whereas it has increased by 288, counting the daily attendance. This shows an improvement in school discipline; but

I observe that in Kumaun the average daily attendance is not so good as it was. The Inspector refers this to the prevalence of the cattle plague, which is said to have made "frightful havoc" in the Shore parganah of Kali Kumaun.

The number of schools not examined is 48, *viz.*, 32 in Garhwal, 15 in Kumaun, and one in the Tarai. As regards Kumaun this is an improvement. The Inspector finds Garhwal far more inaccessible, and I do not wish to insist upon his seeing every village school every year. Just as in the plains' circles the Inspectors are now able to give more attention to organization and the development of schools of the middle class, so here also the tone of the tuition requires raising. There are three schools in Kumaun with 100 boys and upwards, *viz.*, Masi, Asgoli, and Deghat, and two in Garhwal, *viz.*, Nagar and Thapli. The migratory schools are never likely to do well, and it is found that schools in the neighbourhood of tea plantations do not thrive. As regards the Tarai schools it has been difficult to find teachers. The hill men refuse to go down and the Tarai men to come up for instruction in the Normal School, and Urdu, which is not taught in Almora, is required. The difficulty has been met by employing young men who have been taught in the Kashipur and Jaspur Schools.

121. Pandit Buddhi Ballab formerly recommended the establishment of "rudimentary schools" at half cost, by way of covering the ground more effectively. In some parts of the territory I think the plan would answer, for there are numbers of villages yet beyond reach of existing schools. Any arrangement of this kind, however, rests with the committees. The difficulty is how to test the kind of work which would be done without enlarging the inspection staff.

(2.)—Female Schools.

122. During the year under review the budget provision under this head (Rs. 33,600) remaining unaltered, the total number of schools was reduced from 432 to 375, under the sanction of G. O. No. 17A., dated 26th January, 1874, in order to afford the means of readjusting the distribution of salaries and providing for contingencies. The rates of pay were fixed at Rs. 10, 8, and 6, instead of being any amount from Rs. 4 to 12; and steps were taken to classify the schools.

The following statement shows the details :—

Circle.	Former number of schools.	Reduced number	*Teachers at*			Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.
			Rs. 10.	Rs 8.	Rs. 6.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1st Circle, ...	119	97	5	10	82	7,464	1,164	8,628
2nd "	230	202	10	20	172	15,504	2,424	17,928
3rd "	70	64	10	10	44	5,128	768	6,096
4th "	13	12	...	...	12	864	104	968
Total, ...	432	375	25	40	310	29,160	4,460	33,620

123. It is perhaps not unnecessary to observe that the disparity in numbers of schools in the three plains' circles represents a condition of things antecedent to the budget system. In former years money was laid out in this direction according to the varying circumstances of personal energy and local aptitudes. For example, the Jat villages in the Agra district long ago offered a promising field for girls' schools under the direction of departmental officers. In Mainpuri the Rajputs have come forward; and the same castes in Cawnpore and Aligarh are equally accessible. Agra has 51 schools, Mainpuri 38, Aligarh 32, and Cawnpore 30. The next highest number is 14 in Muttra, and in almost all other districts the number is less than 10. The budget system tends to stereotype allotments of this nature, for the local agents, aware that no more money can be had unless it has been budgetted long before, or, if budgetted, uncertain when it will be passed, cease to make the effort to open more schools.

124. The following details of attendance, &c., show how the reduction has been carried out:—

Circle.	No. of schools.	Roll on 31st March, 1875.				Average daily attendance.	Cost.
		Hindus.	Muhammadans	Others.	Total.		
							Rs.
1st Circle, ...	97	1,213	699	...	1,912	1,424·25	8,071
2nd "	196	3,803	229	...	4,032	3,154·99	17,247
3rd "	63	866	390	...	1,256	992·45	5 805
4th "	12	296	...	...	296	207·72	846
Total, ...	368	6,178	1,318	...	7,496	5,779·41	31,969
1873-74, ...	427	6,580	1,564	74	8,218	6,374 19	30,277

125. There are 59 fewer schools and 722 fewer girls, but the average roll attendance has now risen to 20 girls at school, and the expenditure has been more fully taken up than before. The mere fact of reducing obviously inefficient schools does good because all bad schools damage the cause, but it is a mistake, on the other hand, to take too high a standard of efficiency. In the matter of attendance for instance, the parents allow the children to do much as they please. They often believe they are doing a favour to the *Sirkar*, or helping the interest of some native official with whom they wish to stand well, and are willing, as it were, to lend their daughters' names. If the teacher is popular and sensible this concession soon brings its own reward and the girls begin to attend regularly, and by the time they are called away for marriage learn to read, write and cipher in a simple way. The books show that the average daily attendance at the schools all round is nearly 77 per cent., but the regularity which this figure represents is doubtful.

126. As regards the classification of these schools, with a view of registering the results of teaching and progress in a more distinct form, the following rules have been laid down. The schools are divided into three grades, as follows:—

I. Efficiency in the 3rd or lowest grade turns upon the following particulars:

(1) *Attendance.*—The average attendance must not be less than 15 girls daily.

(2) *Classification.*—There must be two classes, the upper to contain at least one-third of the whole attendance.

(3) *Instruction.*—The lowest class must know their letters and be able to write letters and figures. The upper class must be able to read easy words and sentences, and to write such correctly from dictation. They must also be able to write down numbers up to 1,000 and to add mentally up to 100.

II. Efficiency in the 2nd grade turns upon—

(1) *Attendance.*—The average attendance must not be less than 20 girls.

(2) *Classification.*—There must be a class of girls beyond the two classes in 3rd grade schools, and the attendance in the two upper classes must not be less than one-third of the whole.

(3) *Instruction.*—This additional class must be able to read passages from easy books, to write easy sentences from dictation, to work sums in the first four rules of Arithmetic. In addition to this they may learn the Geography of the district, and receive elementary lessons in natural phenomena.

III. Efficiency in the 1st grade turns upon—

(1.) *Attendance.*—The average attendance must not be less than 25 girls.

(2.) *Classification.*—There should be four classes of girls, and the attendance in the three upper should be at least one-third of the whole.

(3.) *Instruction.*—The three lower classes correspond to the classes of the 2nd grade, and the 1st class must be able to read the books in use in the 4th class of a tahsili school, to write correctly from dictation, and to understand compound arithmetic and rule-of-three. The outlines of Indian History and Geography and lessons in the Rudiments of Natural Science from the text-book in use may be added to these studies.

Some attempt has already been made to record the status of the schools on this principle, and I here proceed to the returns furnished by the Inspectors.

1st Circle.

127. The following statement shows the number of girls examined, class by class, chiefly by the Inspectress and by the Deputy Inspectors, and the progress of grading so far as it has gone:—

District.	No. of schools.	No. on the roll at the time.	Girls present at examination.					Efficient.			Inefficient.
			1st.	2nd.	3rd	4th.	Total.	1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	
Dehra Dun, ...	1	24	...	...	5	12	17	...	...	...	1
Saharanpur, ...	7	140	...	...	35	76	106	...	...	2	5
Muzaffarnagar, ..	5	74	...	...	4	53	57	...	...	...	5
Meerut, ...	10	155	...	...	11	90	101	...	...	...	10
Bulandshahr, ...	11	244	...	6	30	147	183	...	1	2	8
Aligarh, ...	32	600	4	19	47	369	439	...	...	8	24
Bijnor, ...	5	120	...	5	23	83	111	...	1	1	3
Moradabad, ...	7	135	...	11	32	92	135	...	...	1	6
Budaun, ...	7	142	...	6	17	88	111	...	1	1	5
Bareilly, ...	4	106	1	12	19	61	93	...	...	1	3
Shahjahanpur, ...	6	100	...	...	16	84	100	...	...	...	6
Total, ...	95	1,842	5	59	234	1,155	1,453	...	3	16	76.

128. The number of schools entered here is two less than the number recorded in para. 124 above, because one school had been closed on account of sickness at the time of the examination, and another had only just been opened. The average roll attendance at each school is nearly 20 girls, a considerable improvement on last year. In the first five districts the grading of the schools has been managed by the Inspector on the basis of his personal visits and the Deputy Inspectors' reports, and in Rohilkhand with reference to the inspection notes of the Inspectors on tour. The rules have been very strictly observed in reviewing the Deputy Inspectors' ideas of status, and only those schools have been graded which are efficient by the definitions I laid down. Among the inefficient schools there are several instances, as the Inspectress has remarked, in which schools which might have been placed in the 2nd grade in the matter of attendance could not be graded on account of bad instruction in the lower classes. She adds:—" In my opinion no school should be raised to a higher grade until all the classes shall have worked up to the full standard required for the grade below, no matter what the attendance or the number of classes may be."

This is correct, because the plan would ensure the maintenance of effort by the teacher and prevent unsubstantial valuations by the Deputy Inspectors; but it should be remembered that we have to deal with unwilling and capricious parents, who cannot be brought to see the need of sending a child regularly to school or providing books. The three efficient schools which answer the condition of the 2nd grade are *Ramghat* (Bulandshahr), *Chandpur*, (Bijnor), and *Chatari* (Budaun). Among schools of the 3rd

grade are several which, according to last year's standard, would have been "fair" and "middling," but it is impossible to compare exactly the results of the two methods. The Assistant Inspector mentions a school of 50 girls at Jhalu (Bijnor), which had a 4th class behind the *pardah*, and observes that when the girls are thus out of sight, "one can never be sure that they have received no assistance, especially when there is a female teacher who is also invisible." Mr. Constable in quoting this does not explain why the Inspectress was not with her husband on this occasion.

The Pilibhit School is an instance of a well-attended school of 57 girls, which the Inspector places in the 3rd grade because the instruction was not up to the mark. In schools attended by Muhammadan girls it sometimes happens that the parents object to writing being taught, and that in consequence the school cannot be graded.

2nd Circle.

129. The attendance details are given in the margin, in which it is perhaps worth noticing that the Muhammadan girls are 5 per cent. of the whole, whereas in boys' schools of the same class in this circle the Muhammadans are 4 per cent. only. The average roll attendance at each school is 20, and the average daily attendance is 78 per cent.

District.	No. of schools.	Roll, 31st March.			Average daily attendance.
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Total.	
Muttra, ...	14	332	22	354	296
Agra, ...	51	981	36	1,017	827·4
Etawah, ...	12	177	4	181	125
Etah, ...	12	290	26	316	258·6
Mainpuri, ...	38	788	26	814	617·3
Farukhabad, ...	14	318	14	332	259
Cawnpore, ...	30	487	11	498	385
Hamirpur, ...	3	14	37	51	39
Jalaun, ...	5	54	44	98	85·8
Jhansi, ...	7	144	3	147	95·5
Lalitpur, ...	10	218	6	224	165·5
Total, ...	196	3,803	229	4,032	3,155

Following the instructions given, Mr. Lloyd places 23 schools in the 1st grade, 61 in the 2nd, and 112 in the 3rd. District by district, the schools are thus accounted for :-

District.	1st Grade.			2nd Grade.			3rd Grade.			Total.		
	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Total.
Muttra, ...	1	...	1	4	2	6	1	6	7	6	8	14
Agra, ...	3	...	3	6	2	8	16	24	40	25	26	51
Etawah, ...	...	1	1	3	2	5	1	5	6	4	8	12
Etah, ...	3	...	3	4	2	6	1	2	3	8	4	12
Mainpuri, ...	3	1	4	7	4	11	9	14	23	19	19	38
Farukhabad, ...	3	...	3	2	2	4	4	3	7	9	5	14
Cawnpore, ...	3	3	6	5	10	15	3	6	9	11	19	30
Hamirpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	3
Jalaun, ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Jhansi, ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	4	5	2	5	7
Lalitpur, ...	...	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	6	3	7	10
Total, ...	16	7	23	35	26	61	41	71	112	92	104	196

130. The Inspector's words are :—

"Great attention has been paid to the condition of these schools during the past year. I wish I could report them as generally coming up to your prescribed standards of efficiency. They are most of them poor and inefficient schools—schools of which there is much more to hope than there is to expect. Since the receipt of your orders in December last regarding a more systematic and satisfactory grading of these schools, I have had many of them examined by the Deputy Inspectors, and almost all by the Sub-Deputy Inspectors. Myself and my Assistant have seen a few, and the Inspectress of Schools has seen a few more. The results of all examinations, enquiries and reports enable me to put before you this table as an exhibit of the condition in which female education really is in my circle."

131. It appears that nearly half of the schools are efficient in the sense of fulfilling certain conditions of average attendance, classification and instruction; and

the e is reason to expect that those which have been placed in the 1st and 2nd grades at least will improve. The 3rd grade schools are the least promising in every way, still much may yet be done by changing the teachers and insisting on a certain outturn of work as a condition that the school can be retained on the list. As to "progress," the early marriage system of the country bars the acquisition of any thing beyond a little reading, writing, and arithmetic, except in cases of remarkable aptitude. Mrs. Graves remarks :—

"The early removal of girls must necessarily retard the progress of the schools. A number of boys enter the lowest class of a town or village school : six years after half of them at least will be found in the highest class, having steadily gone through the intermediate classes. In the same period of time a female school will have seen half-a-dozen different sets of girls come and pass away."

There is, however, one advantage in this succession of girls, *viz.*, that the instruction, meagre as it is, reaches a larger number. Neither the teaching power nor the accommodation available are sufficient for the education of a large number of girls at one time.

3rd Circle.

132. The Inspector has nothing to say on the subject of girls' schools, but the report of Mrs. Etherington is full. The following details are taken from the Inspector's office return. With regard to Gorakhpur, he mentions that M. Ali Baksh Khan Bahadur, the Subordinate Judge, has lodged a Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000, the amount of subscriptions collected by himself for the furtherance of female education, with the Collector, as an endowment for the maintenance of small scholarships for promising pupils on the nomination of the Inspectress. This considerate step is deserving of public acknowledgment.

District.	No. of schools.	Roll, 31st March.			Average of attendance.
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Total.	
Allahabad, ...	7	20	142	162	129·8
Banda, ...	6	16	20	36	29
Fatehpur, ..	6	74	..	74	55
Jaunpur, ...	6	67	29	96	83·5
Azamgarh, ...	6	99	88	187	157·6
Benares, ...	7	124	14	138	96·3
Basti, ...	6	111	41	152	132 2
Gorakhpur, ...	7	120	51	171	121
Ghazipur, ...	6	121	2	123	943
Mirzapur, ...	6	114	3	117	93
Total, ...	63	866	390	1,256	992

133. The following extract from Mrs. Etherington's report speaks of the first introduction of girls to a written examination, the results of which are shown in appendix among the returns of the middle class vernacular test :—

"During the year I visited all the districts in the circle, and inspected all the aided and, with but a few unavoidable exceptions, all the Government schools in the circle. In many of those which I had inspected before I found improvement, in some none, and a few, for reasons to be hereafter given, I thought it advisable to close. Judging from what I have seen during the past two years, even in places the most unpromising, I am convinced that improvement may be effected with even the poor materials that we have at present to work with. As a rule, schools flourish in those places where there is any one, be it the Magistrate or his wife, or any European, the zemindar of the village, or the Deputy Inspector, to take a personal interest in them I have also observed that in villages where the boys' school is good and well attended the girls' school also is generally good.

"In the hope of inducing parents to allow their daughters to remain at school longer than is now generally the case, I encouraged the girls of my circle to go up for the vernacular middle class examination last December. The idea seemed to find favour, so that I had on my list the names of over sixty candidates, thirty-six being from Benares. I did not examine any of the candidates beforehand except those from the Maharaja of Vizianagram's School and the women from the Normal School. Those from the Raja's schools were sufficiently advanced to answer most of the questions in Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, and Natural Science. They were not so well up in History as they should have been, but this was owing to the fact that, until last year, I had not introduced the "*Itihas Timar Nashak*" into the schools on account of the large number of Arabic and Persian words in it, which make it very difficult for young Hindu girls to understand, and there is no other suitable book in Hindi. I did not think that the three women from the Normal School would be likely to do very well in the examination, but as they were anxious to try, I allowed them to go up, for the sake of encouraging others to do so hereafter. Several

girls were sent up from the Church Mission Normal School, Sigra, 3 from the orphanage of the same Society, and 9 from their city schools. There were candidates at Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, and Mirzapur. I failed in making suitable arrangements for the superintendence of the examination at Ghazipur and at Azamgarh. At the former, the Collector's wife, who had engaged to superintend it, through some mistake as to the date, was not present. At the latter there was no one to whom I could entrust it. I regret that this should have happened, especially in regard to Ghazipur, as there were two girls from the Government School there who would, I think, have done well. From what I had seen of the schools at Mau last year, I was very doubtful as to the ability of the girls from them to compete. Your remarks on the teaching confirm me in my opinion, and therefore I do not regret that they did not present themselves in the examination. Two of the candidates at Mirzapur were from one of the Government schools at Chunar, the others were from the London Mission School. At Gorakhpur the candidates were all from the orphanage schools. Mrs. Hewlett superintended the examination at Mirzapur. Mrs. Dass, a thoroughly competent and reliable native lady, attended to it at Gorakhpur, and Mrs. Low and myself, with the two young ladies employed in the Raja's schools, superintended here. It was amusing to see the bewilderment of most of the girls at first when the question papers were put into their hands. They did not know what to do with them but sat looking at them, and at each other in the greatest perplexity. We were obliged to go to the rescue and explain to them what they were expected to do. The first day's papers were altogether beyond them all. None of the girls had read either of the books from which the extracts were taken, nor did they in the least understand the drift of the questions. The only girls amongst them who had ever had any experience of a written examination were those from the Sigra Normal School. I have been favoured by Mr Harrison with an unofficial report of the results, and am disappointed to find that the girls from the Raja's schools did not do better in Grammar, Geography, and Natural Science, but I believe it was mainly owing to their being unaccustomed to the thing, and partly to the time being limited. I shall be very glad if I may arrange to have a special examination for girls this year, omitting the first paper on Literature, and substituting for the second a simple paper on Grammar and some such text-book as Pandit Ram Jasan's Fourth Hindi Reader. The Geography, History, and Natural science papers might be the same as those given to the boys, but Arithmetic should, of course, be different, as it was last year. I would also suggest that female teachers, wherever practicable, be encouraged to try to pass this examination. I think it might be made useful as an encouragement to them. None of the candidates have succeeded in obtaining the Government prize, but through the liberality of His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., and one or two other friends, I have been enabled to give a prize to the first girl in each district. The girl who obtained the greatest number of marks in the circle is one of the pupils of the Government school at Chunar; next and very close to her was one of the Vizianagram pupils, and one mark below the latter was one of the Sigra Normal School pupils."

134. The activity of the Inspectress and her determination to visit outlying schools, notwithstanding "several very uncomfortable adventures," are commendable. Her inspections have already produced a change for the better in stimulating the Deputy Inspectors to attend to this part of their duties. These men in general deal with the matter in a half-hearted fashion, and, though they do not openly encourage sham, are too ready to leave the schools alone, lest they should find and have to report them inefficient.

135. The Inspector has made no attempt to classify the schools in accordance with the principles laid down in my circular orders of December 8th, of which the substance has been quoted above, and appears not to have communicated them to his subordinates. I hope during the current year to find the orders have been fully carried out. In the Banda, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Benares, and Basti districts the Inspectress found the schools generally in a poor condition. She closed the worst and effected improvements in others. The best school was one at Chunar, under a female teacher of her own training. The school at Gopiganj, in the same district, was "one of the most interesting village schools" she ever saw. The Raiganj School at Ghazipur and the Gola School in Gorakhpur were very fairly attended and instructed, and the Chiriakot School in Azamgarh is well spoken of. The Mau Schools in this district, which had gained a reputation last year, were seen by myself, and were very interesting, but I found the teachers had little or no method. In Benares the Government schools are unable to compete with the schools established by private enterprise, *in which the children are paid to attend regularly.* In Jaunpur the schools were more promising, and deserve encouragement as an indirect check upon female infanticide in families where "it is not the custom to have more than one aunt." As an illustration of the way in which children are taught to dread the ruling race, I notice that at Machlishahr, a large Muhammadan village in this district, the girls were too frightened to attend school on the occasion of Mrs. Etherington's visit. I quote the

following from her notes on Barhalganj (Gorakhpur) as an instance of the difficulties with which the management of the schools is hampered :—

" This school has had many vicissitudes, one teacher after another having either failed to get the school on, or else failed in health or left for some other reason. I sent a good teacher there last year from the Vizianagram School, but some time after her settlement, and when she had got up a good school, she became ill and was persuaded by some Brahmans that she was bewitched and would never recover. Accordingly she returned to Benares to die, and remained for a couple of months, when, finding that she did not die, she applied to me for employment here. As the Deputy Inspector was urgently requesting me to send her back to her post, which he had kept open for her, I persuaded her to defy the witches and the Brahmans and return. This she did, and I believe has gone on satisfactorily since."

4th Circle.

136. The only schools in the circle are the twelve in Garhwal, which have been graded by the Inspector in the following manner :—

	No. of schools examined.	Number on roll.	*Present and examined.*					*Status.*		*Progress.*		
			4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.	Efficient.	Inefficient.	Improved.	Stationary.	Declined.
Garhwal, ...	8	202	11	14	41	102	168	3	9	2	8	2
Total, 1873-74,...	6	145	8	27	25	75	135	2	10	7	...	5

In the twelve schools an increase of 22 girls has been recorded. The girls in the highest class read the History and Geography of India and do Rule-of-three in Arithmetic. They also read Chambers's Rudiments of Natural Science in Hindi. The Inspector thinks that the girls should be allowed to use books written in their own dialect, as Hindi is difficult to them. He says many of them wrote Garhwali well from dictation, but that Hindi puzzled them all. I see no objection to letting them have books of tales, &c., in this dialect, which may be easily drawn up from Hindi originals, and have asked the Inspector to have a few specimens prepared.

(3.)—MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

137. The following statement gives the particulars of these schools, circle by circle :—

Circle.		No. of schools.	*Roll at end of year.*				Average attendance.	Cost.	
			Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.			
								Rs.	
1st Circle,...	Boys,...	68	1,673	1,201	1	2,875	2,089·36	9,826	
	Girls,...	24	108	374	...	482	381·00	1,815	
2nd " ...		*40	1,441	292	...	1,733	1,456·72	4,878	* Four of these are girls' schools.
3rd " ...		44	1,660	446	..	2,106	1,708·47	5,547	
4th " ...		3	75	46	...	121	112 00	600	
Total,...	Boys,...	155	4,849	1,985	1	6,835	5,365·55	20,851	
	Girls,...	24	108	374	...	482	381·00	1,815	
Total, 1873-74, ...		128	4,505	1,441	23	5,969	4,701·6	15,587	

It will be seen that these 179 schools are neither very largely nor very regularly attended. The average roll is 40 and daily attendance 32. The cost is about Rs. 10-8-0 per each school per mensem, which is nearly one rupee more than the cost of a halkabandi school, and in addition to this many municipalities have received elementary books from the depôt free of charge. Thirty-two per cent. of the children are Muhammadans, a fact which is significant of the neediness of the class and of the laxity of

the management of the schools. Still there can be no doubt of the usefulness of the system in large towns, such, for example, as Budaun, where there is a flourishing "ragged" school of 92 boys, whose instruction costs per head about a Re. 1-8-0 a year; or in Gorakhpur, where there are five schools, each attended by 70 boys, at the same average expense; or in places like Kunch, where a few schools of this kind were all that was wanted to complete the educational facilities of the town.

138. I quote the following from the report of the Inspector of the 2nd Circle:—

"The majority of municipal free schools are merely, as regards course of instruction, halkabandi schools of the lowest or 3rd grade, teaching only simple reading and writing and the first four rules of arithmetic. * * * I do not find the free school boys come properly up to tests. They do not cipher correctly in the rules of arithmetic, which they profess to know, nor do they write correctly to dictation. They have mostly been hurried on too fast and are merely in the 5th class for the occasion, in order that the teacher may make a show of progress. The Deputy Inspectors will rectify all this in a year or two, as municipalities come more generally to put the control of their free schools into departmental hands. Some of the municipalities have not accepted the halkabandi elementary course, but have left the teachers to give such teaching as they think fit, and the way usually chosen in such cases is to conduct the free school as a *desi maktab* or Hindi *chatsala*. In fact some municipal schools are only *desi maktabs* or Hindi *chatsalas* taken over by the municipality, the same teachers being retained and everything going on as before, except that the teachers, instead of realizing their emoluments in the way of fees from their pupils, are paid a regular grant from the municipal budget. In the *desi maktab* type of free school the instruction consists of reading the *Tashrih-ul-Huruf*, the *Karima*, and *Khaliqbari*, and writing out and learning by heart a few business forms. In the Hindi *chatsala* type of school the education consists almost entirely of such things as the Banias and shop-keeper class desire to learn,—namely, money tables and bazar accounts, with perhaps a little Hindi reading from the *Barnmala or Akshar Dipika*. Even in such schools as these the Deputy Inspectors have attempted some sort of classification of the scholars, but unless there is some defined course of studies a school can hardly be classified at all."

139. The three schools entered in the 4th Circle are two at Kashipur—one for Hindu and the other for Musalman boys, 96 in all—and one in Naini Tal, under the charge of the American Mission. The pupils at all three passed a fair examination in elementary knowledge. In addition to these the Inspector reports the establishment of 13 schools for Tharus by Mr. Macdonald, the cost of which is defrayed by local funds, and that he found 137 boys present in 10 schools.

NORMAL SCHOOLS—MALE.

140. The following statement explains the summary entry in the schedule at the head of this section:—

Circle.	Roll, 31st March.			Average daily attendance.	Cost.	Head-master.
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Total.			
					Rs.	
1st Circle, Meerut, ...	31	31	62	54	10,339	Mr. Casaubon.
2nd „ Agra, ...	70	4	74	73·8	10,594	Pandit Gopal Singh.
3rd „ Benares, ...	66	7	73	73·3	10,131	Baboo Baleswar Parshad, B.A.
4th „ Almora, ...	24	...	24	22	2,062	Munshi Nannu Mal.
Total, ...	191	42	233	223	33,126	
Total, 1873-74, ...	198	42	240	224	33,527	

The examination and certificate system has been revised and unified during the year. In Meerut and Benares three classes of certificate were given, and in Agra four, according to the class of schools the pupils were destined to take charge of. The length of the sessions and the times of study were not uniform. Two grades of certificate have now been adopted, the first qualifying for appointment to secondary, and the second to primary schools; and a uniform session of 10½ months from the 1st April to the 15th February has been fixed. The certificate examinations begin on February 15th, and March is vacation, so as to enable the Inspector at the close of his tour to arrange for a fresh supply of pupil teachers and to retain those who fail to pass the tes for another term.

141. The subjects for certificate No. I. are as follows :—

I. Language.—Vernacular Literature, Grammar and Composition, with optional instruction in Persian or Sanskrit if the pupils have time.

II. Mathematics.—Arithmetic, the whole.
Algebra up to Quadratic Equations.
Euclid, Books I.—IV.
Mensuration, Plane surfaces.

III. History and Geography.—History of India.
The Geography and Map of India.
Outlines of the Geography of the world.

IV. Technical.—Physical Geography.
Elements of Natural Science.
Caligraphy and Map drawing.
Land Surveying, plane table.
The principles of Teaching.

To qualifiy for a certificate the pupil teacher must obtain one-third at least of the full marks in each of the above groups of subjects. The subjects for certificate No. II. are grouped in same way with omissions, the object being to ensure a practical knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic chiefly. The examination will be conducted by examiners who are not upon the tuitional staff of the schools.

1st Circle—Meerut.

142. The certificate examination in this school has hitherto been conducted in August, and the results for the last examination are shown below. Last year 22 passed out of 46 ; and looking at the small outturn of certificated men, Mr. Constable thinks that the school can do little more than supply "a yearly batch of men to fill the places of those trained teachers who leave the Educational Department for more congenial or profitable employment." No doubt the Normal School certificate has its value beyond the limits of the Province, but I should be averse to binding men down to serve, for the condition acts badly on the work they do, and the money spent on their education cannot be said to be thrown away, for it serves the Government, though it may not be in that particular department for which it was laid out.

District.	No of pupil teachers.	Passed.	
		1st grade.	2nd grade.
Dehra Dun, ...	...	0	0
Saharanpur. ...	9	1	5
Muzaffarnagar, ...	9	4	1
Meerut, ...	5	0	3
Bulandshahr, ...	8	2	4
Aligarh, ...	7	3	1
Bijnor, ...	7	0	1
Moradabad, ...	3	1	1
Budaun, ...	3	1	0
Bareilly, ...	5	1	1
Shahjahanpur, ...	5	1	1
Total, ...	61	14	18

143. As regards the failures of the batch, sixty-one in number, the marginal statement shows the details, and it will be seen that, as last year, Mathematics is the most trying subject of those which it is incumbent on the student to take up. Hence also it will be observed that except in Geography there was a decadence in all subjects. The Head-master explains as follows :—

Subjects.	Per cent. of failure.	
	1873.	1874.
Art of teaching, ...	10	21
History, ...	10	39
Geography, ...	45	19
Language, ...	23	24
Grammar, ...	32	36
Mathematics, ...	67	78
Persian, optional, ...	20	90
Sanskrit, do., ...	42	58

"I would state that the examination would have been by far better, as the pupil teachers were getting on remarkably well, when most inopportunely sickness set in among them which lasted to the last day of the annual examination and marred the labours of the teaching staff."

It is a fact that the position of this school (on the Moradabad road near the prison) exposes the inmates to fever during the rains.

2nd Circle—Agra.

144. The Inspector reports that the Normal School continues to be conducted to his entire satisfaction by P. Gopal Singh and his staff.

There were 75 students on the roll during the year, *viz.*, 57 teachers of halkabandi schools and 18 pupil-teachers. The best were among the latter, who are generally youths fresh from a tahsili school.

The number of certificates granted is shown to be 70, but a comparison between the number of students and the number who gained certificates cannot be exact, as some of the latter may be students who properly belonged to to the year preceding, which seems to have been the case for Farukhabad. One student "absconded" during the year, and thus 74 instead of 75 appears in the summary at the head of this sub-section. Mr. Lloyd states that the papers set in the certificate examination as well as the working of the answers met with his approval, but he anticipates great improvement from the change of system explained in para. 140 *supra.*

District.	No. of students	Passed.	
		1st grade.	2ndgrade.
Muttra, ...	5	0	5
Agra, ...	11	3	8
Etawah, ...	6	4	3
Etah, ...	6	2	3
Mainpuri, ...	5	3	2
Farukhabad, ...	8	7	3
Cawnpore, ...	18	5	10
Hamirpur, ...	5	0	2
Jalaun, ...	3	1	2
Jhansi, ...	4	0	4
Lalitpur, ...	4	2	1
Total, ...	75	27	43

3rd Circle—Benares.

145. A new Head-master, a graduate from the College, succeeded to the charge of the Normal School in October. He found the students of the year "unteachable," meaning that they were a remarkably backward lot. The results of the certificate examination, which was conducted according to the principles laid down above, are as follow, and are a sufficient proof of the badness of the material:—

District.	No. of pupil teachers.	Passed.	
		1st grade.	2nd grade.
Fatehpur, ...	8	1	0
Banda, ...	2	1	0
Allahabad, ...	5	0	0
Mirzapur, ...	9	0	0
Benares, ...	...	0	0
Ghazipur, ...	8	4	2
Azamgarh, ...	9	2	3
Jaunpur, ...	4	2	1
Gorakhpur, ...	14	2	0
Basti, ...	14	0	1
Total, ...	73	12	7

The head student, Parmeshwar Dayal of Ghazipur, passed a very good examination, and is described as "model of good understanding." The principal cause of failure to the extent indicated by these figures is the necessity for the first time imposed of passing in all subjects. Many of the men did well in one or two subjects, and failed in others, and thus were plucked. In proof of this the Head-master reports that seven of the pupil teachers went in for an open examination in Hindi, instituted in Benares by Baboo Haris Chandra, and that two of them gained a prize (three only were given), one of the winners being Parmeshwar Dayal, mentioned above, and the other a student who failed to obtain the Normal School certificate. The conduct of the pupil teachers has been satisfactory and their health generally good. One youth died of cholera within six hours, though promptly attended to by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

4th Circle—Almora.

146. Of the 24 men under training 19 were teachers called in from Kumaun and Garhwal and 5 were pupil teachers, meaning by this term pupils under training for the profession of teacher. In the certificate examination which took place at the close of the year written questions were set in Mathematics and Geography. In the other subjects the examination was oral, and 5 passed with 90 per cent. of full marks in the 1st grade, and 15 with marks varying from 55 to 90 per cent. in the 2nd grade. This standard of mark is absurdly high if it is rigidly adopted in all subjects. Next year the students of this school will come under examination with the plains' schools.

NORMAL SCHOOLS—FEMALE.

147. The following statement is an expansion of the entry in the summary schedule at the head of this section :—

Circle.	Roll, 31st March.			Average daily attendance.	Cost.
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Total.		
					Rs.
1st Circle, Aligarh, ...	19	...	19	15	2,597
" " Bareilly, ...	3	5	8	6	962
2nd " Agra, ...	...	...	...	...	627
3rd " Benares, ...	10	...	10	10	1,315
Total, ...	32	5	37	31	5,501
Total, 1873-74, ...	27	5	42	36	6,210

It will be observed that the attendance statistics of the Agra School are blank. The reason is that the Mistress resigned her situation in August last, and as the Inspector was unable to find a suitable successor he was obliged to close the school. The institution had never filled its position properly as a Normal School for the circle, for the pupil teachers belonged exclusively to the Agra district, and the want of suitable premises has always been a source of anxiety: consequently, though the work of the school so far has been successful in supplying Mistresses for neighbouring girls' schools and a Head-mistress for the Aligarh Normal School, I do not propose to re-open it unless a thoroughly satisfactory teacher can be found, and unless arrangements can be made for extending its benefits beyond the immediate vicinity. If there was an Inspectress of Schools in the 2nd Circle as well as in the 1st and 3rd the difficulty of management would be removed.

148. The school at Bareilly was formerly posted at Moradabad, and is intended to supply Mistresses for Rohilkhand, as the Aligarh School for the Upper Duab. It is now on its trial under the management of Rai Bakhtawar Singh, the Subordinate Judge.

Aligarh.

149. Of the 19 pupils, 13 belong to Aligarh, 4 to Bulandshahr, 1 to Bareilly, and 1 to the Panjab. Mrs. Graves does not think the Deputy Inspectors of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur, from which districts candidates ought to come, are to blame. She mentions that during her visit to Agra she saw some of the former pupils of the school there closed on account of the resignation of the Mistress, and failed in persuading them to come to Aligarh. They hoped to be able to continue their studies at Agra in preference.

150. It is satisfactory to know that eight pupils of the Aligarh School have this year obtained places as Mistresses of schools in the districts from which they came,—

one on a salary of Rs. 10 and the others on Rs. 6. This result speaks well for the Head-mistress and for Mrs. DeMello's careful management of the school when acting Inspectress. Very few of the women now on the roll have been more than six months under training, so that their proficiency is at present meagre. Seven were struck off during the year for absence or stupidity. With regard to the difficulty of obtaining women who possess some degree of knowledge before they come to the training school, the Inspectress says :—

"I am aware that it is the wish of the Government that none should be admitted but those who can read and write, and I should be glad to adhere strictly to this rule. But it is very rarely that such women are sent to me, and if I were to admit no others, I should soon have to recommend the abolition of the school. I believe that the Deputy Inspectors have, as a rule, exerted themselves to find suitable women, more especially the Deputies of Allgarh and Bulandshahr, and I do not desire to blame them in the least. The fact is the classes of females who can read and write are just the ones who will not join our Normal Schools. Women belonging to respectable families, who have been taught in their own homes, and wish for employment, will start a small school, commencing with the girls of their own family and friends, then admitting girls living in the same neighbourhood, and finally getting the school taken over by Government or by the municipality. They find that their object can be achieved without entering the Normal School. Then there are young women brought up in Government or aided schools who would be the very ones for a training school if one could get them at the age of 17 or 18, but they marry and do not need employment, or if they do, they also begin by starting private schools. Hence, as a rule, we get only women who have received no education as girls and who have not the means of getting private tuition—women who have either been left widows or whose husbands send them with the view of eking out scanty incomes.

"But, notwithstanding the disadvantages of having to train women as teachers who have joined the school almost, if not entirely, ignorant, I may venture to say that the school has effected a certain amount of good. As remarked by the Director of Public Instruction—'A few years ago it was almost impossible to find a female teacher.' Now, the number of women who have gone out from this institution as teachers is 20 in four years.

"The school has been conducted quietly and smoothly during the year, notwithstanding attempts made anonymously to damage the reputation of the Head-mistress, who has conducted her duties entirely to my satisfaction."

Benares.

151. Mrs. Etherington has been disappointed in her hope of obtaining suitable accommodation yet. Arrangements had been made to take a large house capable of containing the normal class and a practising school, but the proprietor found he could obtain a higher rent than the Government provision admits of, and let the place at once. The Inspectress advises the erection of a house for the purpose by Government, as rent-rates are very high in the city. Her best plan would be, as I have informed the Inspector, to ask for an increase to rent allowance. I object to the publicity of a special building in these cases. She adds :—

"During the last year I have supplied teachers to eight schools in my circle, besides giving employment in Benares to several others. Three of these went directly from the Normal School, two were ex-students, and the rest were from the Vizianagram School. A woman from Saini, near Allahabad, will be leaving on May 1st. She has been requested by the zemindar of her village to open a school there, and he has promised to give Rs. 7 per mensem for her support. I intend to establish an Urdu class this year if I can obtain Muhammadan candidates. The second teacher has been studying Urdu during the last year with a view to teaching it. I shall be sorry if I fail in this plan, as Muhammadan women who can teach Urdu are much needed in some districts."

CERTIFICATED AND NON-CERTIFICATED TEACHERS.

152. The following table shows the proportion of certificated to non-certificated teachers in the vernacular schools of the middle and lower classes. As compared with those of the year preceding the figures are disappointing except for the secondary schools. Taking the halkabandi schools alone, I find that only 8 more certificated men have been enrolled in the 1st Circle, 20 more in the 2nd Circle, and 41 *fewer* in the 3rd Circle. This speaks badly for the administration of the local committees. In order to enable the Normal Schools to overtake their duties in respect to the instruction of men already in the service, I am considering a plan for extending the certificate

test for the 2nd grade, by having an examination of teachers at the head-quarters of each district, similar in all respects to that held at the Normal School.

Circle.	Tahsili, &c.		Halkabandi.		Female schools.				Total.			Percentage of certificated teachers.	
					Men.		Women.						
	Certificated.	Non-certificated.	Certificated.	Non-certificated.	Certificated.	Non-certificated.	Certificated.	Non-certificated	Certificated.	Non-certificated.	Total.	1873-74.	1874-75.
1st Circle, ...	64	125	612	823	3	52	10	32	689	1,032	1,721	40	40
2nd „ ...	77	90	812	365	10	135	...	57	899	647	1,546	60	57
3rd „ ...	59	85	515	1,068	...	9	12	37	586	1,199	1,785	35	32
4th „ ...	8	3	106	56	...	12	...	...	214	71	285	60	75
Total, ...	208	303	2,045	2,312	13	208	22	126	2,288	2,949	5,237	45	43
Total, 1873-74, ..	198	289	2,048	2,076	27	154	17	247	2,290	2,766	5,056	...	...

General Particulars.

(1.)—*School Accommodation.*

153. In this important item a net increase of 130 school-houses is declared. Four more new tahsili or pargana school buildings have been provided, and 130 more village schools. This latter is in my opinion a meagre increase, and shows less activity on the part of the school committees than could be wished. The committees of the 1st Circle have built 81 more schools, those of the 2nd Circle 38, and of the 3rd Circle only 12, if the Inspector's enumerations are reliable.

The following statement gives the details :—

Circle	Tahsili, &c.				Halkabandi.				Female.				Total.			
	Government.	Rental.	Borrowed.	Total.	Government.	Rental.	Borrowed.	Total.	Government.	Rental.	Borrowed.	Total.	Government.	Rental.	Borrowed.	Total.
1st Circle, ...	48	34	3	85	406	94	772	1,272	1	32	64	97	455	160	839	1,454
2nd „ ...	70	7	1	78	461	36	556	1,053	4	32	160	196	535	75	717	1,327
3rd „ ...	48	16	10	74	376	156	907	1,439	...	16	42	58	424	188	959	1,571
4th „ ...	11	...	...	11	149	...	13	162	8	...	4	12	168	...	17	185
Total, ...	177	57	14	248	1,392	286	2,248	3,926	13	80	270	363	1,582	423	2,532	4,537
Total, 1873-74,...	173	40	14	227	1,262	301	2,198	3,761	17	67	343	427	1,452	408	2,555	4,415

(2.)—*Caste Statement.*

154. The following statement shows the divisions of castes for the roll attendance of 144,611 Hindus and 30,885 Muhammadans entered in the summary schedule of para. 54 above:—

	Hindu.						Musalman.				
	Brahman.	Rajput.	Kayasth.	Baniya.	Others.	Total.	Shaikh.	Sayyid.	Mughal.	Pathan.	Total.
Collegiate schools, ...	211	70	182	80	89	632	108	86	10	90	294
1st Circle „ ...	10,611	6,033	3,745	8,941	9,426	38,756	9,420	2,073	268	3,010	14,766
2nd „ „ ...	17,177	6,160	3,678	8,651	9,463	45,329	1,502	431	130	930	2,993
3rd „ „ ...	13,338	10,518	6,614	7,799	13,425	51,694	6,487	2,740	369	3,131	12,727
4th „ „ ...	2,945	4,615	26	91	523	8,200	80	4	...	21	105
Total, ...	44,082	27,596	14,245	25,562	32,926	1,44,611	17,597	5,334	872	7,182	30,885
Percentage, ...	30	20	10	18	22	100	57	17	3	23	100

I need hardly say that the enumeration above recorded has not been a very easy one to manage, but it may be accepted as very close to truth. The lower line contains a useful view of the caste distribution for the schools of the Province in parts of one hundred. It thus appears that half the Hindus at our schools are Brahmans and Rajputs, and the Kayasth or writer caste contributes 10 per cent. only all round. This caste, however, frequents collegiate schools in the proportion of 28 per cent. Among the Muhammadans 57 per cent. are Shaikhs, and there is a comparatively large proportion of Pathans.

155. The marginal exhibit gives the proportion of Hindus and Muhammadans according to the divisions of the above table, and I add the proportions of last year for comparison. This shows vary favourably for the Muhammadans, and the increase is chiefly due to the addition of Arabic and Persian departments in collegiate and zila schools.

	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Musalman
Collegiate schools, ...	...	...	68	32
1st Circle " ...	74	26	73	27
2nd " " ...	94	6	94	6
3rd " " ...	81	19	81	19
4th " " ...	99	1	99	1
Total, ...	83	17	.79	21

(3.)—*Occupation of Parents.*

156. This statement follows the form adopted in the review of the last report (para. 46), and includes the Colleges as well as all other schools.

	Landholders and cultivators.	Priests.	Bankers and traders.	Professional and artizans.	Labourers and menial servants	Total.
Colleges and Collegiate schools, ...	295	275	129	724	26	1,449
1st Circle "	27,556	3,358	7,542	6,225	8,752	53,433
2nd " "	23,690	2,210	8,692	6,043	7,613	48,248
3rd " "	38,144	3,188	6,110	8,335	8,554	64,331
4th " "	7,646	220	61	141	213	8,281
Total, ...	97,331	9,251	22,534	21,468	25,158	175,742
Percentages, ...	55	5	13	12	15	100

It will be noticed that the total in this statement exceeds the total of the summary in para. 54. The reason is that while it does not include Normal Schools, it takes Colleges into account. One or two subsidiary returns are also wanting.

The percentage for landholders and cultivators is 4 per cent. lower than last year.

157. (4.)—*Languages of Study.*

	Number of pupils studying					
	English and other language.	Arabic, Persian and Urdu.	Sanskrit and Hindi	Urdu alone.	Hindi alone.	Total.
Colleges, ...	829	132	285	...	...	1,246
1st Circle schools, ...	1,159	1,163	...	23,551	27,653	53,526
2nd " "	1,522	661	...	2,924	43,220	48,327
3rd " "	879	1,109	130	45,367	16,832	64,317
4th " "	...	...	24	200	8,202	8,426
Total, ...	4,389	3,065	439	72,042	95,907	1,75,842
Percentages, ...	2 5	1·5	·3	41	54 7	100

I believe this is a complete and more accurate statement than has been compiled before, though the returns are not altogether satisfactory. Last year I estimated the number of natives learning English in the Province to be between 18,000 and 19,000. This year a more exact estimate gives 17,000, as shown in the margin.

At Government schools,	...	4,300
„ Aided* „	...	12,000
„ Unaided „	...	700
Total,	...	17,000

Vide para. *infra*, omitting Europeans.

The first three columns, then, of the schedule representing 40 per cent. of the total, the Urdu and Hindi pupils are 41 and 54½ per cent. respectively.

SECTION V.

Aided Schools.

158. *Summary Statement.*

Classification.	Detail.	No of schools.	Roll attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Cost. Charges.	Cost. Government grant.
					Rs.	Rs.
I.—Colleges, ...	For native students, ...	1	11	11·5	9,628	3,600
II.—High Schools A.,	(1) Europeans (male), ...	3	220	169·1	29,867	12,000
	(2) Natives, ...	18	4,530	3,578·7	1,37,121	57,730
	(3) Orphanages, ...	1	169	166·0	6,349	2,640
III.— Ditto B.,...	For natives, ...	2	178	140·0	3,528	1,320
IV.—Middle Schools A.,	(1) Europeans (male and female),	11	633	549·9	79,168	19,010
	(2) Natives ditto, ...	121	8,713	7,007·0	1,29,199	58,728
	(3) Orphanages ditto, ...	8	824	771·0	21,817	9,192
V.— Ditto B.,...	For natives, ...	9	719	530·3	5,248	2,200
VI.—Lower Schools,	(1) For native boys, ...	59	2,362	1,856·8	10,904	4,822
	(2) Ditto girls, ...	157	3,706	3,072·8	31,497	13,072
VII.—Special ditto,	(1) Normal and industrial, ...	4	173	171·4	9,372	3,720
	(2) Zenana teaching, ...	3	126	100·0	15,231	3,204
	Undetailed, ...	...	...	...	...	2,998
	Total, ...	397	22,364	18,125	4,88,929	1,94,236
	Total, 1873-74, ...	387	21,948	17,771	4,68,946	1,92,295

159. Considerable difficulty, as is usual, (para. 162, Annual Report for 1873-74) was experienced in collecting the details on which this summary is based from the school managers. The demand is, however, a very reasonable check upon their financial administration.

There is an increase of 10 schools, two of which are for Europeans, and 416 pupils; the average daily attendance is 81 per cent., which is a fair show.

160. The relative proportion of expenditure for the various classes of schools are drawn up below to tally with the arrangement adopted in para. 56 above, including the Government grant-in-aid.

		Per cent.
High schools,	...	38
Middle „	...	48
Lower „	...	9
Special „	...	5
Total,	...	100

It is worthy of remark that the Government pays 28 per cent. of the cost of the 397 aided schools all round.

The "undetailed" item is detailed as follows :—

		Rs.
Grants to 10 Anglo-vernacular schools now closed,	...	1,942
Special grants for apparatus, ...	...	310
Hill school vaccination fund, ...	...	746
	Rs. ...	2,998

161. I proceed to comment on each class of school in turn, and to furnish summaries of the attendance, fee income, and charges of each school as entered in the managers' returns.

I.—Colleges.

For this year one college only is entered, as the grant to the college department of Jay Narain's was recalled. The grant to St. John's, Agra, also ceases during the current year; and both institutions are now aided as High Schools A., educating up to the Entrance Examination, Calcutta University. They still retain small college classes, but the tuition these require is given, more or less, at the expense of the school department, for teaching power is drawn away. In reducing the aid given to the college departments of these institutions the policy of Government is to avoid unnecessary outlay, inasmuch as its provision for University education in Benares and Agra is sufficient to meet the wants of those towns and the surrounding districts for some time to come. At the same time, by increasing the subsidiary paid to the school departments, it hopes to ensure a better qualified succession of matriculants. It will be observed from the statement given in para. 64 above that only 30 boys passed the Entrance Examination of 1874 from 24 aided schools, only one was in the 1st division, and supposing all were fit or ready to prosecute their studies for the higher examination, they are not more than could be accommodated at any one of the existing Government Colleges.

Number.	District.	Institution.	Attendance at end of year.				Average attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection report.
			Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.					
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Agra, ...	St. John's College	9	1	1	11	11·50	264	9,628	3,600	The results of the University examinations are not satisfactory, and the attendance has fallen off.
		Total, ...	9	1	1	11	11·50	264	9,628	3,600	

162. There were no B. A. candidates either from St. John's or from Jay Narain's College. In the F. A. Examination the two colleges sent up 10 candidates, *viz.*, St. John's six and Jay Narain's four, and of these one of the St. John's were passed in the 2nd division. Seven failed in English, six in the second language, and three in logic.

Four of the first year class in St. John's College were examined with the corresponding classes of the Government Colleges by the Board of Examiners named in para. 31 above. They were all plucked, being unprepared in English and Mathematics, and like the rest were puzzled by the History paper.

II.—High Schools A.

163. These schools are 22 in number as ranged below, which is one more than last year, in consequence of the addition to the list of the Roman Catholic School at Mussooree, which has nevertheless sent up no candidates for the Entrance Examination. The average daily attendance at these schools is only 80 per cent., which is five points below that of Government Schools of the same class for the same period. There is also a decrease of 114 boys on the register, though there is one more school. This is due chiefly to the separation of the orphanage from the school in counting the attendance at No. 2.

Number.	District.	School.	Attendance at end of year. Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Christians.	Total.	Average attendance	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection report.	Results of the entrance examination. No. of candidates.	No. passed.
		(1.)—*For European Boys.*						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	Dehra Dun, ...	St. George's College, Mussooree, ...	...	...	47	47	36·20	14,016	15,037	3,000	Middling, ...	...	...
2	Agra, ...	St. Peter's College, Agra, ...	3	...	65	68	58·00	2,400	6,000	3,000	Ditto, ...	6	0
3	Allahabad, ...	High School, Allahabad, ...	...	...	105	105	74·90	3,892	8,830	6,000	Improved, ...	...	...
			3	...	217	220	169·00	20,308	29,867	12,000		6	0
		(2.)—*For Natives.*											
4	Dehra Dun, ...	A. P. Mission School, Dehra, ...	218	29	13	260	190·00	529	4,153	1,800	Efficient, ...	3	3
5	Saharanpur, ...	Ditto ditto, Saharanpur, ...	105	37	13	155	119·50	200	3,764	1,200	Middling, ...	...	...
6	Meerut, ...	C. M. School, Meerut, ...	141	113	13	267	221 00	520	6,940	3,420	Improved. ...	3	2
7	Moradabad, ...	A. M. E. Mission School, Moradabad, ...	156	37	19	212	185·00	266	6,355	3,000	Middling, ...	...	...
8	Agra, ...	Victoria College, ...	257	40	3	300	245·00	979	11,050	4,800	Ditto, ...	2	0
9	Do. ...	St. John's Collegiate School, C. M. Society, ...	198	72	31	301	261·00	2,266	13,755	4,200	Ditto, ...	12	3
10	Cawnpore, ...	Christ Church School, S. P. G., ...	176	21	12	209	185·50	1,141	12,200	4,800	Ditto, ...	2	1
11	Allahabad, ...	St. Peter's School, C. M Society, ...	214	24	12	250	198·00	1,037	3,455	3,000	Ditto, ...	8	0
12	Mirzapur, ...	London Mission High School, ...	109	22	11	142	110·00	494	8,732	3,600	Fair, ...	2	1
13	Benares, ...	Jay Narain's Collegiate School, C. M. Society, ...	438	91	33	562	380·75	1,822	17,005	5,400	Ditto, ...	10	6
14	Ditto, ...	London Mission High School, ...	361	67	32	460	375·10	2,600	13,130	4,800	Ditto, ...	15	6
15	Ditto, ...	Preparatory School, Bengalee Tola, ...	174	1	...	175	152·00	952	2,741	1,392	Declined, ...	3	0
16	Ghazipur, ...	Lutheran Mission School, ...	200	56	21	277	192·90	481	6,801	2,760	Fair, ...	6	3
17	Ditto, ..	Victoria School, ...	147	23	...	170	138 00	377	4,634	2,160	Ditto, ...	2	0
18	Azamgarh, ...	Church Mission School, ...	103	29	2	134	103 00	400	4,696	2,400	Ditto, ...	...	...
19	Jaunpur, ...	Ditto, ...	110	12	1	123	108 00	384	3,931	1,800	Improved, ...	1	1
20	Gorakhpur, ...	Ditto, ...	186	43	26	255	178 00	388	6,679	3,600	Fair, ...	9	3
21	Almora, ...	London Mission School, ...	262	11	5	278	236·00	1,108	7,100	3,600	Ditto, ...	...	...
			3,555	728	247	4,530	3,578·75	15,944	1,37,121	57,730		78	29
		(3.)—*Orphanage.*											
22	Shahjahanpur, ...	A. M. E. Mission Orphan School, ...	25	11	133	169	166·00	47	6,349	2,640	Middling, ...	...	...
		Total, ...	3,583	739	597	4,919	3,913·85	36,299	1,73,337	72,370		84	29
		Total, 1873-74, ...	3,597	854	582	5,033	4,015·0	22,558	1,64,090	70,581		80	28

164. I am dissatisfied with the results of the Entrance Examination in these schools. These results are added in the last column of the statement, and will be found given with more expansion at para. 64 above. In that return the schools No. 23 and No. 24 are not, properly speaking, High Schools. Though they have attempted the examination they are not sufficiently equipped for success. They are entered under Middle A. schools below. It is not creditable that the three European schools which head the list should muster only six candidates between them, and that none pass. Nor is it satisfactory to find that of 18 schools for native boys, which are aided as High Schools, 4 should send up no matriculants, and that an average of less than 2 all round should pass in those which sent them up. Still some of the schools are fair, though they have sent up no candidates, in the way of having generally well-taught classes. St. Peter's School, Agra, and the London Mission Schools at Benares and Mirzapur, sent up 4 candidates for the F. A. Examination, of whom one from Mirzapur passed in the 3rd division.

165. Only three of the schools came forward to take a share in the departmental examination this year in the 2nd class and two in the 3rd class. The following statement shows the results in the same form as that given at para. 68 for Government schools:—

	2nd Class.					3rd Class.				
	Candidates.	Passed.				Candidates.	Passed.			
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
St. John's, Agra, ...	10	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria, Agra, ...	4	...	1	...	1	6	...	2	...	2
Shahjahanpur Mission, ...	6	1	...	...	1	10	...	2	...	2
Total, ...	20	2	1	1	4	16	...	4	...	4

During the current year I hope to be able to report a great improvement in this respect. All the managers have been addressed as to the necessity of complying with the wish of the Government to test the classes which lead up to the Entrance Examination on the same system as that to which the Government schools are subjected, and by the same examiners; and I am happy to report that nearly all have accepted the proposal as advantageous. Many objections have, however, been urged, and by none with more persistence and misconception than the manager of school No. 11, which specially needs the benefit of the test. His main objection was that he did not see why aided schools should be forced into the Government groove, and that he resisted on principle the study of orientals for this examination. He also expressed doubts of the impartiality of the examiners in dealing with boys at Mission Schools. I have, however, endeavoured to make it clear that these public examinations lie in the groove of the Calcutta University course, and not in that of the local Government, and are specially intended to facilitate scholarly preparation and to accustom the boys to written examinations, and are in fact as general as possible, being conducted without the aid of text-books, and by examiners who are not engaged in the tuition of the pupils examined; and I hope in time they will be accepted without cavil. They form an excellent gauge of the instruction, and must be insisted upon as a condition of continued assistance.

III.—High Schools B.

166. The details of the only two schools of this class are given below. They correspond very closely in general character to the new oriental departments of zila schools; and may be defined as a compromise between a first-class *desi Madrasah* for the teaching of logic and literature, and a Government secondary school for teaching the vernacular with a modicum of History and Science. I found the *Chashmai Rahmat* School somewhat disorganised, but the aspects of the school tuitionally were interesting,

and the committee have but to give up bickering and listen to their chairman, Mr. Oldham's advice, to have one of the best schools for Muhammadans in the Province. A building is much wanted, but I see no means of helping the committee at present.

The other school is a branch of the school No. 17 on the list of High Schools A., and is held in the same building. I enter it as middling in merit, for though the school sends up candidates for the middle class examination with some degree of success, I could not find that the classification of the department was well arranged, and there was no definite standard of studies.

Number.	District.	School.	Attendance at end of year.				Average attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection report.
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Total.					
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ghazipur,	Chashmai Rahmat, ...	7	64	...	71	63·00	176	1,620	720	Middling.
2	Ditto, ...	Victoria School, ...	52	55	...	107	77·00	150	1,908	600	Ditto.
		Total, ...	59	119	...	178	140·00	326	3,528	1,320	
		Total, 1873-74, ...	67	105	...	172	138·	128	2,578	1,200	

IV.—Middle Schools A.: (1)—*For Europeans and Eurasians.*

167. The list this year is increased by two schools,—the Orphanage of the R. C. Mission at Agra and the Cawnpore Mixed School, which owes its establishment to the philanthropy of Dr. Condon, Civil Surgeon, to whom also much of the credit of establishing schools Nos. 5 and 10 on the list is due. The total increase of European pupils is 131 under this class of school.

168. I take this opportunity to notice the numbers of European and Eurasian children at the aided and unaided schools of the Province, as determined by information received from the managers direct. Further details for unaided schools will be given below :—

	Aided.		*Unaided.*		*Total.*	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
High schools, ...	220	...	166	...	386	...
Middle „	322	300	228	338	550	638
	542	300	394	338	936	638

It thus appears that a total of 1,574 European and Eurasian children were certainly at school in the Province on 31st March last, against a rougher reckoning of 1,300 last year. Without some definite census tabulation of this section of the population, it is impossible to estimate the proportions of boys and girls at school to those who are of an age to attend school; but so far as my inquiries into the number of indigent children to be found in the large stations of Meerut, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Benares have been pushed, I believe 250 children at the outside are uneducated, that is to say are not sent to school, though possibly rudely instructed at home. At Benares I found some 20 Eurasians in the classes of the London Mission School for natives, and there are similar instances at Bareilly, Meerut and other stations. There are also small schools, aided by the Railway Companies, at Saharanpur, Ghaziabad, and Tundla, and an adventure school at Moradabad.

A school has recently been opened in Agra under a strong committee, and I am still in correspondence with the Magistrates of Meerut, Agra, Cawnpore, and Benares on the question of providing elementary teaching for all who are too poor to take

advantage of existing schools. It seems to me the simplest plan for the Magistrate to send all such to school by order, and for the Government to pay the schooling fees. I am not in favour of sending Eurasian children of the indigent class to hill schools: the climate is disagreeable and unsuitable ; but I think all children of pure European extraction should be encouraged to leave the plains for what is in their case a bracing atmosphere. His Honor's address No. 34, dated 4th February, 1875, to the Government of India, points out distinctly what the Government is prepared to do, and when our *modus operandi* is arranged, the reproach of having uneducated European and Eurasian children in our midst, though I do not think it is remarkably applicable to this Province, will be redressed.

Number.	District.	School.	Attendance at end of year: Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians	Total.	Average attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection report.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		For Europeans and Eurasians.									
		(a.)—*Boys.*									
1	Agra,	St. Paul's R. C. Orphanage,	...	...	115	115	109·	2,400	6,000	*250	Middling.
2	Cawnpore,	Ordnance School,	...	...	20	20	16·	476	1,155	520	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	Boarding School (mixed)	...	...	84	84	56·81	668	5,259	1,440	Fair.
4	Allahabad,	City School (ditto)	...	...	68	68	68·	...	2,828	1,380	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	Fort School,	...	...	21	21	20·	759	1,359	600	Ditto.
6	Kumaun,	Diocesan School, Naini Tal,	...	...	84	84	72·	22,510	25,869	2,400	Ditto.
		(b.)—*Girls.*									
7	Dehra Dun,	Woodstock School, Landour,	...	...	32	32	27·	6,787	17,953	1,800	Improved.
8	Agra,	Canning Protestant School,	...	...	47	47	33·	7,973	8,794	3,780	Ditto.
9	Allahabad,	Girls' High School,	...	...	58	58	46·13	2,994	7,551	4,500	Ditto.
10	Kumaun,	Diocesan School,	...	...	31	31	29·	(a.)	(a.)	1,140	Fair.
11	Agra,	St. Joseph's R. C. Orphanage,	...	10	63	73	68·	...	2,400	1,200	Ditto.
		Total,	...	10	633	633	549·94	44,567	79,168	19,010	
		Total, 1873-74,	4	11	482	497	474·3	16,037	59,950	16,720	

* Aid for one month only. The grant has only recently been given

(a.) Included in No. 6 above.

169. The school No. 1 on the above list used formerly to be reckoned as part of St. Peter's College ; it now draws a distinct grant and is separately classified. The charges do not include the full cost of instruction, as there are several unsalaried tutors. As regards Nos. 2 and 3, I should prefer to add the grant to the former to the latter, and let the children attend at one school. No. 3 has flourished under the management of the Rev. H. Jackson of the American Methodist Episcopalian Mission, and the committee intend to build. The school now occupies three large bungalows

in cantonments. No. 4 is an exceedingly useful charity school, which is maintained by the congregation of Trinity Church and the aid of Government. It gives an elementary education to a really indigent and helpless class. No. 6 is a well-managed school, but the teaching staff is weak at present. The grant has been raised, and Masters have been sent for from England. The committee wish to extend the building, and are so convinced of the usefulness of the school that they have made a special application on the subject of building. No. 10, sister school to the last named, is now in possession of the new school-house in the centre of the station. The instruction has improved upon the whole in No. 9. The Inspectress was of opinion that too little attention had been paid to English spelling and composition. She adds that the pupils "seem very happy and like the school." The committee gave their Mistress notice to leave at the end of the year.

IV.—Middle A: Schools For Natives.

170. The list in the next paragraph shows 117 boys and 4 girls of this class, against 132 of the former and 7 of the latter last year; and the attendance is less upon the whole by 676 children. The average roll attendance at each school is 72, which is 9 more than last year, and the average daily attendance is 80 per cent. as before. These figures are good, and indicate a well-managed class of schools upon the whole. The schools which have been struck off the list are chiefly subscription Anglo-vernacular schools in the districts of Cawnpore and Gorakhpur, which continued unable to fulfil the conditions of the grant rules. They were poorly attended and badly taught, and their cessation is perhaps a gain. As a whole these 121 schools may be regarded with favour as a well-attended batch, costing on the average Rs. 130 per mensem each only, of which the Government pays Rs. 40.

171. I have added the Inspector's valuations as the summary of a complete inspection on tour, and do not propose to swell this section by separate notices of each school.

Number.	District.	School.	Attendance at end of year. Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Total.	Average attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection report.
		For Natives.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
1	Dehra Dun, ...	A. P. Mission School, Rajpur, ...	46	6	...	52	35·00	24	1,467	500	Middling.
2—3	Saharanpur, ...	2 ditto Branch Schools, ...	50	60	...	110	89 20	20	758	120	Ditto.
4	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Deoband, ...	32	11	...	43	38·00	52	524	240	Fair.
5	Ditto, ...	Orman School, Roorkee, ...	177	46	8	231	190·00	135	2,277	960	Ditto.
6	Meerut. ...	Subscription School, Hapur, ...	45	11	...	56	43·15	143	580	248	Ditto.
7	Bulandshahr, ...	Subscription School, Sikandarabad, ...	37	2	...	39	28·13	125	1,287	415	Ditto.
8	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Dibai, ...	12	12	...	24	19·00	68	842	295	Ditto.
9	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Anupshahr, ...	33	2	...	35	32·58	105	1,010	355	Ditto.
10	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Jewar, ...	25	4	...	29	18·71	48	668	240	Middling.
11	Aligarh, ...	Ditto, Sikandra Rao, ...	20	9	...	29	23·14	33	523	242	Fair.
12	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Hathras, ...	99	11	...	110	93·00	204	2,540	600	Ditto.
13	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Atrauli, ...	24	21	...	45	40·00	28	591	230	Ditto.
14	Bijnor, ...	A. M. E. Mission School, Bijnor, ...	104	17	7	128	110·00	100	1,764	600	Ditto.
15	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Najibabad. ...	64	20	2	86	74·00	96	1,260	600	Ditto.
16	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Nagina, ...	35	45	1	81	59·00	96	1,236	600	Middling.
17	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Chandpur, ...	34	16	...	50	47·00	39	575	240	Fair.
18	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Tajpur, ...	78	7	...	85	69 00	106	1,191	466	Ditto.
19	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, Amroha, ...	31	59	...	90	56·11	116	1,836	840	Middling.
20	Ditto, ...	A. M. E. Mission School, Kanth, ...	15	75	...	90	70·00	72	240	122	Ditto.
21	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Sambhal, ...	61	76	4	141	88·00	36	1,399	600	Ditto.
22	Budaun, ...	Ditto, Budaun, ...	56	34	21	111	74·00	120	2,128	635	Ditto.
23	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Sahaswan, ...	21	13	...	34	30·00	46	528	240	Fair.
24—26	Bareilly, ...	3 Municipal Branch Schools, ...	171	63	19	253	225·92	499	7,053	3,600	Middling.
27	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Nawabganj, ...	16	2	...	18	14·58	33	682	265	Bad (closed).
28	Ditto, ...	A. M. E. Mission School, Bareilly, ...	48	32	7	87	72·13	110	2,185	980	Middling.
29	Shahjahanpur, ...	Ditto, City, ...	158	76	5	239	194·00	178	3,692	1,680	Fair.
30	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Tilhar, ...	74	20	...	94	80 00	59	1,560	720	Middling.
31	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Pawayan, ...	46	5	...	51	51·00	27	596	264	Ditto.
32	Muttra, ...	Subscription School, Brindaban, ...	48	...	2	50	40·83	89	1,049	480	Ditto.
33	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Kosi, ...	38	6	...	44	38·60	85	578	246	Ditto.
34	Agra, ...	Victoria Branch, Gokalpura, ...	114	5	...	119	105 47	118	1,302	480	Fair.
35	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Cantonment, ...	75	14	...	89	73·56	93	984	360	Middling.
36	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Belanganj, ...	65	2	...	67	45·95	102	1,016	360	Ditto.
37	Ditto, ...	Branch St. John's College, Loha-ki-Mandi, ...	46	18	...	64	57 00	95	525	240	Ditto.
38	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Fatehpur Sikri, ...	9	19	...	28	27 04	42	883	238	Ditto.

39	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Fatehabad,	...	...	20	9	...	29	27·41	27	480	240	Ditto.
40	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Etmadpur,	...	...	25	3	...	28	27·08	63	494	238	Fair.
41	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Firozabad,	...	...	23	2	...	25	24·14	73	449	218	Middling.
42	Ditto,	...	Mufid-i-Am School, Agra,	...	...	331	62	...	393	297·00	547	5,472	2,400	Ditto.
43	Etawah,	...	Subscription School, Phaphund,	...	...	33	10	...	43	24·82	111	957	437	Ditto.
44	Etah,	...	Ditto, Kasganj,	...	...	25	3	...	28	26·50	51	770	300	Fair.
45	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Soron,	...	...	57	21	...	78	64·50	41	729	240	Middling.
46	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Sakit,	...	...	18	4	...	22	20·33	2	41	20	A new school.
47	Mainpuri,	...	Ditto, Kuraoli,	...	...	61	22	...	83	67·77	78	798	350	Middling.
48	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Shikohabad,	...	...	34	6	...	40	36·19	38	474	260	Fair.
49	Farukhabad,	...	Ditto, Chibramau,	...	...	36	3	3	42	35·04	38	587	300	Middling.
50	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Fatehgarh,	...	...	97	15	...	112	83·52	235	2,434	1,080	Fair.
51	Ditto,	...	A. P. M. School, Rekha,	...	...	78	2	35	115	85·00	37	1,080	720	Ditto.
52	Cawnpore,	...	S. P. G. Mission School, Generalganj,	...	...	141	14	6	161	121·61	405	...	1,200	Middling.
53	Ditto,	...	Subscription School, Derapur,	...	...	27	3	...	30	24·44	18	770	240	Ditto.
54	Ditto,	...	Ditto Khanpur,	...	...	28	...	...	28	23·09	8	498	240	Ditto.
55	Hamirpur,	...	Ditto, Mandha,	...	...	14	30	...	44	41·90	36	526	240	Ditto.
56	Jalaun,	...	Ditto, Jalaun,	...	...	65	7	...	72	59·35	30	972	480	Ditto.
57	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Kunch,	...	...	66	20	...	86	69·02	98	1,240	487	Fair.
58	Jhansi,	...	Ditto, Gursarai,	...	...	35	...	...	35	28·00	60	506	245	Ditto.
59	Fatehpur,	...	Ditto, Hathgaon,	..	...	52	6	...	58	36·45	36	516	240	Ditto.
60	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Kot,	...	...	6	42	...	48	36·64	...	600	300	Ditto.
61	Ditto.	...	Ditto, Khakhreru,	...	...	18	9	...	27	11·00	...	420	200	Bad.
62	Banda,	...	Ditto, Karwi,	...	...	19	3	...	22	17·23	61	754	320	Middling.
63	Allahabad,	...	Ditto, Karari,	...	...	11	49	...	60	84·46	50	733	420	Fair.
64	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Kara,	...	...	8	60	...	68	55·68	78	693	361	Ditto.
65	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Mau Aima,	...	...	8	39	...	47	56·45	39	680	280	Ditto.
66	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Phulpur,	...	...	28	26	...	54	48·10	57	1,195	592	Ditto.
67	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Kotwa,	...	...	52	2	...	54	41·26	50	770	350	Ditto.
68	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Handia,	...	...	29	17	...	46	38·23	60	875	420	Ditto.
69	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Karchana,	...	...	21	18	...	39	22·88	60	811	416	Ditto.
70	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Barah,	...	...	22	15	...	37	28·65	40	649	280	Ditto.
71	Ditto.	...	Ditto, Colonelganj,	...	...	61	3	3	67	49·00	252	870	30	Newly aided.
72	Ditto,	..	Ditto. Sarsa	...	...	60	6	...	66	50·10	51	750	350	Middling.
73	Ditto,	...	C. M. S. Parish School (mixed),	...	...	5	...	44	49	48·00	149	1,800	1,20	Fair.
74	Ditto,	...	Ditto Infant School,	...	...	1	...	50	51	49·00	...	595		Ditto.
75	Ditto,	...	A. P. M. School, Katra,	...	...	83	21	17	121	112·00	93	2,170	540	Ditto.
76	Mirzapur,	...	Church Mission School, Chunar,	...	...	219	56	1	276	2·2·10	226	2,516	1,200	Ditto.
77	Ditto,	...	Subscription School, Gayanpur,	...	...	135	12	...	147	117·00	214	1 770	925	Middling.
78	Benares,	...	Ditto, Shivala.	...	...	8	22	...	30	23·50	...	900	360	Ditto.
79	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Ramnagar,	...	...	75	13	...	88	49·76	114	1,048	480	Fair.
80	Ditto,	...	Baboo Hurrish Chunder's School, Benares,		...	114	10	1	125	95·31	341	1,721	720	Middling.
81	Ditto,	...	Public School, Chaukhamba, ...	...	...	173	12	...	185	145·70	499	1,919	960	Ditto.
82	Ditto,	...	Branch School, Rajghat, ...	...	...	29	27	...	56	46·10	26	686	240	Ditto.
83	Ditto,	..	Ditto, Dasasamedh Ghat,	...	...	60	...	...	60	49·72	121	1,028	420	Ditto.
84	Ditto,	...	Ditto, Pramha Ghat,	...	...	111	...	...	111	101·17	182	900	6 0	Ditto.
85	Ditto,	...	Church Mission Infant School, Sigra,	...	...	1	...	66	67	61·00	25	672	300	Fair.

Number.	District.	School.	Attendance at end of year. Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Total.	Average attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection report.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
86	Ghazipur, ...	Subscription School, Ballia, ...	53	6	...	59	40·20	67	705	360	Middling.
87	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Bairia, ...	79	1	...	80	54·56	69	909	360	Ditto.
88	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Syyidpur, ...	36	11	...	47	40 59	54	534	240	Fair.
89	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Deokali, ...	13	20	...	33	27·00	38	518	240	Ditto.
90	Ditto, ...	Chashmai Rahmat, Ghazipur, ...	112	77	...	189	171·00	2·5	939	480	Middling.
91	Azamgarh, ...	Church Mission School, Kaithauli, ...	41	...	...	41	31·00	Charge included in No. 18, High Schools.			Ditto.
92	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Gambhirpur, ...	44	1	...	45	41·00				
93	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Mauchoha, ...	22	11	...	33	27·00				
94	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Muhammadabad, ...	30	10	...	40	32·00	38	518	240	Ditto.
95	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Sarai Mir, ...	21	30	...	51	33·00	38	518	240	Ditto.
96	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Surajpur, ...	34	27	...	61	34 00	38	518	240	Ditto.
97	Jaunpur, ...	Church Mission School, Line Bazar, ...	51	11	2	64	54·00	...	460	240	Ditto.
98	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Zafrabad, ...	53	10	...	63	58·00	98	1,120	540	Ditto.
99	Ditto, ...	Subscription School Branch to Oriental Zila School,	55	15	...	70	60·00	72	658	280	Ditto.
100	Gorakhpur, ...	Ditto ditto, Gorakhpur, ...	102	7	...	109	71·15	133	1,813	600	Fair.
101	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Barhaj, ...	54	14	...	68	46·61	52	880	430	Ditto.
102	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Salempur, ...	56	8	...	64	54 40	48	478	215	Middling.
103	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Padrouna, ...	28	3	...	31	26 12	46	519	237	Ditto.
104	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Radarpur, ...	43	1	..	44	36·84	16	605	290	Ditto.
105	Ditto, ...	Church Mission School, Swintonganj, ...	17	3	2	22	15 00	44	564	300	Fair.
106	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Alinagar, ...	30	2	...	32	20·00	63	540	240	Ditto.
107	Basti, ...	Ditto, Basti.	83	7	2	97	67·00	107	1,041	480	Ditto.
108	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Basti, ...	64	16	...	80	59·39	53	868	324	Middling.
109	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Bansi, ...	59	6	...	65	56·47	49	635	300	Ditto.
110	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Harnharpur, ...	47	1	...	48	39·43	42	512	240	Ditto.
111	Kumaun, ...	A. M. E. Mission School, Naini Tal, ...	100	4	6	110	90 50	115	2,082	900	Ditto.
112-115	Ditto, ...	4 Ditto, Kumaun, ...	103	2	83	188	120·00	...	1,320	600	Ditto.
116	Garhwal, ...	Ditto, Chapra (Paori), ...	101	12	...	113	73·21	27	4,668	1,560	Ditto.
117	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Srinagar, ...	80	2	4	86	75·86	6		720	Ditto.
		Total, ...	6,246	1,841	401	8,488	68 03	9,740	1,15,096	55,739	
		Girls.									
1	Dehra Dun, ...	A. P. M. Christian Girls' Branch School, ...	1	1	121	123	113	2,039	10,400	1,800	Fair.
2	Moradabad, ...	A. M. E. Mission ditto, ...	...	...	34	34	31	...	1,683	240	Ditto.
3	Agra, ...	Church Mission School, Katra, ...	...	...	18	18	16	49	718	349	Middling.
4	Mirzapur, ...	London Mission Girls' School, ...	...	...	50	50	44	18	1,302	300	Fair.
		Total, ...	1	1	223	255	204	2,106	14,103	2,989	
		Grand Total, ...	6,247	1,842	524	8,713	7,007	11,846	1,29,199	58,728	
		Total, 1873-74, ...	6,804	1,912	673	9,389	7,502	10,070	1,42,577	65,166	

172. I note upon the above that full reports have been given by the Inspectors on each of the 121 schools in the list, and that the character column is an expression of the general tone of the report made. There are no "good" schools, for all have one or more defects by contrast with others. Forty-six are called "fair" and seventy-one are described by the ambiguous term "middling." Only two are put down as positively bad, *viz.*, No. 27, the Anglo-vernacular class in the Nawabganj (Bareilly) Tahsili School, and No. 61, the Khakhrera Anglo-vernacular School in Fatehpur. Two others—No. 46, Sakit (Etah), and No. 71, a private school in Colonelganj (Allahabad)—have only recently been brought on the list. Next year the Inspectors will judge of the merits of the schools (1) in reference to grant-in-aid conditions, (2) the classification, (3) the average daily attendance, and (4) the proficiency of the pupils, much in the same way as they have been instructed for judging of the status of Government schools of the middle class.

IV.—Middle Schools A.: Native Orphanages.

173. The following is a list of the eight institutions under this head. Nearly all the children are entered as Christians and are under the control of Missionaries. The 68 Hindu and Muhammadan boys entered for No. 2 come from the neighbouring village of Nawabganj, and are not orphans. The best orphanages are those at Sikandra (Agra), Bareilly, and Sigra (Benares). The children at No. 7 are also well taught.

I regard these institutions with favour as really charitable and useful, more especially those for girls. Slavery seems to be the alternative in the case of Magistrates' foundlings unless they are sent to these institutions.

Number.	District.	School.	Attendance at end of year.				Average attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection report.
			Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.					
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Mixed.									
1	Agra, ...	C. M. Orphanage, Sikandra.	7	2	326	335	328·00	...	7,230	3,000	Fair.
2	Cawnpore, ...	S. P. G. ditto, Asrapur.	66	2	90	158	130·00	58	2,926	2,850	Middling.
		Total, ...	73	4	416	493	458·00	58	10,156	5,850	
		Boys.									
3	Saharanpur,	A. P. M., Orphanage,	...	...	30	30	43·40	...	960	360	Middling.
		Girls.									
4	Bareilly, ...	A M. E. Mission,...	...	...	161	161	158·33	17	4,617	2,100	Fair.
5	Benares, ...	Church Mission, Sigra.	...	...	65	65	55·00	...	3,686	360	Ditto.
6	Ditto, ...	Baptist Mission, Ramkatora.	...	...	28	28	22·00	...	1,750	162	Ditto.
7	Ghazipur, ...	Church Mission, ...	...	...	39	39	27·60	...	240	120	Ditto.
8	Garhwal, ...	A. M. E. Mission.	1	...	7	8	6·91	...	408	240	Middling.
		Total, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total, ...	74	4	746	824	771·24	65	21,817	9,192	

V.—Middle Schools B.: For Natives.

174. A preponderance of Muhammadan boys will be noticed in these schools (*viz.*, 48 per cent.), which arises from the fact that Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are intended for instruction in Persian and Arabic. The average daily attendance is only 73 per cent., which shows that the lax discipline of native schools is not easily overcome by the best intentioned managers. The average cost of each school is about Rs. 48 per mensem, of which the Government pays Rs. 20 in round numbers.

The following is the list :—

Number.	District.	School.	Attendance at end of year.				Average attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection report.
			Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.					
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Dehra Dun, ...	C. M. School, Amfield.	...	...	91	91	80·85	18	1,110	600	Fair.
2	Bulandshahar,	Subscription School, Khurja.	28	25	...	53	24·90	135	1,231	510	Middling.
3	Bijnor, ...	Ditto, Sherkot,	45	56	...	101	80·15	77	665	310	Fair.
4	Moradabad, ...	Shah Ali's Persian School.	...	60	...	60	44·00	...	744	240	Middling.
5	Shahjahanpur,	Zakir Ali's School, Tilhar.	7	90	...	97	66·21	36	418	120	Ditto.
6	Agra, ...	Oriental Branch, Fatehabad.	40	49	...	89	72·86	...	360	120	Fair.
7	Banda, ...	Ditto, Karwi, ...	28	11	...	39	28·39	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	Middling.
8—9	Gorakhpur, ...	2 Church Mission Schools.	132	56	1	189	133·00	40	720	300	Fair.
		Total, ...	280	347	92	719	530·36	306	5,248	2,200	

(*a*)—Charges, &c, included the Middle A. Native Boys' School No. 39.

VI.—Lower Schools : Boys.

175. The average daily attendance at these schools is 78 per cent., and they cost on the average about Rs. 15 per mensem each, of which the Government pays Rs. 6-12-0, and the condition of one boy attending for every two annas of the grant-in-aid has not been fulfilled. Exceptions cannot be avoided in such cases as those of the Ranikhet Schools, Nos. 55—59, which largely affect the average, and G. O. No. 157A., dated 5th June, 1875, on the subject of these particular schools, instructs me to deal with them as an exceptional case. Taking the schools all round, the Inspectors are unable to give them any better character than " middling ;" only five schools rank as " fair."

The list is as follows :—

Number.	District.	School.	Attendance at end of year				Average attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection report.
			Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Christian.	Total.					
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1— 2	Saharanpur, ...	2 A. P. M. Branch Schools, ...	49	24	...	73	73 40	21	596	120	Middling.
3	Meerut, ...	C. M. School, Kankar Khera, ...	15	6	20	41	31·00	23	321	120	Fair.
4	Bulandshahar, ...	Ditto, Deputyganj, ...	40	8	...	48	36·00	30	336	120	Ditto.
5— 9	Moradabad, ...	5 M Vernacular Branch Schools, ...	76	127	...	203	175·00	98	1,320	600	Middling.
10	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Hasanpur, ...	33	34	1	68	60 00	50	296	120	Fair.
11	Bareilly, ...	A. M. E. M. School, Fatehganj, ...	41	5	2	48	35·60	...	248	110	Middling.
12	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Aliganj ...	28	15	...	43	28·80	...	186	80	Ditto.
13	Shahjahanpur, ...	Ditto, Khera Bajhera, ...	32	6	1	39	33·00	...	432	120	Ditto.
14—16	Mirzapur, ...	3 L. M. Vernacular Schools, Sigrauli, ...	10	...	20	30	32·00	18	480	240	Fair.
17—21	Ditto, ...	5 C. M. ditto, Gharna, ...	84	2	...	86	79·00	18	555	240	Middling.
22—25	Benares, ...	4 ditto, Bazar, ...	128	15	...	143	105·00	68	865	360	Ditto.
26—41	Ditto, ...	16 Desi Schools, Benares, ...	699	21	...	720	566·01	1,749	2,351	748	Ditto.
42—46	Azamgarh, ...	5 C. M. Vernacular Schools, ...	195	25	...	220	192·00	72	552	240	Ditto.
47—57	Gorakhpur, ...	5 C. M. S. ditto, ...	162	10	...	172	111·00	12	408	240	Ditto.
52	Ditto, ...	C. M. S. Infant School (mixed), ...	...	...	63	63	45·00	...	240	120	Fair.
53	Ditto, ...	Ditto Vernacular Boys' School, Basharatpur.	...	...	36	36	30·00	5	216	96	Ditto.
54	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto School, ditto, ...	37	3	...	40	25·00	...	100	48	Ditto.
55—59	Kumaun, ...	8 L. M. Vernacular Schools, Ramkhet, ...	286	3	...	289	199 00	13	1,402	1,100	Middling.
		Total, ...	1,915	304	143	2,362	1,856·81	2,177	10,904	4,[illegible]22	

VI.—*Lower Schools : Girls.*

176. The 157 schools entered in the list below cost the Government nearly as much on the average as its own schools, *viz.*, about Rs. 7 per mensem each. Rs. 10 per mensem more all round is spent upon them by the managers, and they should therefore be far more effective schools. The recorded average daily attendence is 82 per cent., which is five points better than the figure at the Government schools, but then it must be remembered that the latter are more entirely subject to the caprices of the parents and are generally village schools. The inspection reports give 71 schools a "fair" character, and the rest are decidedly inefficient. Under Article XVIII. of the Grant-in-aid Rules the amount of the grant-in-aid to schools of this class is limited to Rs. 4 per annum for every girl who attend regularly. It will be found that the total of the grant paid in 1874-75, *viz.*, Rs. 13,072, lies between the grant which would have been given at the rate of Rs. 4 per head on the roll and Rs. 4 per head on the average daily attendance.

Number.	District.	School.	Attendance at end of year. Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Christian.	Total.	Average attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection report.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1—7	Saharanpur, ...	7 A. P. M. City Schools, ...	...	184	...	184	167·90	...	1,784	540	Fair
8	Meerut, ...	C. M. Zenana School, ...	46	...	...	46	32·00	...	1,062	120	Ditto,
9	Ditto, ...	Christian Girls' School, ...	...	...	12	12	10·00	...	376	120	Ditto.
10—17	Bulandshahr, ...	8 Subscription Schools, ...	114	59	...	173	129·00	...	1,330	720	Ditto.
18—22	Bijnor, ...	5 A. M. Girls' Schools, ...	...	170	...	170	180·00	...	816	240	Middling.
23—34	Moradabad, ...	12 A. M. E. Mission Schools, ...	204	36	15	255	240·00	...	3,034	900	Ditto.
35—37	Ditto, ...	3 Ditto, Sambhal,... ...	30	25	13	68	48·00	...	768	360	Ditto.
38—45	Ditto, ...	8 Municipal Schools, ...	47	91	...	138	109·00	...	991	730	Ditto.
46—54	Budaun, ...	9 Ditto, ...	43	88	...	131	147·00	...	530	265	Ditto.
55—69	Ditto, ...	15 A. M. E. Mission Schools,...	47	181	14	242	220·00	...	1,719	600	Fair.
70—74	Bareilly, ...	5 Ditto, ...	50	31	...	81	50·17	...	605	330	Middling.
75—95	Ditto, ...	21 Municipal Schools, ...	143	385	...	528	425·67	...	2,785	1,764	Ditto.
96—102	Shahjahanpur, ...	7 A. M. E. Mission Schools, ...	126	28	...	154	120·00	...	1,314	720	Ditto.
103	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Khera Bajhera, ...	16	2	...	18	18·00	...	204	120	Ditto.
104—106	Muttra, ...	3 Municipal Girls' Schools, ...	45	...	...	45	38·43	...	196	100	Unreported.
107—110	Agra, ...	4 Church Mission Schools, ...	20	55	...	75	65·83	...	1,793	360	Fair.
111	Ditto, ...	Municipal School, Firozabad, ...	...	19	...	19	18·00	...	174	108	Middling.

112—120	Mainpuri, ...	9 Raja Lachman Singh's Schools, Kuraoli, ...	194	...	...	194	140·91	...	1,008	504	Fair.
121—131	Ditto, ...	11 A. M. E. Mission Schools, ...	112	88	14	214	158 00	...	1,492	900	Ditto.
132	Farukhabad, ...	Christian Girls' School, Rakha, ...	...	...	32	32	32·00	...	456	120	Ditto.
133—137	Hamirpur, ...	5 Subscription Girls' Schools, Maudha, ...	...	101	...	101	61·87	...	475	288	Ditto.
138	Allahabad, ...	C. M. Society's School, ...	51	3	...	54	40·00	...	401	120	Middling.
139—144	Mirzapur, ...	6 L. M. Zenana Schools, ...	42	46	...	88	78 00	...	1,312	120	Ditto.
145—146	Benares, ...	2 L. M. Girls' Schools, ...	49	27	2	78	64·00	...	1,092	240	Fair.
147—148	Ditto, ...	2 C. M. S. Ditto, ...	214	52	...	266	233·00	...	2,678	1,200	Ditto.
149—150	Ditto, ...	2 Baptist M. School, Rajghat and Shiupur, ...	65	...	...	65	55·00	...	360	120	Ditto.
151	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Bengalee Tola, ...	25	...	...	25	21·00	...	190	127	Middling.
152	Azamgarh, ...	C. M. S. School, Dalsingar, ...	22	20	...	42	39 00	...	252	120	Fair.
153	Jaunpur, ...	C. M. Society's School, Wellandganj, ...	23	13	1	37	27 00	...	261	120	Middling.
154	Gorakhpur, ...	C. M S. School, ...	...	...	58	58	56·00	...	972	600	Fair.
155	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Basharatpur, ...	...	...	25	25	21 00	...	216	96	Ditto.
156	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Gorakhpur, ...	27	30	...	57	48·00	...	340	180	Ditto.
157	Garhwal, ...	A. M E. M. School, Srinagar, ...	28	3	...	31	29·08	...	461	120	Ditto.
		Total, ...	1,783	1,737	186	3,706	3,072·86	...	31,497	13,072	

VII.—Special Schools: (1) *Normal and Industrial.*

177. The following table gives the details. I regret to have to record here the death of Raja Misr Ganga Parshad of Bareilly, who was the founder and supporter of No. 1 on this list, at the age of 43, in May last. He felt strongly the need of finding some means of alleviating the distress of native ladies, whom the peculiarities of *pardah* deprive of skilled medical attendance, and his idea was to train up a class of female practitioners. In order to carry out this he gave Rs. 70 per mensem from his own pocket and was responsible for other charges, and the school has hitherto been held in the neighbourhood of the Government Dispensary under the advice of the Civil Surgeon. The bulk of the pupils are from the Native Christian village of Cowieganj near the old city, and some of them show considerable aptitude for the work. It is uncertain whether the family will be able to keep up the school.

The industrial school at Sigra (Benares) is chiefly occupied with lace-making, and that at the Native Christian colony at Basharatpur (Gorakhpur) with matting and weaving and farm practice.

Number.	District.	School.	Attendance of end of year.				Average attendance.	Fee income.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.	Inspection report.
			Hindu.	Musalman	Christian.	Total.					
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bareilly, ...	Raja Ganga Parshad's Female Medical School.	...	8	23	31	39·37	...	2,129	600	Fair.
2	Benares, C. M. S.,	Female Normal School, ...	...	...	46	46	43·10	195	5,183	2,400	Ditto.
3	Ditto, C. M. S,	Industrial School, ...	...	...	65	65	62·00	...	1,580	480	Ditto.
4	Gorakhpur, C.M.S.,	Ditto, ...	...	...	31	31	27·00	...	480	240	Middling.
		Total, ...	...	8	165	173	171·47	195	9,372	3,720	

VII.—Special Schools: (2) *Zenana teaching.*

178. The following schedule is an attempt to tabulate the kind of work which is carried on by the zenana agencies at Allahabad and Benares:—

Number.	Place.	Description of Agency.	No. of families visited.		No. of girls taught in attached schools.	Charges.	Grant-in-aid.
			Bengalee.	Hindustani.			
						Rs.	Rs.
1	Allahabad, ...	American Ladies' Association,	23	2	65	6,803	1,200
2	Benares, ...	English Ladies' ditto, ...	13	7	61	6,028	1,800
3	Ditto, ...	Baptist Mission, ...	11	16	...	2,400	*204
		Total, ...	47	25	126	15,231	3,204

**Note.*—This grant is for three months only at Rs. 68.

179. Columns 4 and 5 in the above statement show the number of Bengalee and Hindustani families on the ladies' visiting list, in which there are not less than two

women under regular secular instruction, and column 6 gives the attendance of girls in schools which the ladies in charge find it convenient to keep up as a part of their duties : consequently it may be assumed that the number of women under instruction is at least 144 in addition to the 126 girls. A new rule for determining the amount of aid which the Government is prepared to give to agencies of this kind has now been introduced under the sanction of G. O. No. 325A., dated 8th April, 1874. The leading principle of this is that a grant of Rs. 2 per mensem for every Bengalee family in which not less than two women are receiving regular secular instruction, and of Rs. 5 per mensem for every such Hindustani family, may be given to the agents, on condition that the Government Inspectress has the entreé to the houses visited. The girls' schools are aided separately under Article XVIII. of the Rules.

180. Mrs. Etherington, who is herself in charge of the Baptist Mission Zenana work, has reported upon the work of the other two Associations, so far as she was able to visit the several houses, and upon her own. In Allahabad she reports that there are four ladies engaged in the business of tuition, and that the pupils are visited twice a week for two hours on each occasion. They learn to read and write and cipher in the vernacular and needlework, and a few have begun English. She examined 22 pupils in nine houses, who had been on the average seven months under instruction. As a specimen, I quote the following notice of a Bengalee family in which there were three pupils who had been one year under instruction, inspected in January :—

"No. 1 reads Bengalee very well and understands the meaning of most of the words ; writes neatly and correctly from dictation ; has just commenced Arithmetic ; has gone through the two parts of "Bodhodoy," and is now reading "Bosto Bichar ;" is a married woman, 27 years of age. No. 2, daughter of the above, aged 14, married ; learns with her mother and is about as far advanced. No. 3, unmarried sister of No 2, aged 10 ; had been attending Miss Hook's school for a year, but was removed about two months previous to my visit on account of her impending marriage, and continues to learn at home. Is further advanced than her mother and sister and much more intelligent ; knows addition and multiplication very well and has learnt the outlines of Geography."

181. With regard to the English Ladies' Association in Benares Mrs. Etherington reports :—"I regret that I am not able to report so fully in regard to the zenana teaching carried on by the ladies of this Society as I can of the others. Miss Hull objects to give me the necessary information for a full and systematic report, stating that she has already supplied you with it ; and as she rather objects to my visiting more than a few of their zenanas, I cannot say so much about their work as I should wish to.* Miss Hull has taken me to a few of the houses as specimens of the work, particulars of which I subjoin."

It appears that Mrs. Etherington visited four houses, two Bengalee and two Hindustani, in which there were 7 pupils. Their acquirements were much the same as those of the Allahabad women, but one of them, who had been four years a pupil, was further advanced and read English "very well."

182. In the Baptist Mission Agency more attention has rightly been paid to Hindustani families, who are far less easily accessible than Bengalee. Mrs. Etherington reports :—

"Zenana teaching in connection with the Baptist Mission is conducted by three ladies, who have on their visiting list 30 houses with 64 pupils ; of these 16 are Hindustani families with two or more pupils in each, and 11 are Bengalee families with two or more pupils in each, and besides these are three families with but one pupil in each. They all receive two visits weekly of two hours or more in duration, according to the subjects studied and the acquirements of the pupils. In addition to the subjects entered in the accompanying table most of the pupils learn plain and fancy needlework, and those who are sufficiently advanced have lessons in letter writing Many of the Bengalee pupils learn Hindi as well as Bengalee. A few of the pupils learn English, but no one is permitted to begin a second language until she has acquired a fair knowledge of her own vernacular.

183. The Inspectress adds her opinion that—

"The new rule according to which grants-in-aid are in future to be made is likely to work well.

* * * * * * * *

The instructions given in the zenanas by the ladies of the three Missions is as thorough as is possible under

* *Note* —Miss Hull has been informed that the continuance of the grant-in aid is contingent upon her withdrawal of this objection.

the circumstances of the case. But a small proportion of the pupils who begin early continue to learn beyond the age of 12 or 13. Marriage then interferes with their studies, sometimes for a few months or years, but in most cases it puts an effectual stop to them."

184. Mrs. Etherington was very urgent in her last year's report on the need of Government interference, in lack of any other possible agent, to check the infant marriage system. She now says:—

"Another year's experience has served to strengthen my conviction that there can be no lasting improvement in the social condition of the women of India until this great evil is put an end to. The physical effects of the system are apparent enough. I have been assured by lady doctors who have had ample opportunities of forming a correct opinion that nine cases out of every ten of serious diseases which they have been called upon to treat are the direct results of early marriage. The mental and moral evils arising from it are still more deplorable."

185. I conclude with the following extract from her interesting report:—

"So far as the state of feeling amongst the people is concerned, especially the women, there is practically no limit to this work. Requests to commence teaching in new zenanas are now far more numerous than can be attended to, notably in Benares, amongst both high and low, rich and poor. The great drawback is the want of efficient teachers, well acquainted with one or more of the vernaculars. I find that, as a rule, European and Eurasian teachers are preferred to native teachers, whether Christian or heathen. Native gentlemen express a decided preference for ladies to visit their families rather than native teachers, however well qualified they may be. As an indication of the good feeling of the people towards this work, it is very rarely that anything has to be complained of in the behaviour of native gentlemen towards the ladies who visit their families. In even the lowest parts of Allahabad and Benares ladies may go unattended and with no fear of insult or rudeness from the people, who have learned their object and respect them for it. It is strange, however, to think that, notwithstanding all this, the desire for female education is not strong enough to induce even those who are able to pay anything regularly towards it. Here and there one may be found willing to contribute a little, but that is all."

General Particulars.

Aided Schools.

186. I have collected for the first time this year the same details as those given in paras. 152—157 above for Government schools.

(1.)—*Certificated and Non-certificated Teachers.*

According to the marginal return, which is compiled from the reports of the managers of aided schools, it appears that only 15 per cent. of the teachers employed are certificated. Taking the middle and lower schools apart for the purpose of comparison with the schedule of para. 152 above, I observe that only 12 per cent. of the teachers hold certificates, against 43 per cent. in Government schools.

	Certificated teachers.	Non-certificated teachers.	Total.
High schools, ...	62	203	265
Middle „	78	431	509
Lower „	24	275	299
Special „	3	27	30
Total, ...	167	936	1,103

187. (2.)—*Caste of Pupils.*

	Hindu.						*Musalman.*				
	Brahman.	Rajput.	Kayasth.	Baniya.	Others.	Total.	Shaikh.	Sayyid.	Mughal.	Pathan.	Total.
High schools, ...	1,049	273	402	388	1,539	3,651	555	105	30	169	859
Middle „ ...	1,778	589	1,231	1,219	1,784	6,601	1,345	365	75	415	2,203
Lower „ ...	794	364	228	790	1,522	3,698	1,285	167	80	509	2,041
Special „ ...	70	...	30	...	26	126	7	...	...	1	8
Total, ...	3,691	1,226	1,891	2,397	4,871	14 076	3 192	637	188	1,094	5,111
Percentages, ...	26	9	14	17	34	100	62·5	12 5	3 5	21·5	100

This statement is compared with that for Government schools at para. 154. It will be noticed that only 35 per cent. of the two highest castes attend aided schools,

against 50 per cent. in Government schools, and 12 per cent. more of the lower castes are found in the former. There is less variation in the proportions of the four Muhammadan tribes.

188. (3.)—*Occupation of Parents.*

	Landholders and cultivators.	Priests.	Bankers and traders.	Professional and artisans.	Labourers and servants.	Total.
High schools, ...	599	312	986	1,548	1,668	5,108
Middle „	3,495	655	1,304	2,938	2,497	10,889
Lower „	1,130	346	658	1,533	2,401	6,068
Special „	29	1	2	149	118	299
Total, ...	5,253	1,314	2,950	6,168	6,679	22,364
Percentages, ...	24	6	13	27	30	100

189. (4.)—*Languages of Study.*

	Number of pupils studying.					
	English and other language.	Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Urdu alone.	Hindi alone.	Total.
High schools, ...	4,472	179	68	52	337	5,108
Middle „	8,030	871	107	360	1,461	10,889
Lower „	107	283	89	2,009	3,580	6,068
Special „	76	...	...	84	139	299
Total, ...	12,745	1,333	264	2,505	5,517	22,364
Percentages, ...	57	6	1·5	11·5	24	100

A comparison of this with the table in para. 157 shows that the chief business of aided schools, as compared with Government schools, is the teaching of English. In the latter nearly 95½ per cent. of the boys at school learn their own vernaculars only, against 35½ per cent. of the pupils in the former. This leaves only 4½ per cent. of boys studying English or an oriental classic in the Government schools, and 64½ per cent. in aided schools.

Unaided and Indigenous Schools.

(1.)—*Unaided.*

190. I have endeavoured to obtain a correct idea of the statistics of all schools in the Province which come under this head as private schools managed by Europeans, in contrast to indigenous or *desi* schools—that is, private schools managed by natives. The following list shows 5 high, 11 middle, and 48 lower schools, of which I have been able to procure information from the managers in the matter of attendance. I cannot, however, give the financial statistics under the head "fees" and "expenditure." For instance, in the schools which belong to the Roman Catholics, of which there are eleven in the list, the managers give no information, or information of too general a nature to be tabulated. In some of the statements the tuitional expenditure is entered as *nil*, because the teaching is conducted by lay brothers or members of the Mission. In others the boarding expenses are reckoned with the tuitional under the head "fees." The chief interest of the statement consists in the record it furnishes of the numbers of European or Eurasian children under instruction. It is not, however, complete in this respect even, for a few small schools are omitted—such, for instance, as Mr. Sell's Academy at Mussooree, or the Lind College Academy at the same place, and the Railway Schools at Tundla and Ghaziabad. Three high schools for natives are entered

and the fees collected appear to be nominal, which is probably a reason why the managers do not ask for aid, except perhaps in the case of No. 4, for which a grant-in-aid will, I hope, be assigned next year.

	Roll, 31st March.				Average daily attendance.
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Total.	
High Schools A.— Boys.					
1. Mussooree School (Diocesan), ...	...	...	92	92	90
2. St. Joseph's R. C. Seminary, Allahabad,	...	...	74	74	65
3. A. P. Mission, Farukhabad, ...	116	24	25	165	134
4. Ditto, Allahabad, ...	261	58	6	325	265
5. Ditto, Mainpuri, ...	123	15	12	150	125
Total, ...	500	97	209	806	679
Middle Schools A.—Boys.					
1. St. Patrick's R. C. Orphanage, Agra,	...	...	151	151	140
2. St. Fidelis's ditto ditto, Mussooree,	...	...	77	77	56
3. Sardhana R. C School, ...	50	...	...	50	50
4. Pilibhit (Municipal), ...	54	9	2	65	56
Girls.					
5. Agra Convent Boarding School, ...	...	...	41	41	40
6. Ditto Day School, ...	...	...	34	34	28
7. Mussooree Convent Boarding School,	...	...	80	80	75
8. Allahabad ditto Day School, ...	...	...	65	65	61
9. Cairville, Mussooree (Diocesan), ...	...	...	61	61	61
10. Ladies' School, Allahabad, ...	...	...	57	57	44
11. Sardhana R. C. School, ...	50	...	...	50	50
Total, ...	154	9	568	731	661
Lower Schools—Boys.					
1. R. C. Cathedral School, Agra, ...	...	...	44	44	29
2. R. C. Wazirpura School, Agra, ...	42	1	...	43	40
3. C. M. S., Allahabad, ...	51	3	...	54	40
4. A. M. E. Mission, Bareilly, ...	29	5	...	34	25
5—8. Ditto ditto, 4 schools, Budaun, ...	52	38	10	100	78
9—16. Ditto ditto, 8 schools, Garhwal,	306	2	...	308	220
17. A. P. Mission, Mainpuri, ...	28	...	...	28	15
18—29. Ditto ditto, 12 schools, Fatehgarh,	357	40	...	397	240
Girls.					
30—43. A. P. Mission, 14 schools, Fatehgarh,	210	20	...	230	160
44—48. Ditto ditto, 5 schools, Saharanpur,	...	102	...	102	84
Total, ...	1,075	211	54	1,340	931
GRAND TOTAL, ...	1,729	317	831	2,877	2,271

From this it appears that there are 394 European and Eurasian boys and 338 girls in private unaided schools, receiving an education above the rank of lower.

(2.)—*Indigeneous Schools.*

191. The following table is taken from the Inspectors' returns, but the classification is not so accurate as I wished. In the 1st Circle it is probable that the number of Middle B. Schools has been exaggerated, and in the 3rd Circle the number of special schools in which the Koran is the main subject of instruction, or in which Mahajani and Kaithi are taught only, is too small:—

Classification of schools.	1st Circle.		2nd Circle.		3rd Circle.		4th Circle.		Total.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Middle A., ...	4	250	...	...	2	179	...	...	6	429
„ B., ...	78	2,412	35	544	6	528	1	61	120	3,545
Lower (boys), ...	307	7,052	170	4,027	259	7,541	4	145	740	18,765
„ (girls), ...	16	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	104
Special, ...	310	6,749	102	2,050	8	288	...	...	420	9,087
Minor Schools,* ...	1,665	13,062	1,000	7,858	1,070	7,051	8	111	3,743	28,082
Total, ...	2,380	29,629	1,307	14,479	1,245	15,587	13	317	5,045	60,012
Total, 1873-74, ...	2,130	24,889	1,147	12,832	1,477	19,641	...	...	4,754	57,362

* "Minor schools" in this return are such as have an attendance under 15. It will be seen that they are 73 per cent. of the whole number of schools.

192. The 60,012 scholars borne on this statement are divided in the margin, from which it will be seen that the Muhammadan attendance is between 34 and 35 per cent. of the whole, which shows that the proportion of Persian schools is comparatively large. I have thought it better to omit the financial statistics of these schools as well as their average daily attendance, because no dependence can be placed on the calculations. The Inspectors' returns estimate Rs. 2,66,602 as the total cost, which gives an average of Rs. 54 only as the annual cost of each school, and 48,146 as the average daily attendance. But it is extremely improbable that 80 per cent. of the scholars attend regularly.

Hindu,	39,309
Musalman,	20,703
	60,012

193. Your endorsement No. 1082A., dated 16th June, has reached me in time for an insertion in this place of a short notice of the Wards' Institution at Benares by Mr. Griffith. I have not seen the report of the Superintendent, which is not in the Board's office here, but the information contained in this notice is sufficient for present purposes. I observe that, in addition to their school studies, the wards have the opportunity of learning music and drawing.

"At the end of the last official year the number of inmates was about 23, of whom only 3 or 4 are inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces, the rest coming from Bengal (chiefly Behar) and the Central Provinces.

"Two or three wards who are not yet sufficiently advanced to enter the lowest class in the College school are taught in the Institution by the Superintendent and his Assistants: the rest attend the College school, several of them being in the 5th class, and the most advanced student (Thakur Jagamohan Singh) being in the 2nd school class. This ward has made good progress in English and Sanskrit, for both of which he shows considerable aptitude, but he is backward in Mathematics, History, and Geography. During the past year he has edited a little Sanskrit work on metre, and he has lately translated a short Sanskrit poem into Hindi verse. With one or two exceptions, notably the minor Raja of Katroh (Jhansi), the wards have made tolerable progress in their studies; but the great incentive to work is absent, and they do not labour like boys who know that their future livelihood depends upon their own exertions.

"There is only one Musalman boy in the Institution, Sarfaraz Hosain Khan of Patna. He is young intelligent and industrious, and will, in all probability, be a credit to the Institution.

"The wards walk and ride for exercise, and most of them play cricket, rounders, croquet and other games. With the aid of the minor Maharaja of Durbungah, his brothers and Mr. Alexander, their tutor, the wards played a match with the College eleven, with whom they had frequently practised.

"The average age of the boys is about 14 or 15. The eldest, Thakur Jagamohan Singh, is over 18. the youngest may be about 11. Some of the wards are inclined to be idle and playful in school, but their general behaviohr has been good. There were no complaints during the year of insubordination or serious misconduct of any kind."

Resumé of Statistics

194. The table which follows is a compact view of the number, attendance, fee income, and cost of schools of all classes, omitting the average daily attendance and monetary statistics of unaided schools as indeterminate. The classification of schools is that which was introduced under Sir W. Muir's administration and adopted throughout India. It has been the means of revealing the extent and direction of the efforts which are being made more clearly than before to the general public. Every school in the province has a well-defined aim before it, and it is the intention of this report to make it clear what that aim is for each and every school, and to show how the money taken from the provincial purse is spent. In all this amounts to Rs. 12,80,535, and the marginal table represents the distribution in its most general form. The obvious inference from this is that the Government spends considerably less on University education than on any other form of instruction, and that twice as much is given to elementary as to any other class of schools (see the percentage column).

		Rs.	
Colleges,	...	1,50,299	11·5
High schools,	...	2,41,338	19
Middle "	...	2,08,271	16 5
Lower "	...	4,89,430	38
Special "	...	1,91,197	15
Total Rs.	...	12,80,535	100

	No. of schools.	Roll, 31st March, 1875. Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian and others.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Fee income.	Cost. Total.	To Government.
(1.)—*Government.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges, ...	5	480	17	6	503	419	5,296	1,51,286	1,46,699
High schools, ...	14	2,647	617	27	3,291	2,796	13,268	1,82,831	1,67,648
Middle " ...	257	13,515	4,286	6	17,807	14,156	13,853	1,21,949	1,16,143
Lower " ...	4,472	128,226	25,935	1	154,162	120,617	...	4,90,266	4,69,752
Special " ...	11	414	162	90	666	595	6,726	1,85,188	1,84,273
Total, ...	4,759	145,282	31,017	130	176,429	138,583	38,843	11,31,520	10,84,515
Total, 1873-74, ...	4,590	142,965	27,481	962	171,408	135,945	42,009	10,01,325	9,56,427
(2.)—*Aided.*									
Colleges, ...	1	9	1	1	11	11	264	9,628	3,600
High schools, ...	24	3,642	858	597	5,097	4,053	36,625	1,76,865	73,690
Middle " ...	149	6,601	2,203	2,085	10,889	8,858	56,784	2,35,432	89,130
Lower " ...	216	3,698	2,041	329	6,068	4,930	2,177	42,401	17,894
Special " ...	7	126	8	165	299	271	969	24,603	6,924
Total, ...	397	14,076	5,111	3,177	22,364	18,123	96,819	4,88,929	(a) 1,94,236
Total, 1873-74, ...	387	14,032	5,021	2,895	21,948	17,771	50,402	4,68,946	1,92,295
(3.)—*Unaided.*									
High schools, ...	5	500	97	209	806	...	...	...	...
Middle " ...	137	1,757	2,380	568	4,705	...	...	...	...
Lower " ...	4,547	33,007	15,230	54	48,291	...	...	...	1,784
Special " ...	420	5,774	3,313	...	9,087	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	5,109	41,038	21,020	831	62,889	...	...	...	1,784
Total, 1873-74, ...	5,135	41,428	20,462	414	62,299	...	...	...	804
GRAND TOTAL, ...	10,265	200,396	57,148	4,138	261,682	(b) 156,706	1,35,662	16,20,449	(c) 12,80,535
Ditto 1873-74, ..	10,112	198,420	52,964	4,271	255,655	153,716	92,411	14,70,271	11,49,526

195. A further summation of the attendance yields the following useful abstract :—

	No of schools.	Roll, 31st March, 1875. Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Total.	Percentages.
Colleges, ...	6	489	18	7	514	2
High schools, ...	43	6,789	1,572	833	9,194	3·5
Middle "	549	21,873	8,869	2,659	33,401	12·5
Lower "	9,235	164,931	43,206	384	2,08 521	80·0
Special "	438	6,214	3,483	255	10,052	3·8
Total, ...	10,265	200 396	57,148	4,138	261,682	100
		76·5	22	1·5	100	

NOTES.—(a.) This total includes Rs. 2,998, ("undetailed," *vide* Summary, Section V.)

(b) These totals and the next three columns to the right belong to Government and aided schools only, whereas the columns to the left refer to unaided schools also.

(c.) This total, increased by Rs. 45,514, expenditure of a miscellaneous character, accounted for in Section I., becomes Rs. 13,26,049, which is the amount for "instruction" entered in the summary of that section.

196. As regards the cost per head, I give the subjoined rough calculation for Government and aided schools, remarking as regards the cost of the latter that Government pays 28 per cent. of the outlay all round.

	Government.		Aided.	
	Total cost per head of pupils.	Cost per head to Government.	Total cost per head of pupils.	Cost per head to Government.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges, ...	361	350	375	327
High schools, ...	65	60	43	18
Middle „ ...	8-8	8	26	10
Lower „ ...	4	3-8	8	3-8
Special „ ...	311	309	25	7
Total, ..	8	7	26	10

The cost for Colleges (aided) is of itself sufficient to show the fallacy of aiding this class of institution when so much money is already spent upon University education in Government Colleges. The reason why aided high schools apparently cost so much less than Government schools of the same class is that the unsalaried services of Missionaries are not reckoned ; and the reason why aided middle schools cost more is that the item includes the cost of schools for Europeans. The large cost of aided lower schools is owing to the smaller attendance, as well as to the greater average outlay. The high figure for the Government special schools is due to the costliness of the Roorkee Engineering College. I observe that the calculations are based on the average daily attendance, according to the wish of the Home Department. A comparison of of the fee income in the two sets of schools is perplexed by the inclusion of boarding charges in European schools ; and this again accounts for the otherwise inexplicable rise in the amount recorded for aided schools this year.

SECTION VI.

Scholarships.

197. The following statement shows the number and amount for two years :—

Scholarships.	1874.		1875.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
M. A. at Rs. 25	2	600	...	...
B. A. „ „ 18	24	5,184	24	5,184
F. A. „ „ 10	50	6,000	50	6,000
Matriculation No. 1 at Rs. 5	26	1,380	28	1,680
Ditto No. 2 „ „ 4	32	1,536	6	288
Zilla scholarships „ „ 3	130	4,680	130	4,680
Sanskrit College, Benares, at Rs. 2 to 7	29	1,200	30	1,200
Anglo-Sanskrit, ditto, „ „ 2 to 20	27	1,680	21	1,680
Vernacular examination, „ „ 4	30	1,440	40	1,920
Total, ...	347	23,700	329	22,632

It will be understood that the allotments for 1875 are based upon the results of the examinations of 1874.

198. The seventy-four scholarships in the College departments, *viz.*, the F. A. and B. A. scholarships for the undergraduates of four years, are distributed among the colleges in the numbers shown in the margin, according to the claims of the several students.

Colleges.	Scholarships.			
	M. A.	B. A.	F. A.	Total.
Muir Central, ...	...	9	14	23
Benares, ...	...	6	16	22
Agra, ...	...	3	9	12
Bareilly, ...	...	6	11	17
Total, ...	...	24	50	74

Conclusion.

199. It has been customary to add a section here on the employment of students and another on the working of the Book Depôt, but the materials for forming the one are always imperfect and seem to be more than usually so this year; and as regards the latter, the Curator's report has not passed through this office.

200. The reports of the District School Committees are nearly all to hand, and will be noticed, as usual, in a separate paper.

I have curtailed the Annual Returns which are printed in Part II. of this report, and have drawn them up in a form which tallies with the statistical returns required by the Government of India. I had thought of adding them to Part I, but they occupy a considerable time in preparation and in printing, and I wish to place this report in your hands at the earliest possible date. They will be found to repeat, in an expanded form, the figures which have already been given in the various sections and sub-sections of the foregoing matter.

201. Taking the area of the Province to be 81,388 square miles, and the number of schools to be 10,265, as shown in para. 194, it will be seen that on the average there is one school for every eight square miles; but if the more thinly populated and mountainous or uncultivated parts of the country, *viz.*, Dehra-Dun, Lalitpur, Mirzapur, Kumaun, Garhwal, and the Tarai, are omitted from the calculation, the proportion rises to *one school for every six square miles.* Kumaun and Garhwal are by configuration worse off for schools than any other part of the Province. In the first district there is only one school for every 49 square miles, and in the second only one in 67. The least provided of the plains' districts is Lalitpur, at the southern extremity of the Province, with one school in every 48 square miles (*vide* Part II. B., Form 4).

Again, taking the whole population of the N.-W. Provinces to be 30,781,204, and "adhering to the old calculation of a twelfth" (*vide* G. O. No. 326A., dated 4th November, 1872, *para.* 12), we have 2,565,100 boys of a school-going age, and 261,682, or 1 in 9, actually under tuition according to the returns; and though the population may have increased, it is probable that the proportionate increase of boys at school has been greater. In 1850, when the population of the N.-W. Provinces (*vide* Mr. Shakespear's Memoir) was about 23 millions, only 1 boy in 27 was at school. Consequently it may be said in general terms that the ignorance of the boy population is a third of what it was 25 years ago. As regards the other sex, the returns show about 1 girl in every 180 at school at the present writing.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX A.

Municipal Grants for 1874-75.

District.	Municipality.	Amount of grant.	Appropriation.	
		Rs.		Rs
1st Circle.				
Dehra Dun, ...	Dehra, ...	300	For education.	
	Mussoorce, ...	300	Ditto.	
Saharanpur, ...	Hardwar Union, ...	360	Ditto.	
	Deoband, ...	360	Ditto.	
	Saharanpur, ...	360	Two primary schools, ...	168
			Girl's school, ...	120
			Rent of boarding house, ...	72
				360
Muzaffarnagar,...	Kandla, ...	130	For education.	
	Muzaffarnagar, ...	200	Ditto.	
	Shamli, ...	125	For primary school.	
	Kairana, ...	490	For free school, ...	130
			Pay of English teacher, ...	360
				490
Meerut, ...	Hapur, ...	240	For education.	
	Baraut, ...	120	Ditto.	
	Bagpat, ...	360	Ditto.	
	Meerut, ...	480	Ditto.	
	Pilkhuwa, ...	180	Ditto.	
	Ghaziabad, ...	200	For free primary school.	
	Shahdara, ...	200	For education.	
Bulandshahr, ...	Khurja, ...	1,124	Boarding-house, Bulandshahr, ...	500
			Free school, ...	120
			Arabic school, ...	144
			Scholarships and contingencies, ...	360
				1,124
	Anupshahr, ...	220	Free school, ...	72
			Scholarships, ...	48
			Bulandshahr boarding-house, ...	100
				220
	Sikandarabad, ...	980	Anglo-vernacular school, ...	300
			Free school, ...	120
			Rent of Anglo-vernacular school, ...	60
			Bulandshahr boarding-house, ...	500
				980
	Bulandshahr, ...	1,142	Boarding-house, ...	500
			Free school.	150
			Girls' school, ...	200
			4 scholarships, ...	192
			Furniture for boarding-house, ...	100
				1,142
Aligarh, ...	Sikandra Rao, ...	300	Anglo-vernacular school, ...	240
			Fees of poor boys, ...	60
				300
	Harduaganj, ...	325	Education.	
	Koil, ...	2,368	Ditto.	
	Atrauli, ...	300	Ditto.	
	Hathras, ...	3,796	Aligarh school, ...	1,000
			Hathras ditto, ...	1,800
			Sanskrit ditto, ...	360
			Chaukidar, ...	60
			Scholarships, ...	576
				3,796

APPENDIX A.

Municipal Grants for 1874-75—(continued).

District.	Municipality.	Amount of grant.	Appropriation.	
		Rs.		Rs.
Bijnor, ...	Bijnor, ...	192	Education.	
	Nagina, ...	156	* Ditto. Scholarships, ...	120
			Tuition fees for poor boys, ...	36
				156
	Chandpur, ...	262	Scholarships, ...	72
			Female school, ...	70
			Free school, ...	120
				262
	Dhampur, ...	327	Free school, ...	240
			Scholarships, ...	72
			Prizes, ...	15
				327
	Najibabad, ...	402	Scholarships, ...	72
			Fees for poor boys, ...	30
			Scholarships to female school, ...	30
			Female schools, ...	270
				402
Moradabad, ...	Sambhal, ...	1,120	For education.	
	Amroha, ...	1,320	Ditto.	
	Chandausi, ...	500	Ditto.	
	Moradabad, ...	1,000	High school, ...	500
			Female ditto, ...	200
			Arabic ditto, ...	200
			Sanskrit ditto, ...	100
				1,000
	Dhanaura, ...	120	For education.	
Budaun, ...	Sahaswan, ...	480	Ditto.	
	Budaun, ...	1,140	Ditto.	
	Bilsi, ...	120	Ditto.	
	Ujhani, ...	216	Ditto.	
Shahjahanpur, ...	Shahjahanpur, ..	3,000	Ditto.	
	Tilhar, ...	360	Mission school, ...	240
			Free ditto, ...	120
				360
Bareilly, ...	Bareilly,	1,000	Free schools.	
		1,800	Girls' ditto.	
		2,700	Branch schools, teaching English.	
		500	Scholarships for town boys at the college.	
		6,000		
	Pilibhit, ...	3,010	Anglo-vernacular school,—	
			5 scholarships @ Rs. 4 each,=	...2,820
			Free school, ...	96
			Rent of school, ...	10
			Mahajani teacher,...	84
				3,010
	Bisalpur, ...	100	For education.	
	Total Rs, ...	34,785		
2nd Circle.				
Agra, ...	Firozabad, ...	486	Anglo-vernacular school @ Rs. 15, ...	180
			Brijnundan's girls' school, ...	96
			Free school, ...	120
			Inayat Ali's school, ...	60
			Rewards, ...	30
				486
	Fatehpur Sikri, ...	140	For education.	
	Agra, ...	1,250	Mufid-i-Am school,	
Mainpuri, ...	Mainpuri,	50	Prizes.	
		108	Free class.	
		144	Boarding-house.	
		302		

APPENDIX A.

Municipal Grants for 1874-75—(continued).

District.	Municipality.	Amount of grant.	Appropriation.	
		Rs.		Rs.
Etah,	Aliganj,	215	3 scholarships,	108
			Teacher for free school,	96
			House-rent,	11
				215
	Marehra,	150	For education.	
	Kasganj,	600	Teacher,	360
			Scholarships,	144
			Free school charges,	132
			Miscellaneous,	24
				600
	Soron,	478	English teacher,	240
			Urdu ditto,	120
			Hindi ditto,	96
			Contingencies,	22
				478
	Etah,	318	Teacher for Hindi school,	60
			Scholarships,	72
			Gardener for boarding-house,	42
			Free school teacher,	96
			House-rent and stationery,	48
				318
Lalitpur,	Lalitpur,	300	For education.	
Jhansi,	Mau Ranipur,	360	Ditto.	
Jalaun,	Kunch	900	Ditto.	
	Orai,	200	Free school,	140
			Scholarships,	60
				200
	Kalpi,	500	2 free schools,	200
			3 scholarships,	108
			Furniture and books,	192
				500
Muttra,	Muttra,	1,400	For education.	
	Jalesar,	339	Ditto.	
	Brindraban,	500	Pay of English teacher,	240
			Ditto free school,	120
			Kahar's pay,	14
			Rent of school-house,	24
			Price of books,	102
				500
	Kosi,	384	Pay of English teacher,	240
			Free school,	144
				384
Cawnpore,	Cawnpore,	500	For education.	
Etawah,	Etawah,	600	Ditto.	
	Jaswantnagar,	100	Ditto.	
Farukhabad,	Farukhabad,	600	For high school.	
	Fatehgarh,	280	2 free schools	
		120	2 scholarships @ Rs. 5 each.	
		1,000	Zila school building.	
	Total Rs.,	12,022		
3rd Circle.				
Banda,	Banda,	360	For 3 primary Hindi schools @ Rs. 10 each per mensem.	
Fatehpur,	Fatehpur,	288	Education.	
Mirzapur,	Mirzapur,	1,000	Ditto.	
	Chunar,	100	For free school.	
Allahabad,	Allahabad,	3,000	City school,	2,400
			Free ditto,	600
				3,000

APPENDIX A.

Municipal Grants for 1874-75—(concluded).

District.	Municipality.	Amount of grant.	Appropriation.	
		Rs.		Rs.
Benares, ...	Benares, ...	3,000	For education.	
Jaunpur, ...	Jaunpur, ...	600	Ditto.	
Ghazipur, ...	Ghazipur, ...	3,060	Victoria school, ...	840
			City Mission school, ...	600
			Chashmai Rahmat school, ...	600
			Free school, ...	720
			City girls' school, ...	300
				3,060
	Ballia, ...	220	Anglo-vernacular school	120
			Free school, ...	100
				220
Gorakhpur, ...	Gorakhpur, ...	1,520	Zila school, ...	900
			Mission girls' school, ...	120
			2 free schools, ...	500
				1,520
Azamgarh, ...	Azamgarh, ...	120	Pay of Hindi teacher.	
	Total Rs., ...	13,268		
4th (or Kumaun) Circle.				
Kumaun, ...	Almorah, ...	72	Two scholarships to the Head Mission school, ...	72
	Naini Tal, ...	500	Mission school, ...	240
			Diocesan ditto, ...	160
			Free ditto, ...	100
				500
Tarai, ...	Kashipur, ...	300	For education.	
	Total Rs., ...	872		
	GRAND TOTAL, Rs.,	60,947		

APPENDIX B.

Endowments—Education, North-Western Provinces.

Place.	Capital.	Income.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Benares, ...	1,800	76	Balance of education fund (Ghazipur, 1845) invested for the maintenance of a student from the Ghazipur District at the Benares College.
	5,000	200	Ghosal scholarships (1845), ordinarily given to four students for proficiency in classics.
	13,000	520	Venkatacharya bequest (1849), usually expended on the College Library
	5,000	225	Tucker scholarship (1858), for general proficiency and for good conduct.
	500	22-8	Radha Bibi bequest (1860), for Vedanta scholarship.
	7,000	418	Vizianagram scholarship (1865).
	5,000	225	Rewah scholarship (1865).
Agra, ...	12,500	550	Endowments by Messrs. Mansell and Robertson, and by the Teachers of the Agra College; divided as follows by G. O. No. 1205A., dated 3rd May, 1862:— 1st Mansell scholarship Rs. 12; 2nd ditto ditto, „ 10; Robertson' ditto, „ 15; Teachers' ditto, „ 10 — The three first for general proficiency and the fourth for proficiency in history.
	2,500	100	Thomason Medal or Exhibition, Agra College, (1854).
	3,000	135	Thomason Exhibition, Agra Normal School (1854).
	5,000	275	Colvin memorial scholarships of Rs 5 for boys from district schools studying at the Agra College, (G. O. No. 912A., dated 15th April, 1864).
Allahabad, ...	4,000	220	Turnbull memorial fund (1868), for the encouragement of Jat scholars in the zila schools of the Upper Doab.
	35,000	1,400	Vizianagram endowment (1870), Muir Central College, for general proficiency.
	4,800	192	Rampore endowment (1870), for the encouragement of Persian and Arabic, Muir Central College, with preference to students from Rohilkhand.
	3,600	144	Rewah endowment (1870), for the encouragement of Sanskrit at the same College.
	3,000	120	Punna endowment (1870), ditto ditto.
	600	24	Hydar Husain's donation (Rs. 500) and Dhyan Singh's (Rs. 100), (1870), given in prizes for oriental learning.
	3,000	120	Committee's endowment (1873), for general proficiency.
	3,500	140	Purushottamji (Muttra) endowment (1873), Sanskrit.
	6,000	240	Chirkhari (Bundelkhand) endowment (1874), for general proficiency, with preference to Bundelkhand students.
	2,500	100	Hammond Law scholarship, transferred from the Agra College by G. O. No. 631A., dated 16th September, 1874.
Bareilly, ...	3,000	135	Ex-students of the Bareilly College endowment (1869), for the first place in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.
Etawah, ...	7,200	324	Hume endowment (1868), for scholarships at Hume's High School.
	1,000	40	Tonk exhibition (1872). Mathematics.
	2,500	100	Balance of school funds invested (1872), for scholarships to boys from the district schools.
Aligarh, ...	7,500	300	Balance of local funds invested (1870), for the maintenance of the boarding-house, zila school.
	6,500	260	Ditto ditto, for Hathras Anglo-vernacular school.
Moradabad, ...	72,000	3,240	Testamentary bequest from the estate of the widow of Mufti Muhammad, and private subscriptions (1861). The proceeds are expended on the zila school.
Mirzapur, ...	35,288	1,000	Subscribed funds (1864) for an Anglo-oriental school at Mirzapur. When this became a zila school (1866) the endowment was applied to the maintenance of an oriental department.
Bulandshahr, ...	5,800	320	Subscribed funds (1863), for the maintenance of Anglo-vernacular schools in the district of Bulandshahr.
Cawnpore, ...	3,000	120	Subscribed funds (1870) in memory of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Cawnpore. "Duke" medals and exhibitions are awarded in the zila school.

Note.—The above endowments are in Government paper, chiefly 4 per cent. stock, except in the case of the Vizianagram endowment, Benares College, which is in Municipal Debentures at 6 per cent., and the Mirzapur endowment, which consists in Bank of Bengal shares.

APPENDIX C.

List of the Manuscripts and Books reviewed under the Prize Notification during the year 1874-75.

Name of work.	Name of author.	Place.	REMARKS.
Pushpoban, ...	Mehr Chandi Das,...	Sonipat, ...	Returned to the author.
Khazinai Ilm, ...	Muhammad Yaqub, ...	Deoband, Zila Saharanpur	Copies to be purchased when the work is published.
Gulshan-i-Sarwari, ...	Mufti Gholam Sarwar.	Lahore, ...	200 copies to be purchased.
Nataij-ut-talim niswan, ...	Wazir Singh, ...	Kasganj, ...	Returned to the author.
Ganit Vinod, ...	Ulfat Rai, ..	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
Ganit Map, ...	Daulat Ram, and Chimman Lal.	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
Bij Ganit Abdi... ...	Debi Din, ...	Etawah, ...	Ditto.
Jawahir-ul-arus, ...	Shah Imam Uddin,...	Agra, ...	Ditto
Akhyan Manjri, Part II., ...	Ram Parshad, ...	Allahabad, ...	Copies to be purchased.
Tafsir-ut-Tahzir, ...	Abdul Hamid, ...	Jalaun, ...	Returned to the author.
Adab-un-nisa	Muhammad Taqi, ...	Agra, ...	Ditto.
Targhib-ut-talim ...	Waris Ali, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto.
Mushahadat-ul-Makhluq, ...	Ajudhia Parshad, ...	Bareilly, ...	100 copies purchased.
Hidayat-un-nisa, ...	Abdullah Beg, ...	Dehli, ...	Returned to the author.
Shabdarth Darpan, ...	Murli Dhar, ...	Farukhnagar, ...	Ditto.
Sawanah-i-Dalamou, ...	M. Sakhawat Ali, ...	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto.
Mudra Rakshas, ...	P. Gada Dhar, ...	Mirzapur, ...	Ditto.
Tafhim-un-nisa, ...	Ram Charan, ...	Cawnpore, ...	Ditto.
Tashrih-ul-aqwan, ...	Nasir-uddin, ...	Najibabad, ...	Ditto.
Mahbub Dilha, ...	Kishen Parshad, ...	Dehli, ...	Ditto.
Mohibbus Sibyan, Ziai Danish and Fisana-i-Wazir.	Muhammad Wazir Ali Khan.	Fatehpur, ...	Ditto.
Tarikh-i-Mathura, ...	Mobarak Ullah, ...	Muttra, ...	Ditto.
Ishaat-ul-mantiq, ...	Abdul Salam, ...	Sambhal, Zila Moradabad.	Ditto.
Riazul mantiq, ...	Rev. J. Jacob, ...	Agra, ...	Rs 200 given in reward.
Ahsan-ul-qusas, ...	Munna Lal, ...	Meerut, ...	Returned to the author
Aql-o shaur, ...	Nizam-ud-din, ...	Ratlam, ...	A reward of Rs. 300 given and 500 copies to be purchased.
Targhib-i-Rozgar, ...	Wife, Afzal Husein,	Ditto, ...	Manuscript purchased for Rs. 300.
Sahifa-i-akhlaq, ...	Hira Lal, ...	Sikandarabad, Zila Bulandshahr	Returned to the author.
Mahzar Salimi,... ...	Salim Ali, ...	Amroha, Zila Moradabad.	Ditto.
Haqaiq-ul-Haiwanat, ...	Rawal Bhorap Singh,	Gujrat, ...	Ditto.
Sirat-un-nisa, ...	Cowasjee Sorabjee Patel.	Bombay, ...	100 copies to be purchased.
Mofid-ut-tulaba, ...	Bhawani Parshad, ...	Bareilly, ...	Returned to the author.
Hidayat-ut-talim, ...	Hidayat Ullah, ...	Farukhabad, ...	Ditto.
Ain-ul-hikmat, ...	Chandra Ghose, ...	Gorakhpur, ...	Ditto.
Akhbar-ul-Marehra, ...	Baha ud-din Husain,	Marehra, Zila Etah,	Rs. 250 given in reward.
Kanz-un-nasaih, ...	Narpat Rai, ...	Agra, ...	Returned to the author
Usul-i-munazra, ...	Turab Ali, ...	Bulandshahar, ...	Ditto.
Gulshan Tahzib, ...	Kanhaiya Lal, ...	Rayah, Zila Muttra,	Ditto.
Gouhar Shabtab, ...	Jagan Nath, ...	Muttra, ...	Ditto.
Sajanjul-un-nisa, ...	Muhammad Abdul Latif.	Ghazipur, ...	Ditto.
Gulshani Faiz, ...	Turab Ali, ...	Khanpur, Zila Bulandshahr.	100 copies to be purchased.
Mirat-ut-Tahqiq, ...	Zamin Ali, ...	Lucknow, ...	Returned to the author.
Arabic Ruqaat,... ...	Muhammad Mirza, ...	Agra, ..	Ditto.
Mafid-i-Am, ...	Pransukh, ...	Bijnor, ...	Ditto
Yadgar-i-Muiry, ...	Muhammad Taqi, ...	Benares, ...	Ditto.
Mafid-i-niswan,... ...	Sayyad Muhammad Fazl,	Hamirpur, ...	Ditto.
Hindasai Biljabr, ...	M. Sagar Chand, B.A.,	Dehli, ...	Ditto.
Tahzib-ul-nisan, ...	Sayyad Ali Naqi, ...	Agra, ...	Ditto.
Bahar-i-Hind, ...	M. Safdar Ali, ...	Sagar, ..	Manuscript purchased for Rs. 500.
Anwar Suheli translation in Urdu.	Diwan Jani Behari Lal.	Bharatpur, ...	Returned to the author.
Bama Sikshak and Adib-un-nisan.	Ishri Parshad and Kalyan Rai.	Meerut, ...	Ditto.
Urdu metrical version of Alif Laila.	Khalifa Muhammad Husain.	Agra, ...	Ditto.
Shiva Puran, ...	Shiva Singh, ...	Oudh, ...	Ditto.

APPENDIX D. (1).

List of students who passed B. A., F. A., and Entrance Examinations.

Number.	Name.	College or School.	Total marks.	REMARKS.
		B. A. EXAMINATION.		
1	Syam Sundar Lal, ...	Government College, Agra, ...	292	1st Division, *B. Course.*
2	I. David, ...	Ditto, Benares,	244	2nd ditto.
3	Balesvar Prasada,... ...	Ditto, ditto,...	215	Ditto.
4	Ahmad Hosan Khan, ...	Ditto, Bareilly,	213	Ditto
5	Krishna Das, ...	Ditto, Benares,	208	Ditto, *B. Course.*
		F. A. EXAMINATION.		
1	Gya Prasad, ...	Muir (Central) College, ...	243	2nd Division.
2	Ashraf Ali, ...	Benares College, ...	230	Ditto.
3	Guru Prasad, ...	Muir (Central) College, ...	228	Ditto.
4	Jagannath, ...	Bareilly College, ...	224	Ditto.
5	Sanvar Das	Muir (Central) College, ...	222	Ditto.
6	Amjad Ali, ...	Benares College, ...	219	Ditto.
7	Gopaldatta Jyotirvid, ...	Bareilly College, ...	214	Ditto.
8	Barkat-ullah Khan, ...	Ditto, ...	210	Ditto.
9	Farid-ud-din Ahmad, ...	Ditto, ...	207	Ditto.
10	Dammi Lal, ...	Agra College, ...	202	Ditto.
11	Umrao Singh, ...	Bareilly College, ...	192	3rd ditto.
12	Ram Lal, ...	Agra College, ...	189	Ditto.
13	Chandi Charn Majumdar, ...	Benares College, ...	189	Ditto.
14	Prag Das, ...	Muir (Central) College, ...	186	Ditto.
15	Kulli Ram, ...	Agra College, ...	184	Ditto.
16	Todar Mal, ...	Ditto, ...	184	Ditto.
17	Gauri Dayal, ...	Bareilly College, ...	181	Ditto.
18	Sohan Lal, ...	Agra College, ...	180	Ditto.
19	Murlidhar, ...	Bareilly College, ...	176	Ditto.
20	Avinash Chundra Majumdar,...	Benares College, ...	176	Ditto.
21	Raghunath Prasad, ...	Muir (Central) College, ...	175	Ditto.
22	Muhammad Yusuf, ...	Benares College, ...	166	Ditto.
23	Devi Parshad, ...	L. M. Institution, Mirzapur, ...	163	Ditto.
		ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.		
1	Jogendro Nath, ...	Etawah High School, ...	250	1st Division.
2	Muhammad Hasan, ...	Joy Narain's College, Benares,	218	Ditto
3	Raushan Lal, ...	Agra College, ...	207	Ditto.
4	Damodar Das, ...	Bareilly College, ...	203	Ditto.
5	Jaykrishna Vysa,... ...	Allahabad Zila School, ...	200	Ditto.
6	Sri Krishna, ...	Bareilly College, ...	197	2nd ditto.
7	Gaya Prasad, ...	Benares College, ...	196	Ditto.
8	Nawal Behari, ...	Subscription School, Fatehgarh	196	Ditto.
9	Pandit Rajbahadur, ...	Cawnpore Zila School, ...	194	Ditto.
10	Siraj ud din, ...	Moradabad ditto, ...	193	Ditto.
11	Ali Muhammad, ...	Agra College, ...	192	Ditto.
12	Kedar Nath Bagchi ...	Joy Narain's College, Benares,	191	Ditto.
13	Manik Chand, ...	Benares College, ...	188	Ditto.
14	Dabi Prasad, ...	Etawah High School, ...	188	Ditto.
15	Benod Lal, ...	Bareilly College, ...	187	Ditto
16	Iktedar-ud din, ...	Ditto, ...	185	Ditto.
17	Vindheswari Prasada, ...	Benares College, ...	184	Ditto.
18	Isan Chandra Roy ...	Ditto, ...	181	Ditto.
19	Keshava Nand, ...	Dehra Mission School, ...	180	Ditto.
20	Baldeo Singh, ...	Ditto, ...	179	Ditto.
21	Badri Dat, ...	Bareilly College, ...	179	Ditto.
22	Sivadat Pande, ...	Cawnpore Zila School, ...	179	Ditto.
23	Sundar Lal, ...	Allahabad ditto, ...	178	Ditto.
24	Baldeo Das, ...	Mirzapur L. M. Institution, ...	178	Ditto.
25	Muhammad Hanif, ...	Benares L. M. School, ...	177	Ditto.
26	Hem Chandra Bandopadhya,...	Ditto, ...	177	Ditto.
27	Ambika Prasad, ...	C. M School, Gorakhpur, ...	176	Ditto.
28	Prankrishna Chackervati, ...	Benares College, ...	175	Ditto.
29	Saadat Ali Khan, ...	Moradabad Zila School, ...	175	Ditto.
30	Gur Bakhsh Rai, ...	Agra College, ...	174	Ditto.
31	Naram Prasad, ...	Ditto, ...	174	Ditto.
32	Ajodhaya Prasad,... ...	Allahabad Zila School, ...	174	Ditto.
33	Sanvaldas Ransanshi, ...	Ditto, ...	173	Ditto.
34	Bisvesvar Prasad, ...	Benares College, ...	173	Ditto.
35	Ganga Prasad, ...	Etawah High School, ...	171	Ditto.
36	Syad Baqar Ali, ...	Joy Narain's College, Benares,	170	Ditto.
37	Harnam Sewak, ...	C. M School, Gorakhpur, ...	170	Ditto.
38	Atma Ram Garota, ...	Bareilly College, ...	170	Ditto.
39	Muhammad Siraj-ud-din, ...	Benares L. M. School, ...	169	Ditto.
40	Lakshmi Chandra, ...	Agra College, ...	169	Ditto.
41	Dabi Din, ...	Allahabad Zila School, ...	169	Ditto.
42	Gorakh Prasad, ...	C. M School, Gorakhpur, ...	168	Ditto.
43	Lakshmi Ram, ...	C. M. S. School, Meerut, ...	168	Ditto.
44	Ganga Prasad Pathak, ...	Bareilly College, ...	167	Ditto.

List of Students who passed B. A., F. A., and Entrance Examinations—(concluded).

Number.	Name.	College or School.	Total marks.	Remarks.
	ENTRANCE EXAMINATION—(*continued.*)			
45	Rajnikunta Gupta, ...	Benares College, ...	166	2nd Division.
46	Dharam Narain, ...	Bareilly College, ...	166	Ditto.
47	Munna Lal, ...	Ditto, ...	165	Ditto.
48	Hazari Lal, ...	Cawnpore Zila School, ...	165	Ditto.
49	Vindhesvar Prasad Pande, ...	Benares College, ...	164	Ditto.
50	Mahadeva Pande,	Ditto, ...	164	Ditto.
51	Rameswar Prasad Bhagram, ...	Allahabad Zila School, ...	164	Ditto.
52	Kali Charn Lal, ...	Ghazipur M. School, ...	163	Ditto.
53	Gur Dayal, ...	St. John's College, Agra, ...	163	Ditto.
54	Bhairao Dat, ...	Etawah High School, ...	163	Ditto.
55	Bhola Nath Chattopadhya, ...	Joy Narain's College, Benares,	162	Ditto.
56	Raja Prasad, ...	Ghazipur M. School, ...	162	Ditto.
57	Brindavan Das, ...	Agra College, ...	161	Ditto.
58	Munna Lal, ...	Aligarh Zila School, ...	161	Ditto.
59	Raja Ram Chitamber, ...	Allahabad Zila School, ...	161	Ditto.
60	Bhairon Prasad, ...	Moradabad Zila School, ...	161	Ditto.
61	Babu Singh, ...	Etawah High School, ...	161	Ditto.
62	T. A. Surnden, ...	L. M. School, Benares, ...	161	Ditto.
63	Gajadhar Tiwary,... ...	Joy Narain's College, Benares,	160	Ditto.
64	Kalyan Singh, ...	Agra College, ...	160	Ditto.
65	Jwala Dat Jyotrevid, ...	Bareilly College, ...	160	Ditto.
66	Rasaraj Bhattacharja, ...	Benares College, ...	159	3rd ditto.
67	Govinda Rao, ...	Ditto, ...	158	Ditto.
68	Ganga Prasad, ...	Allahabad Zila School, ...	158	Ditto.
69	Gauri Shankar, ...	Meerut C. M. School, ...	158	Ditto.
70	Grish Chandra, ...	Benares College, ...	157	Ditto.
71	Bulaqi Das, ...	Agra College	157	Ditto.
72	Banarsi Das, ...	Bareilly College, ...	157	Ditto.
73	Bishen Chandra Sanyal, ...	Benares College, ...	156	Ditto.
74	Hem Nath Ghosal, ...	Jaunpur M. School ...	156	Ditto.
75	Gourgopal Tirha, ...	Allahabad Zila School, ...	156	Ditto.
76	Siv Narain, ...	Bareilly College, ...	155	Ditto.
77	Krishna Chandra, ...	Benares College, ...	154	Ditto.
78	Ganga Prasad, ...	Agra College, ...	154	Ditto.
79	Jagan Nath, ...	Muttra Zila School, ...	154	Ditto.
80	Bhagoan Chand, ...	Bareilly College, ...	153	Ditto.
81	Lakshman Prasad, ...	Cawnpore Zila School, ...	151	Ditto.
82	Garur Ram, ...	Benares College, ...	150	Ditto.
83	Banvari Lal, ...	Moradabad Zila School, ...	149	Ditto.
84	Hira Lal, ...	Muttra Zila School, ...	148	Ditto.
85	Geasi Ram, ...	Etawah High School, ...	148	Ditto.
86	Zahur-ul-Hasan, ...	Allahabad Zila School, ...	148	Ditto.
87	P. Suraj Narain	Dehra M. School, ...	147	Ditto.
88	Gopal Lal Rai, ...	Allahabad Zila School, ...	147	Ditto.
89	Mathora Mohan Ghose, ...	Cawnpore Zila School, ...	147	Ditto
90	Nilratan Bhattacharjea, ...	Joy Narain's College, Benares,	146	Ditto.
91	Behari Lal, ...	L. M. High School, Benares,...	146	Ditto.
92	Mohendra Nath Bandyapadhya,	St. John's College, Agra, ...	146	Ditto.
93	Raghuvir Singh, ...	Benares College, ...	145	Ditto.
94	Jasoda Lal, ...	Ghazipur M. School, ...	144	Ditto.
95	Madhava Rao, ...	Benares College, ...	143	Ditto.
96	Rajendra Nath Chaudhari, ...	Allahabad Zila Shool, ...	143	Ditto.
97	Sivadhyan Sinha, ...	Benares College, ...	142	Ditto.
98	Radhika Prasad, ...	L. M. High School, Benares,...	141	Ditto.
99	Mohabir Prasad, ...	Benares College, ...	139	Ditto.
100	Raghunath Prasad, ...	Allahabad Zila School, ...	138	Ditto.
101	Raghunath Prasad, ...	Muttra Zila School, ...	135	Ditto.
102	Govind Chandra, ...	Allahabad Zila School, ...	135	Ditto.
103	Balmokund Das, ...	Agra College, ...	133	Ditto.
104	Nathu Ram, ...	St. John's College Agra, ...	130	Ditto.

APPENDIX D. (2).

List of Students who passed Departmental Examination.

Number.	Name.	College or School.	Total marks.	REMARKS.
		3RD YEAR COLLEGE CLASS.		
1	Parmanand, ...	Government College, Agra, ...	291	1st Division.
2	Nizam-ud-din Hasan, ...	Muir (Central) College, Allahabad.	225	2nd ditto.
3	Bapu Rao, ...	Ditto, ditto, ...	220	Ditto.
4	Shankar Dial, ...	Ditto, Agra, ...	213	Ditto.
5	Raza Hussein, ...	Ditto, Bareilly, ...	207	Ditto.
6	Ram Shankar, ...	Ditto, Benares, ...	203	Ditto.
7	Durga Prasad, ..	Muir (Central) College, Allahabad.	199	3rd ditto.
8	Bakhtawar Lal, ..	Government College, Bareilly,	196	Ditto.
9	Kunj Behari Lal, ..	Muir (Central) College, Allahabad.	195	Ditto.
10	Ishri Prasad, ...	Government College, Bareilly,	186	Ditto.
		1ST YEAR COLLEGE CLASS.		
1	W. A. Bagley, ...	Muir (Central) College, Allahabad.	276	1st Division.
2	Lachman Das, ..	Government College, Bareilly,	212	2nd ditto.
3	Prabhu Lal, ..	Muir (Central) College, Allahabad.	195	Ditto.
4	Sham Lal, ...	Government College, Agra, ...	190	Ditto.
5	Purashattam Das, ...	Muir (Central) College, Allahabad.	179	Ditto.
		2ND SCHOOL CLASS.		
1	Bansi Dhar, ...	Agra Collegiate School, ...	312	1st Division.
2	Ram Gopal, ...	Benares ditto, ...	282	Ditto.
3	Rasik Behari, ...	Muttra Zila School, ...	268	Ditto.
4	Sheo Prasad, ...	Etawah Hume's High School,	262	Ditto.
5	Mukh Ram, ...	Agra Collegiate School, ...	254	Ditto.
6	Gobind Prasad, ...	Bareilly ditto, ...	253	Ditto.
7	Madho Ram, ...	Agra ditto, ...	251	Ditto.
8	Narain Rai, ...	Ditto, ...	249	Ditto.
9	Radha Rawan, ...	Etawah Hume's High School,	245	Ditto.
10	Shankar Lal, ...	Aligarh Zila School, ...	236	Ditto.
11	Rameshwar Sinh, ...	Benares Collegiate School, ...	233	Ditto.
12	Dhanaraj Pande, ...	Ditto, ...	232	Ditto.
13	Krishna Lal Das, ...	Ditto, ...	230	Ditto.
14	Lal Behari, ...	Bareilly ditto, ...	229	Ditto.
15	Narain Dat, ...	Ditto, ...	228	Ditto.
16	Narain Prasad, ...	Etawah Hume's High School,	226	Ditto.
17	Pakh Lal, ...	Muttra Zila School, ...	226	Ditto.
18	Behari Lal, II., ...	Bareilly Collegiate School, ...	222	Ditto.
19	Krishna Nand, ...	Ditto, ...	221	Ditto.
20	Sundar Lal, ...	Ditto, ...	220	Ditto.
21	Tota Ram, ...	Shahjahanpur Zila School, ...	217	Ditto.
22	Behari Lal, I., ...	Bareilly Collegiate School, ...	211	Ditto.
23	Isa Narain Singh, ...	Benares ditto, ...	210	Ditto.
24	Phundan Lal, ...	Aligarh Zila School, ...	209	Ditto.
25	Muhammad Zahur, ...	Bareilly Collegiate School, ...	206	Ditto.
26	Ram Charan, ...	Agra ditto, ...	205	Ditto.
27	Narain Das, ...	Ditto St. John's School, ...	203	Ditto.
28	Banwari Lal, ...	Shahjahanpur Mission School,	202	Ditto.
29	Narain Prasad, ...	Aligarh Zila School,	199	2nd ditto.
30	Bishan Chandra, ...	Bareilly Collegiate School, ...	196	Ditto.
31	Sada Sukh Lal, ..	Budaun Zila School, ...	196	Ditto.
32	Lochan Singh, ...	Etawah Hume's High School,	195	Ditto.
33	Baboo Ram, ...	Farukhabad Zila School, ...	195	Ditto.
34	Krishna Prasad, ...	Benares Collegiate School, ...	194	Ditto
35	Narain Das, ...	Moradabad Zila School, ...	193	Ditto.
36	Bhola Sahai, ...	Shahjahanpur ditto, ...	193	Ditto.
37	Kishor Chandra, ...	Farukhabad ditto, ...	192	Ditto.
38	Lila Dhar, ...	Bareilly Collegiate School, ...	189	Ditto.
39	Budh Sen, ...	Moradabad Zila School, ...	189	Ditto.
40	Mahadeo Prasad, ...	Benares Collegiate School, ...	188	Ditto.
41	Shiam Sundar, ...	Budaun Zila ditto, ...	187	Ditto.
42	Baldeo Ram, ...	Benares Collegiate ditto, ...	186	Ditto.
43	Ismael Khan, ...	Ditto, ...	186	Ditto.
44	Madho Prasad, ...	Agra ditto, ...	186	Ditto.
45	Gopal Narain, ...	Benares ditto, ...	185	Ditto.
46	Makhan Lal, ...	Agra ditto, ...	185	Ditto.
47	Fakir Chand, ...	Bareilly ditto, ...	184	Ditto.
48	Bhawani Das, ...	Ditto, ...	184	Ditto.
49	Ganga Sahai, ...	Farukhabad Zila School, ...	184	Ditto.
50	Kalka Prasad, I., ...	Bareilly Collegiate School, ...	181	Ditto.
51	Shimbhu Nath, ...	Victoria College, Agra, ..	181	Ditto.
52	Jamna Prasad, ...	Bareilly Collegiate School, ...	179	Ditto.
53	Chhote Lal, II., ...	Ditto, ...	178	Ditto.

List of Students who passed Departmental Examination—(concluded).

Number.	Name.	College or School.	Total marks.	Remarks.
		2ND SCHOOL CLASS—(*concluded*).		
54	Brij Kishor, ...	Benares Collegiate School, ...	177	2nd Division.
55	Har Narain, ...	Shahjahanpur Zila School, ...	174	Ditto.
56	Basant Rai, ...	Bareilly Collegiate ditto, ...	173	Ditto.
57	Palak Dhari, ...	Benares ditto, ...	172	Ditto.
58	Thakur Das, ...	Moradabad Zila School, ...	169	Ditto.
59	Puran Chandra, ...	Benares Collegiate School, ...	168	Ditto.
60	Ashik Ali Khan, ...	Farukhabad Zila School, ...	166	Ditto.
61	Baij Nath, ...	Allahabad ditto, ...	163	Ditto.
62	Vraj Mohan Sinh, ...	Benares Collegiate School, ...	160	Ditto.
63	Dhan Bahadur Sinh, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	159	3rd ditto.
64	Gaya Prasad, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	158	Ditto.
65	Ulfat Hussein, ...	Allahabad High School, ...	157	Ditto.
66	Shimbhu Nath, ...	Agra Collegiate School, ...	156	Ditto.
67	Lalta Prasad, ...	Bareilly ditto, ...	156	Ditto.
68	Jugal Kishor, ...	Ditto, ...	156	Ditto.
69	Raghuber Dial, ...	Aligarh Zila School, ...	154	Ditto.
70	Bidhi Chand, ...	Muttra ditto, ...	153	Ditto.
71	Beni Sinh, ...	Benares Collegiate School, ...	152	Ditto.
72	Basdeo Sahai, ...	Agra ditto, ...	150	Ditto.
73	Chhote Lal, I., ...	Bareilly ditto, ...	150	Ditto.
74	Londhu Mal, ...	Agra St. John's ditto, ...	149	Ditto.
75	Kedar Nath, ...	Mirzapur Zila ditto, ...	139	Ditto.
		3RD SCHOOL CLASS.		
1	Badan Singh, ...	Etah Zila School, ...	232	1st Division.
2	Aziz-ud-din, ...	Bareilly Collegiate School, ...	224	Ditto.
3	Jageshwar Rai, ...	Benares ditto, ...	216	Ditto.
4	Kopil Chandra, ...	Allahabad Zila School, ...	210	Ditto.
5	Manni Lal, ...	Farukhabad ditto, ...	205	Ditto.
6	Ajudhia Prasad, ...	Banda ditto, ...	204	Ditto.
7	Krishna Rao, ...	Benares Collegiate School, ...	193	2nd ditto.
8	Sasa Dhara, ...	Ditto, ...	192	Ditto.
9	Mannu Lal, ...	Cawnpore Zila School, ...	192	Ditto.
10	Damodar Das, ...	Benares Collegiate School, ...	190	Ditto.
11	Fakir Chand, ...	Bareilly ditto, ...	189	Ditto.
12	Mashuk Ali Khan, ...	Fatehgurh High School, ...	189	Ditto.
13	Peari Lal, ...	Bareilly Collegiate ditto, ...	184	Ditto.
14	Ganga Prasad, ...	Allahabad Zila ditto, ...	184	Ditto.
15	Naranjan Nath, ...	Agra Victoria College, ...	181	Ditto.
16	Anghora Nath, ...	Benares Collegiate School, ...	180	Ditto.
17	Mohan Lal, ...	Shahjahanpur Mission School,	180	Ditto.
18	Basdeo Prasad, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	179	Ditto.
19	Megh Raj, ...	Agra Collegiate School, ...	178	Ditto.
20	Bansi Dhar, ...	Bareilly ditto, ...	177	Ditto.
21	Muhammad Ata, ...	Allahabad Zila School, ...	177	Ditto.
22	Hub Lal, ...	Etah ditto, ...	177	Ditto.
23	Raj Narain, ...	Agra Victoria College, ...	171	Ditto.
24	Vinl Ram, ...	Benares Collegiate School, ...	170	Ditto.
25	Muhammad Ibrahim, ...	Bareilly ditto, ...	168	Ditto.
26	Cubammad Shah, ...	Budaun Zila School, ...	162	Ditto.
27	Chintamani, ...	Bareilly Collegiate School, ...	161	Ditto.
28	Ram Charan, ...	Shahjahanpur Zila ditto, ...	158	3rd ditto.
29	Chiranji Lal, ...	Aligarh ditto, ...	156	Ditto.
30	Jagrup Singh, ...	Benares Collegiate ditto, ...	155	Ditto.
31	Shiwa Saran, ...	Cawnpore Zila School, ...	154	Ditto.
32	Puran Mal, ...	Etah ditto, ...	154	Ditto.
33	Maula Baksh, ...	Saharanpur ditto, ...	153	Ditto
34	Manji Lal, ...	Hamirpur ditto, ...	148	Ditto.

APPENDIX E. (1).

General Abstract of the Results of Vernacular Examination, 1874.

	Number of candidates.					Number passed.				Percentage of passed.	Failed in				Percentage of failure.	Optional Subjects.				Percentage of passed.
	Religion.		*Language*								*Language.*						*Passed in*			
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.		Hindi.	Urdu.	History, Geography, and Natural Science.	Mathematics.		Number examined.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	
1st Circle, ...	123	51	25	149	174	4	25	24	51	29	17	60	71	98	47	74	44	...	...	59
2nd ditto, ...	313	6	311	8	319	1	44	77	122	38	189	1	34	139	34	2	2	...	...	100
3rd ditto, ...	419	42	387	74	461	...	17	60	77	16	255	40	183	338	59	32	17	6	...	72
Total, ...	855	99	723	231	954	5	84	161	250	26	424	101	288	575	47	108	63	6	...	64

APPENDIX E. (2).

1st Circle—Abstract Results.

Number.	District.	Number of Candidates.					Number passed in				Percentage of passed.	Failed in				Percentage of failure.	Optional Subjects.				Remarks.
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.		Hindi.	Urdu.	History, Geography, and Natural Science.	Mathematics.		Number of candidates.	Passed in Persian.	Passed in Arabic.	Passed in Sanskrit	
1	Dehra Dun, ...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	
2	Saharanpur, ...	2	15	...	17	17	1	3	2	6	35	...	9	10	10	56	17	10	...	...	
3	Muzaffarnagar, ...	27	4	...	31	31	1	10	5	16	51	...	5	6	13	25	2	2	...	...	
4	Meerut, ...	16	6	8	14	22	1	1	6	8	36	8	1	9	9	40	5	5	...	...	
5	Bulandshahr, ...	13	1	5	9	14	...	2	3	5	35	4	4	3	4	35	4	2	...	...	
6	Aligarh, ...	9	...	7	2	9	...	1	2	3	33	3	1	2	2	30	...	...	...	...	
7	Bijnor, ...	13	11	...	24	24	...	...	2	2	8	...	20	20	20	83	24	10	...	...	
8	Moradabad, ...	13	8	...	21	21	1	3	1	5	24	...	6	4	14	38	...	...	...	...	
9	Budaun, ...	9	...	...	9	9	...	2	...	2	22	...	2	2	7	40	9	7	...	...	
10	Bareilly, ...	16	4	5	15	20	...	...	1	1	5	2	11	14	15	70	13	8	...	...	
11	Shahjahanpur, ...	3	2	...	5	5	...	1	1	2	40	...	1	1	3	33	...	...	...	...	
	Total, ...	123	51	25	149	174	4	23	24	51	29	17	60	71	96	47	74	44	...	...	

APPENDIX E. (3).

2nd Circle—Abstract Results.

Number.	District.	Number of candidates.					Number passed in				Percentage of passed.	Failed in				Percentage of failure.	Optional Subjects.				Remarks.
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.		Hindi.	Urdu.	History, Geography, and Natural Science.	Mathematics.		Number of candidates.	Passed in Persian.	Passed in Arabic.	Passed in Sanskrit.	
1	Muttra, ...	36	...	36	...	36	1	15	7	23	64	6	...	1	13	18	...	...	...	...	
2	Agra, ...	50	1	51	...	51	...	6	10	16	31	30	...	7	23	39	...	...	...	...	
3	Etawah, ...	45	...	45	...	45	...	2	19	21	46	15	...	...	21	26	...	...	...	...	
4	Etah, ...	32	2	32	2	34	...	11	4	15	44	8	...	3	17	47	1	1	...	...	
5	Mainpuri, ...	33	1	34	...	34	...	2	8	10	29	23	...	4	16	42	...	...	...	...	
6	Farukhabad, ...	19	2	18	3	21	...	3	5	8	38	12	...	6	4	35	...	...	...	...	
7	Cawnpore, ...	47	...	47	...	47	...	2	13	15	31	25	...	5	21	36	...	...	...	...	
8	Hamirpur, ...	15	...	14	1	15	...	...	6	6	40	8	1	2	5	35	...	...	...	...	
9	Jalaun, ...	16	...	14	2	16	...	3	5	8	50	5	...	2	4	23	1	1	...	...	
10	Jhansi, ...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	4	13	64	...	...	...	...	
11	Lalitpur, ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	66	...	...	...	...	
	Total, ...	313	6	311	8	319	1	44	77	122	38	152	1	34	139	34	2	2	...	...	

APPENDIX E. (4).

3rd Circle—Abstract Results.

Number.	District.	Number of candidates.					Number passed in				Percentage of passed.	Failed in				Percentage of failure.	Optional Subjects.				Remarks.
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindi	Urdu.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.		Hindi.	Urdu.	History, Geography, and Natural Science.	Mathematics.		Number of candidates.	Passed in Persian.	Passed in Arabic.	Passed in Sanskrit.	
1	Fatehpur, ...	33	...	31	2	33	...	2	7	9	27	21	1	11	23	56	...	...	...	...	
2	Banda, ...	8	...	8	...	8	...	1	1	2	25	6	...	...	4	41	...	...	...	...	
3	Allahabad, ...	24	11	18	17	35	...	...	3	3	8	14	10	18	30	68	5	4	...	...	
4	Mirzapur,*	16	1	17	...	17	...	1	3	4	23	10	...	7	13	59	1	...	...	...	
5	Benares, ...	23	2	20	5	25	...	1	9	10	40	7	2	2	11	29	1	1	...	...	
6	Ghazipur, ...	69	4	69	4	73	...	5	14	19	26	28	1	1	54	47	2	2	...	...	
7	Azamgarh, ...	79	6	74	11	85	...	...	4	4	4	63	8	44	74	74	...	...	...	...	
8	Jaunpur, ...	38	8	33	13	46	...	...	...	...	...	32	9	34	45	67	12	4	3	...	
9	Gorakhpur, ...	58	6	54	10	14	...	5	17	22	34	26	3	14	29	37	5	2	3	...	
10	Basti, ...	71	4	63	12	75	...	2	2	4	5	48	6	32	55	62	6	4	...	...	
	Total, ...	419	42	387	74	461	...	17	60	77	16	255	40	183	338	59	32	17	5	...	

* Superior Zila School omitted.

APPENDIX E. (5).

List of candidates who have gained 45 per cent. of full marks.

Number.	Name.	School.	District.	Per cent.	Language.
		1st Division.			
1	Debi Sahai, ...	Meerut tahsil school, ...	Meerut, ...	73	Urdu.
2	Shams-ud-din, ...	Muzaffarnagar ditto, ...	Muzaffarnagar, ...	59	Do.
3	Muhammad Ibrahim,	Saharanpur ditto, ...	Saharanpur, ...	58	Do.
4	Karim-ullah, ...	Sambhal ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	57	Do.
5	Nand Ram, ...	Sadabad ditto, ...	Muttra, ...	56	Hindi
		2nd Division.			
1	Harnam Singh, ...	Ambehta halkabandi school, ...	Saharanpur, ...	54·7	Urdu.
2	Ilahi Bakhsh, ...	Meerut tahsil school, ...	Meerut, ...	54·5	Do.
3	Hardwari, ...	Kandhla pargana school, ...	Muzaffarnagar, ...	54·3	Do.
4	Kewal Ram, ...	Kasganj tahsil school, ...	Etah, ...	54	Hindi.
5	Mitr Singh, ...	Bela town school, ...	Etawah, ...	53	Do.
6	Mul Chand ...	Kosi tahsil school, ...	Muttra, ...	53	Do.
7	Ibrahim, ...	Muzaffarnagar town school, ...	Muzaffarnagar, ...	52	Urdu.
8	Rahim Bakhsh, ...	Ambehta ditto, ...	Saharanpur, ...	51·3	Do.
9	Mahabir Prasad, ...	Barhaj halkabandi school, ...	Gorakhpur, ...	51	Hindi.
10	Nand Lal, ...	Muttra branch school, ...	Muttra, ...	50	Do.
11	Khayali Ram, ...	Ferozabad tahsil school, ...	Agra, ...	50	Do.
12	Radha Mal, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	50	Do.
13	Balmukand, ...	Shamli ditto, ...	Muzaffarnagar, ...	49	Urdu.
14	Paras Ram, ...	Sambhal ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	49	Do.
15	Ramsaran Das, ...	Muzaffarnagar zila school, ...	Muzaffarnagar, ...	49	Do.
16	Mahabir Singh, ...	Bilheri halkabandi school, ...	Ghazipur, ...	48	Hindi.
17	Shiv Lal, ...	Fatehpur Sikri town school, ...	Agra, ...	48	Do.
18	Jia Lal, ...	Khatauli halkabandi school, ...	Muzaffarnagar, ...	46·8	Urdu.
19	Lahori Lal, ...	Komar Gowa ditto, ...	Budaun, ...	46·8	Do.
20	Ganeshi Lal, ...	Salimpur ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	46·6	Do.
21	Baldeo Parshad, I., ..	Shamli tahsil school, ...	Muzaffarnagar, ...	46·3	Do.
22	Salig Ram, ...	Kosi ditto, ...	Muttra, ...	46·	Hindi.
23	Girwar Lal, ...	Tamala halkabandi school, ...	Ditto, ...	46	Do.
24	Narain Prasad, ...	Muttra branch school, ...	Ditto, ...	46	Do.
25	Basdeo, ...	Aira Khera halkabandi school, ...	Ditto, ...	46	Do.
26	Todar Mal, ...	Etah zila school, ...	Etah, ...	46	Do.
27	Jiva Ram, ...	Hathras tahsil school, ...	Aligarh, ...	45·6	Do.
28	Raghobar Dayal, ...	Firozabad ditto, ...	Agra, ...	45·3	Do.
29	Muhammad Murtaza,	Basti halkabandi school, ...	Basti, ...	45·	Urdu.

APPENDIX E.-(6).

Vernacular Middle Class Examination, 1874.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Number.	School.	Town.	Number of candidates.			Number passed.	Failed in			Percentage of failure.	REMARKS.
			Hindu.	Native Christian.	Total.		Vernacular Literature and Grammar.	History, Geography, and Natural Science.	Arithmetic.		
1	Government Normal School, ...	Benares, ...	3	...	3	...	3	3	2	88	
2	C. M. S. ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	...	5	5	...	5	5	1	73	
3	Ditto Orphanage, ...	Ditto, ...	...	3	3	...	3	3	2	88	
4	Ditto City School, No. 1, ...	Ditto, ...	3	...	3	...	3	3	1	77	
5	Ditto ditto, No. 2, ...	Ditto, ...	6	...	6	...	6	6	6	100	
6	Maharaja Vizianagram's Maidgaon, ...	Ditto, ...	7	...	7	...	7	7	1	71	
7	Ditto ditto, Chauk, ...	Ditto, ...	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	66	
8	Ditto ditto, Karanghanta, ...	Ditto, ...	3	...	3	...	3	3	1	77	
9	Baptist Mission Orphanage,...	Ditto, ...	...	3	3	...	3	3	3	100	
10	L. M. ditto, ...	Mirzapur, ...	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	66	
11	Government Girls' School, ...	Chunar, ...	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	66	
12	C. M. S. Orphanage, ...	Gorakhpur, ...	...	10	10	...	10	10	2	73	
		Total, ...	27	25	52	...	52	51	19	78	

APPENDIX E. (7).

Vernacular Middle Class Examination, December, 1874.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

Number.	School.	District.	*Number of Candidates.*					*Number passed.*				*Failed in*			*Optional.*				REMARKS.
			Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	Vernacular Literature.	History, Geography, and Natural Science.	Mathematics.	Number of candidates.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	
1	Tajpur vernacular school, ...	Bijnor, ...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
2	Sherkot ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	
3	Victoria High School, ...	Ghazipur, ...	4	5	4	5	9	1	1	1	3	1	...	7	7	6	...	...	

APPENDIX E. (8).

Middle Class Vernacular Examination, 1874.

INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

Number.	School.	Place.	District.	Number of candidates.			Number passed in			Number passed in				Total passed.	REMARKS.
				Hindu.	Musalman.	Total.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	Natural Science.	Mathematics.		
1	Arabic school, ...	Sikri, ...	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	The fifteen schools entered in this list were allowed to send up candidates for examination in the classical language taught on condition the candidates qualified or attempted to qualify either in vernacular literature and Grammar, History, and Geography of India, the rudiments of Persian Science in the vernacular, or in Mathematics. No. 10 on the list is not properly an indigenous school and passed examination in the general course.
2	Ditto, ...	Budaun, ...	Budaun, ...	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
3	Persian school, ...	Fatehabad, ...	Agra, ...	1	4	5	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	
4	Ditto, ...	Etmadpur, ...	Ditto, ...	3	2	5	5	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	
5	Ditto, ...	Chibramau, ...	Farukhabad, ...	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
6	Munni Lal's school, ...	Farukhabad, ...	Ditto, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Ramjas and Harnand Rai's school,	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Kishen Dat's school, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Desi school, ...	Kanauj, ...	Ditto, ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Hindi branch school, ...	Etawah, ...	Etawah, ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	
11	Desi school, ...	Kunch, ...	Jalaun, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
12	Mandwi Ram Das' school, ...	Muttra, ...	Muttra, ...	4	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Desi school, ...	Ghazipur, ...	Ghazipur, ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
14	Ditto, ...	Badami, ...	Benares, ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
15	Ditto, ...	Birason, ...	Ghazipur, ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
			Total, ...	20	13	33	13	3	6	14	3	8	2	16	

APPENDIX E. (9).

List of Students from Desi Schools who passed examination.

Number.	Names.	Schools.	Classical.			General.				Percentage.	Remarks.
			Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular Literature and Grammar.	History and Geography.	Natural Science.	Mathematics.		
1	Fasahat Husein,...	Chibramau,	60	...	...	98	...	...	...	52	
2	Ikram Husein, ...	Ditto,	50	...	...	86	...	...	...	45	
3	Imdad Husein, ...	Etmadpur,	40	...	...	101	...	14	...	44	
4	Shankar Lal, ...	Ditto,	76	...	...	64	...	12	...	43	
5	Imtiya-ud-din, ...	Budaun,	...	30	...	95	...	...	...	41·6	
6	Mohesh Dat, ...	Birason,	...	...	54	69	...	...	...	41	
7	Balkishen, ...	Etawah,	...	...	...	54	24	27	53	39·5	
8	Zakir Husein, ...	Fatehabad,	64	...	54	...	...	20	...	39 4	
9	Mukat Narain, ...	Etmadpur,	48	...	61	...	...	20	...	37	
10	Khadim Husein, ...	Budaun,	...	50	...	58	...	...	...	36	
11	Banarsi Das, ...	Etawah,	...	...	...	64	24	22	32	35	
12	Abdul Kayum, ...	Chibramau,	40	...	...	52	...	...	...	30	
13	Irshad Ali, ...	Ghazipur,	30	...	...	50	...	...	...	26	
14	Ashik Ali, ...	Fatehabad,	36	...	...	29	...	17	...	23	
15	Chiraunji Lal, ...	Ditto,	30.	...	...	25	...	15	...	20	
16	Gauri Shankar, ...	Badami,	30	...	...	...	16	10	...	16	

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No. 362A. of 1875.

From

The OFFG. SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

North-Western Provinces,

To

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

North-Western Provinces.

Dated Allahabad, the 4th December, 1875.

Sir,

Educational Dept.

I am directed to acknowledge the Education Report and the summary of reports of District School Committees for 1874-75, received in this office on the 13th July and the 3rd September, respectively.

Financial and General Statistics.—The following statement gives a general view of the expenditure on education:—

	Government.			Aided.		
	Number.	Cost.	Proportionate cost.	Number	Cost.	Proportionate cost.
English with Orientals.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	4	1,25,097	13·3 } 35·16	...	...	... } 83·8
High schools	14	1,67,648	17·86	23	75,870	39·1
Middle schools	12	37,650	4·0	140	86,930	44·7
Oriental or vernacular.						
Colleges	1	21,602	2·3 } 60·73	...	...	... } 16·7
High schools	...	...	...	2	1,320	
Middle schools	245	78,493	8·4	9	2,200	1·1
Lower schools	4,472	4,69,752	50·03	216	17,894	9·2
Normal and special schools ...	8	38,492	4·11	7	9,922	5·2
	4,756	9,38,734	100·0	397	1,94,236	100·0

The special institutions for instruction in law (Law branch, Muir College), medicine (Agra), and engineering (Roorkee), have been omitted from the above table. If we add together all the State expenditure on education, we find that 43·5 per cent. of it is for schools where English is taught, and 50·2 per cent. for other schools. The expenditure on English is not, however, so great as it seems, because the lower classes of anglo-vernacular schools learn Urdu and Hindi only.

2. The entire receipts and charges of the department, omitting the special colleges, as before, stand as follows for the last two years:—

Receipts.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Charges.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Municipal grants ...	53,585	60,947	Direction	41,687	42,796
Subscriptions	5,988	2,140	Inspection	1,84,291	1,78,342
Fees.	36,171	33,210	Instruction	8,74,437	9,85,739
Interest on funds ...	10,139	11,074	Grants-in-aid	1,92,295	1,94,236
Donations by Native States,	...	392	Building grants ...	19,530	12,425
Miscellaneous	1,720	1,977	Rewards for books, prizes, &c., &c.	48,776	34,873
	1,07,603	1,09,740		13,61,016	14,48,411

Under the head *instruction* is shown the expenditure from both local and provincial funds. The increase of a lakh in the outlay under this head represents larger expenditure on village schools, and includes a sum of Rs. 36,018 from district balances. On the receipt side it will be observed that the increase of municipal grants more than compensates the loss in fees, due to the full operation of the new scale in this year.

3. In reviewing the education report of 1871-72, an attempt was made to compare the educational statistics of the North-Western Provinces with those of other provinces, by compiling figures from the Administration Reports of 1870-71. Since then, a uniform set of tabular statements has been introduced by the Government of India, from which the following table has been prepared :—

Number of boys on 31st March, 1874, in boys' schools and colleges of the ordinary kinds.

	North-Western Provinces.				Bengal.				Panjab.				Central Provinces.				Oudh.			
	Government.		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*	
	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular.	English.	Vernacular	English.	Vernacular.
Colleges ..	218	306	..	..	994	3	280	9	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..
High schools ..	3,091	..	5,052	..	10,238	3,689	7,245	2,060	327	..	1,956	142	75	..	100	..	1,392	1,716	833	997
Middle, E. ..	1,311	..	9,064	..	719	612	15,567	8,358	2,781	..	2,448	2,165	2,008	..	1,253	..	956	2,228	579	1,186
Middle, V. .	..	27,369	..	536	151	10,428	138	32,710	590	10,907	..	1,647	..	.	..	..	8	4,882	..	47
Lower .	..	129,938	.	1,893	..	644	187	298,691	161	57,228	1,539	11,160	..	42,577	76	26,422	113	41,331	32	296

Unaided schools have not been included, because complete statistics regarding them are not forthcoming. Adding normal and other special schools and colleges, we have—

	Total English.	*Total Vernacular.*	*Grand Total.*
N-W. Provinces	18,857	160,614	179,471
Bengal	36,527	359,960	396,487
Panjab	9,879	83,737	93,616
Central Provinces	3,512	69,182	72,694
Oudh	4,065	52,990	57,055

From the first column of figures it is easy to see why Bengal sends more pupils to the University than the North-Western Provinces, and the North-Western Provinces than any other part of India. But while the

number of boys learning English in Bengal is not quite double the number in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal furnishes seven times as many under-graduates to the University. The table partly explains this also. Bengal has ten boys learning English in Government high schools for every three the North-Western Provinces can show. Besides, the mission schools in Bengal are larger and better. Nine such schools sent 88 men into the University in 1874, that is, 15 men more than all our Government schools. Finally, the following figures show what has been done in the provinces of the Bengal Presidency towards educating the entire population of school-going age, estimated, as in 1872-73, at 12 per cent. of the total population :—

Pupulation of school-going age.	Percentage of population of school-going age in Government and aided schools.		Percentage of such population learning English.	Percentage of such population in primary vernacular schools.
8,692,286	North-Western Provinces ...	4·58	0 51	3 59
10,157,928	Bengal	3·9	0 36	2·95
2,112,540	Panjab	4 45	0·46	3·24
984,182	Central Provinces ...	7·38	0·35	7·01
1,340,914	Oudh	4·25	0 30	3·10

The Central Provinces take the first place, but they have comparatively small numbers to deal with. The North-Western Provinces stand next. The study of English is more widely spread with us than in Bengal, but if the university entrance examinations are a good criterion, it is only half as thorough. We should pass one boy for every three from Bengal; we actually pass one for every six or seven.

4. *University examinations.*—The following table shows the results of the university examinations of the last six years for the North-Western Provinces :—

	Entrance Examination.		*First Examination in Arts.*		*B. A. Examination.*		*M. A. Examination.*	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
1869-70 ...	124	76	32	7	9	6	3	2
1870-71 ...	175	114	42	24	5	4	3	3
1871-72 ...	179	95	31	18	1	...	1	...
1872-73 ...	186	100	45	17	16	7	...	...
1873-74 ...	220	112	70	42	22	13	5	3
1874-75 ...	226	109	67	25	20	5	3	1
	1,110	606	287	133	73	35	15	9

5. *Entrance Examination.*—The number of candidates for matriculation has almost doubled since 1869. The next table shows for each province the aggregate number of candidates for entrance sent up in the last six years, and their relative success :—

	Candidates.	Passed.	Proportion of passed candidates to total number of candidates.
Bengal	10,048	4,187	41·7 per cent.
North-Western Provinces	1,110	606	54·6 „ „
Panjab	492	219	44 5 „ „
Central Provinces	267	138	51 7 „ „
Oudh	448	218	48 7 „ „

On an average of six years, the North-Western Provinces exhibit considerably the highest proportion of passed candidates. But in the entrance examination of 1874 the Central Provinces have taken the lead, with 38 boys passed out of 61, or 62·2 per cent., against 48·2 per cent. for the North-Western Provinces candidates, who were, however, nearly four times as numerous.

Of the matriculants from the North-Western Provinces, 57 per cent. passed in a classical oriental language, against 29 per cent. last year. From Mr. Kempson's remarks in paras. 19 and 38, and Mr. Griffith's in para. 43, it appears that boys who take up a vernacular language for matriculation must spend three years over the F.A. course. The Oriental classics are therefore encouraged, or insisted upon, in the upper classes of the Government high schools, and from paras. 70 and 73 it appears that all the boys in those classes are studying either Sanskrit or Persian.

6. *First Examination in Arts.*—In the subjoined table will be seen the total number of candidates sent up to the first examination in arts by each province of the Presidency in the four years 1871-74, their success, and the proportion they bear to the number of matriculants in the four years 1869-1872 :—

	I.		II.		III.	IV.
	Entrance Examinations of 1869-72.		*First Arts Examinations of 1871-74.*			
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage of matriculants in column II. who went up for the F. A.	Percentage of matriculants in column II. who passed the F. A.
Bengal	6,222	2,844	1,734	725	60·6	25·5
North-Western Provinces ...	664	365	213	102	55·6	26·5
Panjab	318	150	84	41	26·4	12·9
Central Provinces	143	72	31	19	21·7	13·3
Oudh	282	139	65	27	23	9·6

Bengal carries the largest proportion of matriculants to the F. A. examination, but the North-Western Provinces get a larger proportion safely through it. In the examination of 1874, however, the North-Western Provinces were surpassed by both the Panjab and the Central Provinces.

7. *B. A. Examination.*—All the five men who passed came from the Government colleges. One of the two graduates in the B. or Science course took a place in the first class, the only one the province has had to show for the last four years. Fourteen men out of 17 failed in the A. course. The only province that is as yet able to maintain a regular supply of graduates is Bengal.

Bengal.	*Graduates.*
1870 ...	90
1871 ...	78
1872 ...	95
1873 ...	110
1874 ...	77
1875 ...	79

8. *M. A. Examination.*—The number and chances of candidates for the degree of M. A. or for honors in Arts are altogether uncertain. This year produced three candidates, all, as usual, from Government colleges, of whom one passed. Bengal has almost a monopoly of this examination.

9. *Government Colleges.*—The success of the Government colleges in the university examinations of the last six years can be judged from the figures in the margin. They alone supply M. A. candidates. The results of the B. A. examination are the worst on record, except those of 1872. For the F. A., the number of candidates was the largest yet known, and a larger proportion failed than in any year since 1869. The university examination has confirmed the forecast made from the departmental examination of the F. A. class last year, when only 24 boys out of 51 passed.

	F. A.		B. A.	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
1869-70 ...	22	5	7	5
1870 71 ...	28	16	5	4
1871-72 ...	22	13	1	...
1872-73 ...	27	13	13	7
1873-74 ...	37	26	14	9
1874 75 ...	52	23	17	5
	188	96	57	31

It appears from the rolls of the last three years, that the Central College has not gained students at the expense of the other colleges. The places taken by the several colleges in the university examinations are shown below:—

Rolls of the four classes.

	1872.	1873.	1874
Allahabad ...	13	23	41
Benares ...	32	34	52
Agra ...	23	25	25
Bareilly ...	35	32	33
	93	114	151

	F. A.				B. A.			
	Candidates.	Passed in class			Candidates.	Passed in class		
		I.	II.	III.		I.	II.	III.
Allahabad	9	...	3	2	4	...	...	...
Benares	19	...	2	3	6	...	3	...
Agra	9	...	1	4	2	1	...	...
Bareilly	15	...	1	4	5	...	1	

The failure of the Allahabad and Bareilly candidates is said to be due to imperfect preparation in the earlier stages of the course. In the departmental examinations of the F. A. and first year classes, the unsuccessful students of the Central College failed (on an average) in three subjects each, and the Benares candidates were only slightly better. Bareilly did best, but none of the colleges did well, and the general result is unsatisfactory. The classes, however, are so small, that the results of each year depend greatly on chance, and uniformity of out-turn is not to be expected. The fact is that the great majority of lads who enter our colleges are by no means prepared for the studies in which they are immediately required to engage. Every report of the last six years has borne witness to the fact that they are unable as a rule to do justice to their English subjects. To the very last, they are engaged in attempting to master the difficulties of the English language, while professedly studying history and philosophy. Sir W. Muir more than once expressed his belief that the university course aims too high, and pushes the study of English too far. An alternative course for the degree has recently been provided. There can be no doubt that the former test was

too severe; for of 42 candidates who have attempted the A. course in the last four years, not one has graduated in the first class. It is matter for neither wonder nor regret that students should prefer a course in physical science to 2,200 pages of history, which they can only imperfectly understand, and four Persian books of doubtful value. The better English of the graduates in science of 1874, noted by the Syndicate, may probably be ascribed in some degree to the leisure left by the excision of these subjects for an intelligent study of English composition.

10. *The Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit College.*—The Sanskrit College at Benares continues to be well attended. There are 285 boys on the rolls, against 261 last year. The Anglo-Sanskrit branch numbers 27 boys instead of 30. The Principal remarks that many of the students had neglected their Sanskrit studies, and that most of them failed in the college examination. No doubt they gave the preference to the English part of the course as being more directly remunerative.

11. *Boarding-houses.*—The figures relating to boarding-houses for the last three years are as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Boarders in colleges	311	296	258
In superior zila schools	174	241	257
In inferior ditto	157	180	180
	647	717	695

The new boarding-houses for the Bareilly College and the Muttra high school have been finished. A house is to be built at Bijnor, but Meerut and Hamírpur must for the present be content with rented quarters, and in Gorakhpur and Jaunpur there are no boarding-houses of any kind.

12. *Government schools.*—Excluding municipal schools, normal schools, girls' schools, and the new Oriental branches attached to some zila schools, the following table shows the number, attendance rolls, and cost of the four ordinary classes of Government boys' schools for the last two years :—

		1873-74.				1874-75.			
		Schools.	Boys.	Cost.	Proportionate cost (per cent.)	Schools.	Boys.	Cost.	Proportionate cost (per cent.)
				Rs.				Rs.	
Anglo-vernacular ...	High ...	12	3,091	1,38,905	22·8	14	3,291	1,67,648	24·8
	Middle ...	14	1,311	40,601	6·6	12	1,206	37,650	5·6
Vernacular ...	Middle ...	227	15,403	65,768	10·8	233	15,573	67,511	10·4
	Lower ...	3,764	136,003	3,63,944	59·8	3,925	139,349	3,99,612	59·2
		4,017	155,819	6,09,218	100·0	4,184	159,419	6,72,422	1·000

The high schools' share of the yearly expenditure appears very large, but it is not so large as it looks. The three collegiate schools cost Rs. 78,746, the eleven zila schools Rs. 88,902, and they are all indiscriminately classed as high; but if the determining qualification of a high school be the supply of a regular number of pupils for entrance into the university, many of the schools should really be classed as middle.

13. *High schools, i. e., collegiate and superior zila schools.*—For the entrance examination, more boys were sent up by the Government high schools than in any previous year. The total number of candidates and places for each of the last six years is shown in the margin. Among the collegiate schools, Agra takes the first place, with all its ten candidates passed,—an unexampled and most creditable success. Bareilly comes next. Etáwah has done best among zila schools, passing six boys out of seven, and five in the first two classes. The Allahabad zila school has greatly improved of late years,* and shows 14 places for 23 boys. Moradabad, which has done very badly for some years, is now third, passing four boys out of six. In the last two years only three, out of eleven boys sent up by Aligarh, have passed, and none of the eight from Mirzapur; while of 14 Mirzapur boys only one was able to pass the departmental test in the lowest grade. Farukhabad and Bánda have never sent up a candidate for matriculation. The former school has lately been degraded, but the latter has this year been raised to a high school. Sháhjahánpur has passed no boys since 1870-71, nor sent any up since 1871-72; and twelve boys out of sixteen failed in the departmental tests. In the last four years Budaun has sent up four boys and passed one. Of 273 boys in the Cawnpore school, eight are in the first two classes, two of whom succeeded in passing the departmental examination in the lower grades. The Muttra school has 300 boys; the second (now the first) class contains five boys, and the third class (now the second) twelve; all of the latter are below the departmental standard.

	Candidates.	Passed.
1869	... 71	46
1870	... 90	65
1871	... 77	48
1872	... 75	53
1873	... 95	66
1874	... 121	74
	529	350

	Roll
1872 73	... 247
1873 74	... 400
1874-75	... 510

14. As for the statistics of attendance, the abolition of the lower classes of the Benares collegiate school resulted in a loss of 95 boys. Some apprehension has been entertained regarding the ability of the aided schools in the city to supply their place, but the present arrangement is to continue experimentally for a year, the Principal of the Government college being invested with a certain control over the aided schools. The three collegiate schools contain 802 boys, against 834 in the same classes last year. Among the zila schools, Aligarh and the three Rohilkhand schools show a decrease. The Moradabad and Sháhjahánpur schools seem to suffer from the proximity of mission schools, but all three are considerably better attended now than they were two years ago (488 boys instead of 360).

15. *Departmental examinations.*—The second and third classes are annually examined by a departmental Board, upon "an exactly similar

system in respect of marks, pass marks, divisions, and subjects, so as to prepare the boys thoroughly for the matriculation ordeal," which the first class is undergoing about the same time. The results of the examinations of the last three years are tabulated in the margin, where the number of boys in these classes for the two previous years is also shown.

	Second Class.		Third Class.	
	Candidates	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
1872 ...	126	22	219	42
1873 ...	160	34	193	55
1874 ...	155	71	207	24

	Number of boys in 2nd class.	3rd class.
1870-71 ...	149 ...	264
1871-72 ...	144 ...	255

Reading these figures with those which have been quoted above, we find that of 738 boys examined in the third class in the three years from December, 1870, to December, 1872, 430 continued their studies in the class above (December, 1871, to December, 1873), and 291 went up for matriculation (December, 1872, to December, 1874), of whom 193 passed. The chances are therefore five to three that a third-class boy will not go on to the second class, three to two that a second-class boy will not persevere to the entrance examination, and three to two that a candidate for entrance will not pass. The chance is nearly four to one that a third class boy will never matriculate. Further, it appears that of 211 matriculants from Government schools in the four years 1869-1872, 138 went on to the F. A., and 75 passed, so that the chances are three to two that a matriculant will not reach the F. A., and nearly two to one (more than two to one if the standard of 1874 is to be maintained in future) that if he does, it will prove too much for him. On an average, of every 12 boys who have finished the third-class course in Government high schools, 11 will fall away before they are in a position to attempt to graduate.

16. *Inferior zila schools.*—Forty boys were departmentally examined, and five passed, three in the lowest grade. The Etah school is far the best, partly, as it seems, because the district authorities take a special interest in it. The Inspectors are, on the whole, fairly satisfied with most of the schools, but the Government has no statistics before it except the attendance rolls, and the fact that, Etah excepted, one boy out of every seventeen passed in the lowest grade at the departmental examination,—evidence rather of what the schools cannot do than of what they can.

17. *Paras. 75A. and B.*—Mr. Lloyd's opinion is that zila schools profess to teach English, and will never teach it usefully unless they get better masters, and that better masters cannot be got without better salaries. The junior teachers in these schools have never as a body been up to their work, but better men are gradually coming in. It is chiefly important to observe that with such means as we have, we cannot expect to effect anything striking. As it is, the junior teachers are sometimes unable to prepare boys for the higher classes; or if the lower classes are properly cared for, the higher classes are found to be backward. The very lowest classes are simply a hindrance. The zila school is not the place where boys should read their Urdu and Hindi primers.

Report 1871-72, para 229.
" 1872-73, para. 27.
" 1873-74, page 36.
and Review, para. 38.

Para 68 (Etáwah).
" 75 (Saharanpur).
" 75B.
Page 33 (Mainpuri).

18. *Middle vernacular (i. e., tahsíli and pargana) schools.*—Rules have been laid down for the classification of middle vernacular schools as efficient or inefficient. The schools are now classed as follows :—

Circle.	Tahsíli.		Pargana.		Total.	
	Efficient.	Non-efficient.	Efficient.	Non-efficient.	Efficient.	Non-efficient.
I.	54	7	20	1	74	8
II.	61	31	17	7	78	38
III.	55	31	15	5	70	36
	170	69	52	13	222	82

There is obviously a wide difference between the standards of efficiency in the first and third circles. The Inspector of the third circle received Mr. Kempson's directions too late to make use of them. The figures for all three circles show how much a better class of teachers is required. After modifying the prescribed tests by the light of his own experience, which found them too severe, Mr. Lloyd is still obliged to pronounce every other school in his circle to be inefficient.

19. *Halkabandi schools.*—There are 161 more schools, and 3,346 more pupils. The schools are classed thus :—

Circle.	*Efficient.*	*Non-efficient.*	*Not reported.*
I	117	1,033	61
II.	642	347	64
III.	350	1,089	...
IV.	49	113	...

These figures speak for themselves. They will be noticed hereafter.

20. *Girls' schools.*—A scale for the classification of girls' school has been prescribed, as desired by the Government in para. 53 of last review. It will be seen that the aim of even the highest class is very humble. There are now 368 schools, with an average daily attendance of 5,779 girls. Fifty-nine schools have been closed as worthless. It is too soon yet to judge the schools by the recently prescribed scale. So far as they have been classified, they do not compare unfavourably, regard being had to the respective standards, with elementary boys' schools :—

Para. 126.

Circle.	*Efficient.*	*Non-efficient.*
I.	19	76
II.	92	104
III No classification.		

The Inspectress of the 3rd circle, who can speak from some years' experience, is convinced that improvement is possible; and the Inspector of the 2nd circle, though no great believer in the schools, classes nearly one half of them as efficient in a statement which he says fairly represents the state of female education in his circle. There are 12 girls' schools in Garhwál, of which 3 are efficient.

21. *Municipal schools.*—There were 120 boys' schools last year, with 5,799 boys. There are now 179 schools, and 6,835 boys. For the last three or four years the establishment of free schools has been urged upon municipalities, and municipal contributions form a chief item on the

receipt side of the education budget. But it seems that the most of these schools are expensive and inefficient, lax in discipline and antiquated in system. The passion for pushing on the upper classes at all costs is discernible here also.

22. *Normal schools.*—In accordance with the suggestions in the review of 1873-74, a common course and common tests have been introduced for all the three normal schools of the plains, and the normal school of Almora will be put on the same footing next year. The plains' schools sent out 121 men. A larger yearly out-turn is needed, and it is proposed to ensure this by a general examination to be held at the head-quarters of districts.

The three normal schools for girls contained 32 pupils. They did not do much, but they have to contend with great difficulties.

23. *General results.*—If we leave out the colleges and the 4th circle, which is almost exclusively Hindi, the boys who read Persian, Arabic, or Urdu, are 74,775, and those who read Sanskrit or Hindi are 87,845. These numbers are to each other nearly as 117 to 100. Among Hindu castes it is noticeable that the Rájput boys are only one out of nine Hindus in the collegiate schools, but one out of five in other schools. The Brahmans rather increase their proportion when we come to the higher education. As for Musalmans, if the Kumaun Division be excluded, their proportion per cent. in schools of all classes appears as follows for the last two years :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
Village schools	14·7	16 9
Tahsíli and pargana	22·6	22·7
Middle Anglo-vernacular...	18·2	18·5
High Anglo-vernacular	18 4	18·3
Government colleges	9 1	8·9
Special colleges	28·3	29 0

The new oriental branches of zila schools have not been taken into account in making these calculations, which seem to show that the Musalman boy learns his letters at the village school, or the indigenous school (the proportion of Urdu-reading boys, who in this case are mostly Musalmans, is no less than 34½ per cent. in indigenous schools) ; that he goes to the Government school for a middle vernacular education, and does not object to learn English, either in the middle or the high school ; but that he does not readily enter any college but a special professional college, to which he is much more willing to go than the Hindu.

24. *Aided schools.*—The grant to the college departments, both of St. John's, Agra, and Jay Narain's, Benares, have now been withdrawn. Last year Jay Narain's passed one student in the 3rd class at the B. A. Examination. This year there were no candidates for a degree from aided colleges. The results of the First Examination in Arts for aided schools for the last three years have been—

1872.		1873.		1874.	
Candidates	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
12	3	23	11	14	2

Ten candidates were sent up by the two collegiate schools, of whom only one passed. It has always been found that these institutions are too ready to send up boys to the university examinations. The following table shows this. The schools have been, as far as possible, arranged according to the missionary or other societies to which they belong :—

Schools.		Average attendance.			Matriculation examination.					
					1872.		1873,		1874.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
St George's College, Mussooree.	For Europeans and Eurasians.	Not mentioned.		36	Not mentioned.				...	...
St. Peter's College, Agra.		98	168	58	6	2	5	3	6	...
High School, Allahabad,		94	75	75	4	2	...	...	...	...
FOR NATIVES.										
St. John's, Agra ...	Church Missionary Society.	247	264	261	8	3	9	5	12	3
Jay Narain's, Benares ...		386	421	381	12	1	5	...	10	6
Allahabad School ...		266	293	198	9	5	15	4	8	...
Meerut ditto ...		225	218	221	2	...	2	...	3	2
Azamgarh ditto ...		Not mentioned.	109	103	Not mentioned.		2	...	...	...
Jaunpur ditto ...		Not mentioned.	147	108	Not mentioned.		1	...	1	1
Gorakhpur ditto ...		165	165	178	4	1	...	...	9	3
Mirzapur School ...	London Missionary Society.	98	192	110	...	...	3	1	2	1
Benares ditto ...		363	393	375	8	7	8	3	15	6
Almora ditto ...		272	245	236	3	2	1	1	...	...
Dehra School ...	American Presbyterian Missn.	140	126	190	...	...	...	...	3	3
Saháranpur School ...		79	89	119	3	1	4	...	.	...
Gházipur School ...	Lutheran Missn.,	178	159	193	3	1	4	...	6	3
Moradabad School ...	American Methodist Episcopalian.	Not mentioned.	109	185	Not mentioned.		3	1	...	...
Sháhjahánpur Orphanage		118	156	166	...	...	1	1	...	...
Victoria School, Gházipur		143	147	138	4	1	4	4	2	...
Victoria School, Agra		207	203	245	2	...	1	...	2	...
Christ Church School, Cawnpore ...		173	169	185	5	1	4	2	2	19
Bengali Tola, Benares		Not mentioned.	172	152	Not mentioned.		8	2	3	...
					80	31	80	28	84	2

The school that has done best in the three years is that of the London Mission at Benares, which has sent up 31 boys and passed 16. St. John's, Agra, comes next, with 11 boys passed out of 29, and then the Cawnpore school, with 4 out of 11. On the whole, the aided schools have passed 36 per cent. of their candidates for entrance from 1872 to 1874, against 66 per cent. passed by the Government schools. Some of them seem to be rather commercial than high schools, if by the latter term be meant an institution training for the university examinations. The Allahabad high school, for example, has not had one candidate for matriculation in the last two years. Most of the pupils seek employment in the public offices, or in trade, as soon as they know enough to enable them to earn a livelihood.

25. *Middle Anglo-vernacular schools for Natives.*—The list contains only 117 schools, the grants to 15 having been withdrawn. Divided in the manner adopted last year, they are shown as follows:—

	1873-74		1874-75.	
	Schools.	*Scholars.*	*Schools.*	*Scholars.*
Subscription schools	86	4,579	78	4,730
Native committee schools	3	716	3	707
Mission schools	43	3,814	36	3,051
	132	9,109	117	8,488

26. *Middle and lower vernacular schools.*—This year's return of middle vernacular schools is, for the most part, different from that of 1873-74. There are nine schools, which may be classed thus:—

	Schools.	*Scholars.*
Subscription	4	282
Native committee	2	157
Mission	3	280
	9	719

The lower schools for boys are shown as 59, with 2,362 boys, or 17 more schools and 469 more boys than last year. Only three of the middle and two of the lower schools fulfil the conditions of the grant-in-aid rules; but this is a matter which the Government has already considered in the budget, and it need not be discussed here.

27. *Lower vernacular schools for girls.*—There are 157 schools, with 3,706 girls. The Government girls' schools cost Rs. 7-1-8 a month, while these aided schools spend Rs. 14 a month, besides the Rs. 6-14-2 they receive from the State. They should therefore be three times as good as the Government schools; but Mr. Kempson considers that more than half (86) are decidedly inefficient. The average grant-in-aid falls nearly at the prescribed rate of Rs. 4 a year for every girl in regular attendance.

28. *Unaided and indigenous schools.*—The schools called unaided are all Anglo-vernacular schools for Europeans and Eurasians, or for Natives. They are shown as follows:—

		Number of schools.	*Number of children.*		
			Hindu.	Musalman.	Christians.
Boys' schools ...	High	5	500	97	209
	Middle	4	104	9	230
	Lower	29	865	89	54
Girls' schools ...	Middle	7	50	...	338
	Lower	19	210	122	...
		64	1,729	317	931

Last year the number of indigenous schools was supposed to be 4,754, with 57,362 scholars. This year's returns estimate 5,045 schools, with 60,012 scholars. They are not, as a class, elementary schools, though they teach boys their letters. The large proportion of Musalmans (34½ per cent.) has already been noticed.

29. *General considerations.*—Turning now from the figures of the year, a few general considerations deserve notice. The first is the absolute necessity, on financial grounds, of putting some limit to the rapidly

increasing expenditure on education. Excluding the special colleges and normal schools, the subjoined abstract of the departmental accounts shows that while Rs. 1,95,000 have been added to the expense of Government institutions in the last four years, the grants-in-aid have been diminished by only Rs. 9,000 :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State institutions	Anglo-vernacular ...	2,57,001	3,08,940	3,05,768	3,30,395
	Vernacular	4,26,468	4,62,937	4 62,583	5 48,245
Grants-in-aid		2,03,090	1 85,254	1,92,295	1,94,236

In addition to this we must take into account the large sum which will have to be provided in the next few years for the building of the Allahabad College. Moreover, the pay of graded officers must increase yearly until it reaches its maximum, independently of the action of the Government.

It is needless here to dwell on the financial position. The necessity for strict economy in all departments of the State, where economy is possible—for in some departments increase of expenditure is due to causes beyond control—has been already acknowledged. Perhaps the expenditure on education, as compared with other departments, is even now too high ; but putting that aside, there can be no question that in the present state of affairs no increase in the total expenditure can safely be allowed. In the future, the operations of the department must be extended, not by opening more schools, but by rendering more efficient the institutions already existing.

30. This policy, moreover, may be recommended on other than financial grounds. The present report gives reason to think that there are now in existence a very large number of schools which are by no means properly attended, properly taught, or properly inspected (*vide* paras. 18-21 above). This is corroborated by the reports of the district school committees, a few of whose opinions are excerpted in the subjoined memorandum (A). At present the difficulty of finding qualified teachers is almost insuperable. Efforts have of late been made to overcome it, but there are also other obstacles in the way of popular education, to the removal of which the department must now address itself in earnest.

31. The first thing to do is to lay down a standard for each of the seven classes into which the vernacular schools of these provinces are divided. None such exists for the provinces, though something of the kind was once prepared by the Inspector for the Benares circle, which may perhaps serve as a basis for a provincial standard. In connection with this, attention may be directed with advantage to the code of regulations in force in England, and particularly to the standards of examination, which are appended in a note (B). These standards would not, of course, be applicable in their present form to Indian schools, but they have been framed with the aid of the highest authorities on the subject in Great Britain, and will probably afford valuable aid. The proposed

standards for each class should be submitted as soon as possible, after consultation with experienced officers of the department, and other persons qualified to advise.

32. Closely connected with this subject of fixed standards of examination for each class is that of school-books. In 1873 a committee was formed, at the instance of the Government of India, consisting of educational officers and of several other gentlemen, such as Mr. F. S. Growse and Mr. M. S. Howell, for the purpose of reporting on the text books in use in Government schools. This was done at the expense of no small trouble and time, and a large number of books were condemned as unsuitable and objectionable. No action, however, has ever been taken in the matter. It is not desirable to enforce an absolute uniformity in the books read in Government schools; but the use of those condemned by the committee should be given up, and after the standards for each class have been fixed, a list of text books suitable for each should be drawn up, not to be altered except by public notification under the authority of the head of the department.

33. The third point is the necessity for acting consistently on the principle that elementary schools are intended to give elementary education, and high schools high education. In the orders on the last middle class vernacular examination, His Honor said :—"The object of these examinations is to test the results of middle class education, and the great majority of candidates should come from middle class schools. The utility of halkabandi schools does not consist in giving to a few boys superior education, but in teaching the mass of the pupils simple reading and cyphering. Teachers are naturally tempted to devote their attention exclusively to their most promising pupils, because the best way to get a name for a school is to pass boys at the head of an examination like this; but nothing should be more strictly insisted on by inspecting officers than that to train a few boys above the average standard is no excuse, but rather an aggravation, if the average teaching of the schools is inefficient. So long, however, as this proviso is observed, and the general teaching is not allowed to become inefficient, the Lieutenant-Governor would not be understood to say anything to discourage the more promising pupils in halkabandi schools being trained up to the standard of this examination, where this is possible. Still it must be borne in mind that this is professedly a middle class examination, and the examiners should devote their attention chiefly to middle class schools." The papers now submitted show that primary schools cannot perform their own duties properly if they are constantly striving to be considered second class schools. "The teachers (*i. e.*, of halkabandi schools)" the Bijnor committee write, "appear to devote themselves to pushing on three or four big boys in the higher branches, which should be excluded from the course of instruction or paid for." In Budaun, again, it is said that "the difference between tahsili and pargana schools and halkabandi schools is merely nominal," the result of which must be either that the supposed primary schools are secondary schools, or that the supposed secondary schools are primary schools, neither alternative being satisfactory. When the Director of Public Instruction has completed his standards for the

various classes, he should decide up to which standard these elementary schools should teach. Up to this all such schools should attempt to work, and beyond it none should be allowed to go. His Honor has already distinctly explained (para. 23, G. O. 668 A., dated 4th November, 1874,) that he does not think it right to spend the public money in giving gratuitous education unless it be purely elementary A boy who has worked up to the highest class in a halkabandi school, if he wishes to pursue his education, should do so at a pargana or tahsíli school; and in these, again, the lower classes of mere beginners learning the alphabet, which at present take up the time of the teaching staff, and thus keep back the more advanced pupils, should be closed as quickly as may be, and the pupils sent to the village schools. Why such classes should be allowed to exist in *zila* schools, His Honor cannot understand. They should be closed with as little delay as possible, and in sending up detailed proposals in accordance with these remarks, the Director of Public Instruction should propose a fair vernacular test, without passing which no one should be allowed to enter a zila school. It may perhaps be necessary to maintain elementary classes in some pargana and tahsíli schools, in the absence of elementary schools on the spot, to which children could be sent. But such cases must be rare, and this can never occur in zila schools, which are invariably situated in large towns. In zila schools themselves, two changes seem to be highly desirable. The facts quoted in para. 13 show that only the four collegiate schools, and a verv few of the best zila schools, deserve to be called high schools professing to prepare boys for the university. The rest are really middle anglo-vernacular schools. For these, and for the inferior zila schools, all of which belong to the same class, the departmental tests leading up to matriculation are much too difficult, and in every way unsuitable. A less ambitious course should be introduced, and the tests now applied should be reserved for the high schools only.

34. Careful enquiry should also be made into the feasibility of making teachers in the higher classes of schools partly dependent on the fees realised. Several passages in the report (*vide* page 26) appear to show that the fact that these men live on fixed Government stipends, and are in many cases practically without supervision or inspection, does not tend to increase their efficiency, which would probably be greater if they had to rely to some extent on their own exertions. Such a measure would also be financially advantageous.

35. In the reports of district committees complaint is repeatedly made of the absence of fixed vacations, especially in halkabandi schools. The work would go on all the better for one or two short vacations of a few weeks in the year. There is no necessity for uniformity. Probably different seasons would be most convenient in different districts. This is a matter which may very properly be settled by the district committees.

36. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to add the following remarks on para. 22 of your report, which is as follows :—

"22. I am not anxious to raise objections to the study of the science course. I merely object to the idea that it is *intellectually* on a par with studies in language, philosophy, or pure mathematics. The student has to master the *results* of experiment and investigation instead of the *processes* of thought and reasoning ; and my

opinion, right or wrong, is that a B.A. degree in science is a misnomer. I should prefer to call the graduate B.P., *Bachelor of Phænomena* or Physics. Physical science, to be a really profitable and interesting study, should be studied under a professor capable of illustrating facts by experiment and ocular demonstration. The following is taken from the Vice-Chancellor's address in Convocation (March, 1875) :—

Of 217 candidates, 79 were examined according to the B. or Physical Science course. Many of the best students of the year choose this course, but the examiners report that their answers went little beyond the careful reproduction of the matter of the text-books. It will probably be found necessary to give a greater prominence during future examinations in this course to questions calculated to test the student's practical knowledge of the subject.' "

The meaning of the above remarks is not quite clear. They may be either held to mean that the study of the Science course, as taught in our colleges, is not intellectually on a par with studies in language, philosophy, or pure mathematics ; or they may be understood as an expression of your opinion that the study of physical science in itself is not intellectually on a par with the other studies named by you. If the former is your meaning, it is only necessary to remind you here that, by the appointment of a specially qualified officer to the Muir College, and by the purchase of necessary instruments, important steps have been taken during the last year towards putting the study of physical science on a more satisfactory footing. If, on the other hand, your meaning is that the study of physical science is intellectually not on a par with studies in language, philosophy, or pure mathematics, Sir John Strachey desires to express his most emphatic dissent. Of all branches of knowledge physical science—the science of experiment and observation—is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, the most important in itself and the most bracing to the native mind.

" In the fight which the educated Hindu, which the Christian Missionary, wages against error, such success as has been gained, such as will be gained, evidently depends on physical knowledge. If the mind of man had been so constituted as to be capable of discovering only moral truths, I should have despaired of its making any permanent conquest of falsehood. Or again—which is much the same thing—if the founders of false systems of religion or philosophy had confined themselves to declaring moral errors only, or false propositions concerning the unknown and unseen world, I see no reason for doubting that in most societies, at all events in oriental societies, their empire would have been perpetual. For, so far from intellectual growth being in itself certain to destroy error, it constantly supplies it with new weapons. We may teach our students to cultivate language, and we only add strength to sophistry ; we teach them to cultivate their imagination, and it only gives grace and colour to delusion ; we teach them to cultivate their reasoning powers, and they find a thousand resources, in allegory, in analogy, and in mysticism, for evading and discrediting truth. Unchecked by external truth, the mind of man has a fatal facility for ensnaring, and entrapping, and entangling itself. But happily—happily for the human race—some fragment of physical speculation has been built into every false system. Here is the weak point. Its inevitable destruction leaves a breach in the whole fabric, and through that breach the armies of truth march in.

" But I have still another reason for impressing on you the supremacy which I conceive to be reserved for the physical sciences. I think it impossible to say how much the permanence of the instruction of which this University plants the germs depends on the amount of this knowledge we dispense. Of all knowledge the knowledge of physical laws is the least destructible and the most enduring. No Englishman will admit that there is any probable limit to the continuance of the supremacy of his race in India. But there is one thing which will certainly outlast English power

in the East, and that is nature and her phenomena. If that catastrophe should ever happen, which now seems remote or impossible—if that pent-up flood of barbarism, which the empire of the English race restrains, and only just restrains, were to sweep down as it has so often done on Bengal, and were to destroy that mere fringe of civilization and education which decorates this province, I think it probable that any tincture of physical science we may impart would die out last. Physical truth, it has been justly said, has no advantage over moral truth but one, it has a tendency to be perpetually re-discovered. But this one advantage is enormous,—so much so that no one natural law ever discovered has been wholly lost sight of—though the fruitfulness of the discovery has sometimes been suspended for ages. All nature witnesses to her own laws and is a witness that never can be silenced. The stars in their courses fight for truth, and if physical knowledge retained any foothold here, I should say that the statement would be true, which has so often been made in another sense, and India might always be re-conquered from the seaboard of Bengal."

With the above words, addressed by Sir Henry Maine to the Senate and graduates of the Calcutta University in 1865, Sir John Strachey most heartily concurs. It is no uncommon complaint that in the education we are giving to the students at our colleges, we have added "strength to sophistry," given "colour to delusion," and have "aided the fatal facility of the mind of man for ensnaring, entrapping, and entangling itself." The study of external truths, in itself the strongest discipline to the human intellect, is at the same time the best safeguard against the abuse of other studies. By neglecting this safeguard we have laid ourselves open to the charge of impeding the pursuit of true knowledge and facilitating the progress of error. So long as the study of physical science remains comparatively secondary, there will be danger of confounding teaching with education, and of substituting for the precise training of the scientific method the colour and grace of mere scholastic acquirements.

37. The points to which attention has chiefly been drawn are as follows:—

(1.) The impossibility at present of increasing the direct Government expenditure on education.

(2.) The necessity of laying down determinate standards for each of the seven classes in vernacular schools.

(3.) The necessity of taking some steps to carry out the recommendations of the committee of 1873, and of stopping the use of books which are improper and unsuitable in Government schools.

(4.) The advisability of confining elementary schools to elementary education, and of ceasing to teach the elements in second class and high schools; and the necessity of prescribing a vernacular test as a condition of entrance into a zila school, for the purpose of pursuing an English education.

(5.) The classification of only the collegiate schools and a very few zila schools as high, and of all other zila schools as middle, and the introduction into the latter of a simpler system of education, with fitting tests in the place of the present departmental tests.

(6.) The advisability of having fixed vacations in all Government schools.

(7.) The propriety of making teachers in certain Government schools partly dependent on fees.

38. The last point is intimately connected with the general question of the fee income of our schools. In August, 1873, a uniform scale was introduced in the place of the former assessment of fees according to the supposed pecuniary means of parents. The general result was a diminution of receipts which have fallen from Rs. 45,440 in 1872-73 to Rs. 36,171 in 1873-74, and Rs. 33,210 in the year under review. In the present report (para. 10) a recommendation is made that the tahsíli school fee of two annas be fixed at one anna in the more backward parts of the country. His Honor is not prepared to pass any orders at present on this proposal; though for the kind of education which such schools are meant to impart, two annas a month seems, if anything, too low a fee. In village schools, also, although the children of the agricultural classes may properly be taught for nothing, it does not follow that small fees should not be demanded from the sons of banias and others who are able to pay. Some useful suggestions may be obtained on this subject from the system in force in Bombay and other parts of India. I am to request that a careful inquiry be made, and a report submitted on the feasibility of taking fees from non-agricultural classes in village schools.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Secretary to Government,

North-Western Provinces.

NOTES.

A.—HALKABANDI SCHOOLS

Extracts from reports of District School Committees.

Bijnor.—The teachers appear to devote themselves to pushing on three or four big boys in the higher branches, which should be excluded from the course of instruction or paid for.

Budaun.—The difference between these (*i. e.*, tahsili and pargana schools) and halkabandi schools is merely nominal.

Bareilly.—The Secretary, from his own experience, believes that only about half the nominal attendance is real. If a school ten miles from camp was unexpectedly visited, the school was closed, and the master away. "These are facts which it is no use to gloss over, as they merely indicate the real want of the system,—which is proper supervision."

Etah.—Less than half the total number of pupils belong to the agricultural classes, for whose benefit the schools were established. The effect of this examination (*i. e.*, the middle class vernacular examination), as far at least as halkabandi schools are concerned, is not an unmixed benefit, as it leads teachers to devote great attention to the upper classes and neglect the lower, in which by far the largest number of pupils is to be found. It is a question whether halkabandi schools should be allowed to teach up to the high standard of the middle class vernacular examination. The three R's should be their object.

Farukhabad.—The great ambition of a teacher is to have two or three ornamental show boys in the highest class, and for this end he neglects the lowest.

Fatehpur.—In most halkabandi schools too little care is taken in imparting the sense of the lesson. A revision of school books is necessary. The Secretary thinks the money spent on the girls' schools is wasted.

Bánda.—The Secretary thinks that a little surveying and mental arithmetic would be more appreciated by the halkabandi school boy and his friends, and be more useful to him than the rudiments of history and a smattering of physical science. The teacher of a halkabandi school aims too high if he aims at all: he pushes a boy into vulgar fractions, when he ought to be at simple addition, and in the same way with all he has to teach. It would be better to make elementary education sound and practical, and therefore popular with the masses.

Mirzapur.—The Secretary complains of the difficulty of obtaining good teachers.

Gházipur.—The committee are of opinion that it is necessary to get the primary schools into order before turning their attention to Anglo-vernacular schools, and strongly disapprove of a system of allowing boys to learn wretched English by rote before they can read their own language.

Gorakhpur.—The real want still is competent teachers. Halkabandi school books also require improvement. Education should be purely elementary.

The number of these extracts might be multiplied, but these are sufficient to show the present state of things.

B.

Standards of Examination.

28	Standard I.	Standard II	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.
Reading	To read a short paragraph from a book, not confined to words of one syllable.	To read with intelligence a short paragraph from an elementary reading book	To read with intelligence a short paragraph from a more advanced reading book.	To read with intelligence a few lines of poetry selected by the inspector, and to recite from memory 50 lines of poetry.	Improved reading; and recitation of not less than 75 lines of poetry	Reading with fluency and expression and recitation of not less than 50 lines of prose or 100 of poetry.
				N. B.—The passages for recitation may be taken from one or more standard authors previously approved by the inspector. Meaning and allusions to be known, and if well known to noter for deficiencies of memory.		

Standards of Examination.—(continued).

	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI
Writing.	Copy in manuscript character a line of print, on slates or in copy books, at choice of managers; and write from dictation a few common words.	A sentence from the same book, slowly read once, and then dictated Copy books (large or half-text) to be shown	A sentence slowly dictated once from the same book Copy books to be shown (small hand, capital letters, and figures).	Eight lines slowly dictated once from a reading book Copy books to be shown (improved small hand)	Writing from memory the substance of a short story read out twice; spelling, grammar, and handwriting to be considered.	A short theme or letter; the composition, spelling, grammar, and handwriting to be considered.
Arithmetic.	Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than four figures, and the multiplication table to 6 times 12	Subtraction, multiplication and short division.	Long division and compound rules (money).	Compound rules (common weights and measures.)	Practice, bills of parcels, and simple proportion.	Proportion, vulgar and decimal fractions.
Grammar, Geography, and History.	...	(1) *To point out the nouns in the passage read.* (2) *Definitions, points of compass, form and motions of earth, the meaning of a map.*	(1.) *To point out the nouns, verbs, and adjectives.* (2.) *Outlines of geography of England, with special knowledge of the country in which the school is situated*	(1.) *Parsing of a simple sentence.* (2) *Outlines of geography of Great Britain, Ireland and Colonies* (3) *Outlines of History of England to Norman Conquest*	(1.) *Parsing, with analysis of a "simple" sentence* (2) *Outlines of geography of Europe—physical and political* (3.) *Outlines of History of England from Norman Conquest to accession of Henry VII.*	(1.) *Parsing and analysis of a short "complex" sentence.* (2.) *Outlines of geography of the World* (3) *Outlines of History of England from Henry VII to George III.*

BENGAL SECRETARIAT

GOVERNMENT 1875 N.W.P.

REPORT

OF THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

FOR THE

YEAR 1874-75.

PART II.

By M. Kempson, Esq., M.A.,

Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces.

ALLAHABAD

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1875.

B.—EDUCATION. FORM I.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Result of the Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year, beginning from 1st April, 1874, and ending 31st March, 1875.

Nature of examination.	No. of Institutions sending up candidates.			No. of candidates sent up.				No. of candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed candidates.						Remarks.
												Natives of India.						
	Govt. Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From private Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From private Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.		Europeans.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	
Entrance or Matriculation, ...	12	30	42	121	96	9	226	74	33	2	109	1	97	8	...	...	3	
ARTS, ... First Arts, ...	4	6	10	52	14	1	67	23	2	...	25	...	21	4	...	...	...	
ARTS, ... Bachelor of Arts, ...	4	1	5	17	...	1	18	5	...	...	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	
ARTS, ... Master of Arts, ...	2	...	2	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
LAW, ... Licentiate of Law, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
LAW, ... Bachelor of Law, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
LAW, ... Doctor of Law, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
MEDICINE, ... First L. M. S., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
MEDICINE, ... L. M. S., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
MEDICINE, ... First B. M., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
MEDICINE, ... B. M., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
MEDICINE, ... M. D., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ENGINEERING, First L. C. E., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ENGINEERING, L. C. E., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ENGINEERING, B. C. E., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ENGINEERING, M. C. E., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, ...	22	37	59	193	110	11	314	103	35	2	140	2	122	13	...	...	3	

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.,
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director, Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

B.—EDUCATION. FORM II.

Return of Colleges and Schools and the scholars attending them for the official year, beginning from 1st April, 1874, and ending 31st March, 1875.

Class of Institution.	Government Institutions.									Aided Institutions.								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.				Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.																		
Arts, ...	4	191	158 41	191	...	6	168	17	...	1	11	11·50	11	...	1	9	1	...
Law, ...	1	65	19·33	43	22	8	38	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering, ...	1	255	234 00	104	151	78	126	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.																		
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department),	1	312	261·65	27	285	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical school, vernacular, ...	1	76	88·00	...	76	4	27	45	...	1	31	39 37	25	6	23	...	8	...
Normal Schools.																		
For Masters, ...	4	233	223 36	...	233	...	191	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses, ...	4	37	31·33	...	37	...	32	5	...	1	46	43 10	41	5	46	...	...	...
Schools of Art or other Technical Schools.																		
Industrial school, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	96	89 00	...	96	96	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.																		
Higher schools (English), ...	14	3,291	2,796 32	3,118	178	27	2,647	617	...	22	4,919	3,913·85	4,438	481	597	3,583	739	...
" " (Oriental), ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	178	140·00	23	155	...	59	119	...
Middle schools teaching through { English, ...	12	1,206	981·64	1,151	55	2	981	223	...	121	8,709	7,015·33	7,156	1,553	627	6,241	1,841	...
Middle schools teaching through { Vernacular only, ...	245	16,601	13,175 91	29	16,572	4	12,534	4,063	...	9	719	530 86	...	719	92	280	347	...
Lower Primary Schools, ...	4,080	1,46,184	1,14,457·69	98	1,46,086	1	1,21,940	24,243	...	58	2,299	1,811 81	69	2,230	80	1,915	304	...
Schools for Girls.																		
For Natives of India, ...	392	7,978	6,160·41	...	7,978	...	6,286	1,692	...	169	4,358	3,646 70	342	4 016	709	1,911	1,738	...
For Europeans and others, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	241	208·13	241	...	231	...	10	...
Mixed schools (boys and girls), ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	757	675·81	399	358	675	78	4	...
Total, ...	4,759	1,76,429	1,88,583	4,756	1,71,673	130	1,45,282	31,017	...	397	22,364	18,124 96	12,745	9,619	3,177	14,076	5,111	...

B.—EDUCATION. FORM II.

Return of Colleges and Schools and the scholars attending them for the official year, beginning from 1st April, 1874, and ending 31st March, 1875—(concluded).

Class of Institution.	Unaided Institutions									Grand Total of						Remarks.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.				Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.				
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
1.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.																
Arts, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	202	7	177	18	...	This table will be found to correspond with the abstract given at para. 194 of the report.
Law, ...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	65	8	38	19	...	
Medicine, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	255	78	126	51	...	
Colleges not affiliated to the University.																
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department),	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	312	...	312	...	...	
Medical school, vernacular, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	107	27	27	53	...	
Normal Schools.																
For Masters, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	233	...	191	42	...	
For Mistresses, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	83	46	32	5	...	
Schools of Art or other Technical Schools.																
Industrial school, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	96	96	...	...	...	
Schools for Boys.																
Higher schools (English), ...	5	806	679·00	806	...	209	500	97	...	41	9,016	833	6,730	1,453	...	
" " (Oriental), ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	178	...	59	119	...	
Middle schools teaching through { English, ...	11	772	538·58	772	...	230	338	204	...	144	10,687	859	7,560	2,268	...	
Middle schools teaching through { Vernacular only, ...	540	12,632	11,010·19	...	12,632	...	7,143	5,489	...	794	29,952	96	19,957	9,899	...	
Lower Primary Schools, ...	4,512	47,855	37,422·13	...	47,855	54	32,797	15,004	...	8,650	1,96,338	135	1 56,652	39,551	...	
Schools for Girls.																
For Natives of India, ...	36	486	359	...	382	...	260	226	...	597	12,822	709	8.457	3,656	...	
For Europeans and others, ...	5	338	409	338	...	338	...	...	...	10	579	569	...	10	...	
Mixed schools, (boys and girls), ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	757	675	78	4	...	
Total, ...	5,109	62,889	50,417 90	1,966	60,923	831	41,038	21,020	...	10,265	2,61,682	4,138	2,00,396	57,148	...	

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEPMSON,
Director, Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

B.—EDUCATION. FORM III.

Receipts and expenditure of Educational Establishments in the North-Western Provinces for the official year, beginning from 1st April, 1874, and ending 31st March, 1875.

Nature of Establishment.		Receipts.									Expended.
		Grants from Provincial Revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowment.	Subscription	Municipal grants.	From Revenue of Native State.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Direction, ...		42,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,996	42,996
Inspection, ...		1,78,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,342	1,78,342
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.											
Arts, ...	Government, ...	1,15,394	...	1,693	563	284	140	5,193	177	1,23,444	1,16,379
	Aided, ...	3,600	...	359	1,661	...	...	264	3,600	9,484	9,628
Law, ...	Government, ...	10,800	...	50	...	...	...	1,093	...	11,943	10,800
Medicine, ...	Ditto, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering, ...	Ditto, ...	1,14,876	...	1,020	...	...	...	5,633	...	1,21,529	1,14,876
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.											
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Dept.),	Government, ...	18,746	...	...	100	...	...	103	230	19,179	18,746
Medical School, Vernacular, ...	Government, ...	20,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,105	20 105
	Aided, ...	600	...	...	300	...	...	...	1,229	2,129	2,129
Normal Schools.											
For Masters, ...	Government, ...	32,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,991	32,991
	Aided, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses, ...	Government, ...	5,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,501	5,501
	Aided, ...	2,400	...	...	430	...	...	195	...	3,189	6,214
Schools of Arts.											
Other Technical Schools, (Industrial), ...	Government, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided, ...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	1,927	2,060

Schools for Boys.											
HIGHER CLASS (ENGLISH), ...	Government, ...	1,63,418	...	5,224	598	8,667	252	13,268	557	1,91,984	1,78,385
	Aided, ...	72,370	...	2,593	9,316	1,320	...	36,299	54,346	1,76,244	1,73,337
DITTO (ORIENTAL), ...	Aided, ...	1,320	...	...	1,191	744	...	326	...	3,531	3,528
MIDDLE CLASS, (ENGLISH), ...	Government, ...	36,375	...	...	879	986	...	2,463	75	40,778	38,284
	Aided, ..	58,969	...	224	27,394	12,870	...	35,736	18,927	1,54,120	1,48,639
DITTO (VERNACULAR), ...	Government, ...	78,493	...	...	...	1,888	...	11,090	988	92,459	82,236
	Aided, ...	2,200	...	...	1,370	269	...	306	1,172	5,317	5,248
LOWER CLASS, PRIMARY, ...	Government, ...	4,36,912	...	...	...	19,599	...	...	...	4,56,511	4,56,482
	Aided, ...	4,702	...	...	577	...	...	2,177	3,228	10,684	10,664
Schools for Girls.											
FOR NATIVES OF INDIA, ...	Government, ...	32 840	..	...	...	827	...	...	137	33 804	33,784
	Aided, ...	22,247	...	...	8,446	2,398	...	2,897	36,896	72,884	71,532
FOR EUROPEANS AND OTHERS, ...	Aided, ...	12,420	...	239	146	...	...	17,754	8,509	39,068	36,698
MIXED SCHOOLS (BOYS AND GIRLS), ...	Ditto, ...	9,690	...	...	3,791	...	...	865	5,909	20,255	20,283
Scholarships											
IN COLLEGES, ...	Government, ...	14,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,370	14,370
	Endowed, ...	...	...	4,382	...	...	...	...	...	4,382	4,382
IN SCHOOLS, ...	Government, ...	7,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,502	7,502
	Endowed, ...	...	...	505	...	...	...	...	...	505	505
BUILDINGS, ...	...	12,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,425	12,425
MISCELLANEOUS, ...	...	34,063	...	...	...	11,095	...	...	...	45,158	34,063
	Total; ...	15,47,387	...	16,289	56,762	60,947	392	1,35,662	1,40,376	19,57,815	*18,92,083

* *N. B.*—The difference between this total and that given in Section 1 of the report is the amount of the local outlay in aided schools, *viz*, Rs 2,97,691.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

B.—EDUCATION, FORM 4.

Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges, aided and inspected by Government, in the several districts under the Government of the N.-W. P. and in the States subject to Administrative supervision.

Number.	Names of districts and Native States	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dehra Dun, ...	In the North-Western Provinces, Urdu, which is a colloquial phase of Hindi, is used by the Muhammadans and Kayasths; as a rule, Hindi is the true vernacular of the Province, and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the greater or less influences of Muhammadan rule and colonization. In the larger towns and seats of Local Government Urdu is more commonly used, and the educated classes, as a rule, use the Persian character. The trading classes use a corrupt form of the Nagri letters.	1,020	116,945	34	1,497	30 00	1·28
2	Saharanpur, ...		2,217	884,017	452	10,537	4·90	1·19
3	Muzaffarnagar, ...		1,659	690,107	443	7,401	3·74	1·07
4	Meerut, ...		2,360	1,276,104	417	9,616	5·65	·76
5	Bulandshahr, ...		1,910	936,667	313	7,029	6·10	·72
6	Aligarh, ...		1,963	1,070,333	393	10,528	4·99	·98
7	Bijnor, ...		1,902	737,153	398	8,491	4 77	1·15
8	Moradabad, ...		2,271	1,122,437	419	9,272	5·42	·82
9	Budaun, ...		2,004	934,348	342	7,455	5·84	·79
10	Bareilly, ...		2,982	1,507,139	572	12,584	5·22	·82
11	Shahjahanpur, ...		1,723	949,579	329	7,180	5·23	·75
12	Muttra, ...		1,611	887,689	238	8,223	6·61	·92
13	Agra, ...		1,907	1,096,367	553	13,632	3·47	1·24
14	Etawah, ...		1,691	668,641	237	4,608	7·13	·68
15	Etah, ...		1,512	703,527	184	4,979	8·21	·70
16	Mainpuri, ...		1,696	765,845	330	7,050	5·13	·92
17	Farukhabad, ...		1,744	918,850	381	8,405	4·56	·91
18	Cawnpore, ...		2,336	1,156,055	422	10,618	5·54	·81
19	Hamirpur, ...		2,286	529,137	137	3,812	16 68	·72
20	Jalaun, ...		1,553	404,447	154	3,746	10·08	·92
21	Jhansi, ...		1,567	317,826	127	2,772	12·33	·87
22	Lalitpur, ...		1,947	212,861	40	1,250	48·67	·58
23	Fatehpur,		1,585	663,877	287	7,020	5 52	1·05
24	Banda, ...		2,908	697,684	197	4,376	14·76	62
25	Allahabad, ...		2,747	1,396,241	464	12,625	5 93	·89
26	Mirzapur, ...		5,217	1,015,826	179	5,981	29·14	·58
27	Benares, ...		996	794,039	482	14,697	2·06	1 85
28	Ghazipur, ...		2,167	1,345,570	230	7,527	9·42	56
39	Azamgarh, ...		2,565	1,531,482	417	11,174	6·15	72
30	Jaunpur, ...		1,556	1,025,961	209	7,299	7·44	70
31	Gorakhpur, ...		4,578	2,019,361	433	13,007	10·57	·64
32	Basti, ...		2,789	1,473,029	223	7,022	12 50	47
33	Kumaun, ...		6,000	433,314	121	5,614	49 58	1·30
34	Garhwal, ...		5,500	31,0,288	81	3,874	67·90	1 24
35	Tarai, ...		919	185,658	28	781	32 82	·39
	Total. ...		81,388	30,781,204	10,265	,61,682	7·92	85

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W.P.
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director, Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

I.—Scientific and Literary Societies. 1874-75.

Number.	Names	Objects.	Annual Income. From Government	Endowments.	Subscriptions	Total	Number of Visitors. Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total	Registered or not.	When established.
			Rs. as. p	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as p	Rs as p						
1	Shahjahanpur Literary Institute	Intellectual and moral improvement of the Native community.	..	200 0 0	367 8 0	567 8 0	60	...	...	60	...	5th Sept., 1862.
2	Scientific Society, Aligarh,	(1) To translate into common languages those works on Arts and Science which, being in English, or other European languages, are not intelligible to the Natives. (2). To publish any Newspaper, Gazette, Journal, &c which may be calculated to improve the Native mind. (3.) To have delivered in their meetings from time to time lectures on scientific and other useful subjects, illustrated, when possible, by scientific instruments. (4) To search for and publish rare and valuable works in oriental languages. No religious work will come under the notice of the Society,	2,100 0 0	166 0 0	4,544 0 0	6,810 0 0	197	...	...	197	Not	9th Jany., 1864.
3	Sat Sabha or Truth Association, Agra.	Schools, ...	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	36	11	...	47	...	Jany, 1874.
4	Rohilkhand Literary Society, Bareilly.	For the diffusion of useful knowledge and science, and the production of useful works in Urdu and Hindi.	...	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	21	...	...	21	Not.	1865.
5	Allahabad Institute, ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the people,	...	...	283 8 0	283 8 0	661	...	...	661	Ditto	Novr, 1867.
6	British Indian Association, Moradabad.	For the benefit of the public in science and knowledge,	360 0 0	...	500 0 0	860 0 0	66	1	...	67	...	June, 1868.
7	Meerut Debating Society, ...		600 0 0	...	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	50	...	...	50	Registered as No. 30.	Feby., 1868.
8	Naini Tal Institute, ...	Social, moral, political, and intellectual improvement,	...	...	950 0 0	950 0 0	63	...	...	63	...	1869.
9	Almora Debating Club, ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the country	...	...	900 0 0	900 0 0	75	..	4	79	...	April, 1870.
10	Benares Institute, ...	Social, moral, and intellectual progress of the country,	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	221	1	...	222	Not	1861.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.,
Dated Naini Tal the 1873.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

C.—Scientific and Literary, 1874.

II.—The Press.

Number of Newspapers										Number of Periodicals.								Books published during the year.				Remarks.
Daily		Weekly.		Fortnightly.		Monthly.		Bi-monthly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English.		Other.		
English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.	
2	...	...	*25	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30,775	195	3,62,170	

* One twice a week and one every tenth day.
N B.—The books entered here as published are those registered under Act XXV. of 1867.

Office of Director, Public Instruction, N.-W. P.,
Dated Naini Tal, the , 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. I.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1874-75.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES (GENERAL) ARTS.

Number.	College.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.				Receipts.								Expended.			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans	Others.	Grants from Provincial Revenue.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grant.	From revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
1	Government College, ...	Agra, ...	39	28·00	39	...	1	34	4	..	26,276	906	...	...	140	601	62	27,985	26,276	1,044	27,820	975·71
2	Ditto, ...	Bareilly, ...	35	33·40	35	...	...	30	5	...	15,631	135	513	284	...	874	...	17,437	15,631	932	16,563	495 89
3	Ditto, ...	Benares, ...	68	55 80	68	...	2	62	4	...	36,780	1,633	50	...	...	2,449	115	41,027	36 780	983	37,763	676·75
4	Muir (Central) College, ...	Allahabad,	49	41·21	49	...	3	42	4	...	46,410	2,598	...	...	...	1,269	...	50,277	46,410	1,605	48,015	1165 10
		Total, ...	191	158·41	191	...	6	168	17	...	1,25,097	5,272	563	284	140	5,193	177	1,36,726	1,25,097	4,564	1,29,661	818 51
	Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department.																					
5	Government College Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department.	Benares, ...	312	261 65	27	285	...	312	...	...	21,602	23	100	...	...	103	330	22,058	21,602	23	21,625	82·80
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	503	420 06	218	285	6	480	17	...	1,46,699	5,295	663	284	140	5,296	407	1,58,784	1,46,699	4,587	1,51,286	360·15

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.:
Dated Naini Tal, the 1st July, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. II.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1874-75.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES (SPECIAL).

Number.	College.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of Scholars on rolls on 31st March.				Receipts.							Expended.			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Grants from Provincial Revenue.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Law.																				
1	Muir (Central) College Law class.	Allahabad, ...	65	19 33	43	22	8	38	19	...	10,800	50	...	...	1,093	...	11,943	10,800	...	10,800	558 83
	Medicine.																				
2	Medical School, ...	Agra, ...	76	88 00	...	76	4	27	45	...	20,105	...	...	...	...	...	20,105	20,105	...	20,105	228·45
	Engineering																				
3	Thomason (Civil) Engineering College.	Roorkee, ...	255	234·00	104	151	78	123	51	...	1,14,876	1,800	...	...	5,633	...	1,22,309	1,14,876	780	1,15,656	494·25
		Total, ...	396	341·33	147	249	90	191	115	...	1,45,781	1,850	...	..	6,726	...	1,54,357	1,45,781	780	1,46,561	429·38

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.:
Dated Naini Tal, the 1st July, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. III.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1874-75.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number.	School.	Locality.	No. of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Scholars on Rolls on 31st March learning through.		Religious or National classification of Scholars on Rolls on 31st March.				Receipts.							Expended.			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Grants from Provincial Revenue.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Collegiate.																				
1	Collegiate School, ...	Agra, ...	260	237 50	260	...	...	169	91	...	19,293	144	...	...	1,123	252*	20,812	19,293	396	19,689	83 10
2	Ditto, ...	Bareilly, ...	344	328·39	344	...	7	275	62	...	37,168	...	181	228	1,974	189†	39,740	37,168	598	37,766	115·50
3	Ditto, ...	Benares, ...	198	201·16	198	...	1	188	9	...	22,285	72	50	...	3,002	115	25,524	22,285	72	22,357	111·04
	Zila Schools.	Total, ...	802	767·05	802	...	8	632	162	...	78,746	216	231	228	6,099	556	86,076	78,746	1,066	79,812	140·03
4	Hume's High School, ...	Etawah, ...	220	201·17	220	...	2	204	14	...	12,278	476	304	50	717	...	13,825	12,278	830	13,108	65·15
5	Government ditto, ...	Allahabad,... ...	510	362·00	510	...	9	413	88	...	12,202	-	...	2,400	1,469	...	16,071	12,202	2,378	14,590	40 30
6	Zila School, ...	Aligarh, ...	156	150 25	156	...	2	141	13	...	7,800	348	...	3,314	664	...	12,126	7,800	3,662	11,462	76 27
7	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	159	163·70	159	...	...	111	48	...	8,392	2,880	...	517	659	...	12,448	8,392	3,407	11,799	72 76
8	Ditto, ...	Budaun, ...	130	113·20	130	...	...	84	46	...	5,961	...	...	816	428	2	7,207	5,961	816	6,777	59·69
9	Ditto, ...	Shahjahanpur, ...	137	130 17	137	...	...	84	53	...	7,006	...	...	465	385	...	7,856	7,006	465	7,471	57·31
10	Ditto, ...	Muttra, ...	300	245·16	300	...	...	275	25	...	6,522	...	...	805	892	...	8,219	6,522	805	7,327	25 88
11	Ditto, ...	Farukhabad, ...	155	135·30	155	...	...	135	20	...	5,452	...	63	72	329	33	5,949	5,452	116	5,568	41·15
12	Ditto, ...	Cawnpore,... ...	273	192·43	273	...	3	225	45	...	8,674	100	...	...	814	...	9,588	8,674	...	8,674	45·07
13	Ditto, ...	Banda, ...	115	92·55	115	...	1	86	28	...	5,631	...	...	...	297	...	5,928	5,631	...	5,631	60 84
14	Ditto, ...	Mirzapur, ...	334	243·34	156	178	2	257	75	...	8,984	1,420	...	...	515	218	11,137	8,984	1,638	10,622	43·65
		Total, ...	2,489	2,029·27	2,311	178	19	2,015	455	...	88,902	5,224	367	8,139	7,169	253	1,10,354	88,902	14,117	1,03,019	45·83
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	3,291	2,796·32	3,113	178	27	2,647	617	...	1,67,648	5,440	598	8,667	13,268	809	1,96,430	1,67,648	15,183	1,82,831	65·01

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

* From Revenue of Native States.
† From Local Fund.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. IV.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1874-75.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—INFERIOR ZILA SCHOOLS, MIDDLE A.

Number.	School.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on rolls on 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of Scholars on rolls on 31st March.				Receipts.							Expended.			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Grants from Provincial revenue.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Other sources	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Government Zila School.	Saharanpur, ...	84	73·13	84	...	1	63	20	...	3,331	...	95	80	162	...	3,668	3,331	175	3,506	47 94
2	Ditto, ...	Muzaffarnagar, ...	70	60 14	70	...	...	58	12	...	3,358	...	...	...	168	...	3,526	3,358	...	3,358	55 83
3	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	151	109·57	151	...	...	115	36	...	3,058	28	...	...	339	...	3,425	3,058	28	3,086	28 15
4	Ditto, ...	Bulandshahr, ...	87	75 73	87	...	...	71	16	...	3 277	48	...	169	185	...	3,679	3,277	217	3,494	44 81
5	Ditto, ...	Bijnor, ...	111	85·05	111	...	...	69	42	...	2,743	78	...	71	246	...	3,138	2,743	149	2,892	34 00
6	Ditto, ...	Etah, ...	95	83 74	85	10	1	83	11	...	3,290	...	...	268	184	...	3 742	3,290	268	3,558	42·48
7	Ditto, ...	Mainpuri, ...	130	107·38	130	...	...	125	5	...	3,307	...	420	168	269	...	4,164	3,307	589	3,896	36·28
8	Ditto, ...	Hamirpur, ...	75	59 77	75	...	...	65	10	...	2,892	...	...	...	147	...	3,039	2,892	...	2,892	48·38
9	Ditto, ...	Kalpi, ...	79	66·19	79	...	...	71	8	...	3,004	...	...	230	191	63	3,488	3 004	293	3,297	49 81
10	Ditto, ...	Jhansi, ...	97	77·25	97	...	...	74	23	...	3,039	...	...	...	155	12	3,206	3,039	...	3,039	38·82
11	Ditto, ...	Lalitpur, ...	129	105·99	84	45	...	114	15	...	3,264	...	205	...	242	...	3 711	3,264	185	3,449	32·54
12	Ditto, ...	Fatehpur, ...	98	77 70	98	...	...	73	25	...	3,087	...	159	...	175	...	3,421	3,087	159	3,246	41·77
		Total, ...	1,206	981·64	1,151	55	2	981	223	...	37,650	154	879	986	2,463	75	42,207	37,650	2,063	39,713	50·63

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N-W P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. V.—Institutions for General Education for the year 1874-75.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS (ORIENTAL BRANCH), MIDDLE B.

Number.	School.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.				Receipts.							Expended.			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1	Oriental Branch School,	Saharanpur, ...	81	49·14	...	81	...	12	69	...	717	...	...	...	40	...	757	717	...	717	14·59
2	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	87	49·49	...	87	...	1	86	...	63	...	...	...	9	...	72	63	...	63	1·27
3	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	90	67·70	...	90	...	24	66	...	898	...	...	...	58	...	956	898	...	898	13·27
4	Ditto, ...	Budaun, ...	51	43·31	...	51	...	1	50	...	607	...	...	...	28	...	635	607	...	607	13·78
5	Ditto, ...	Bareilly, ...	64	47·81	...	64	...	...	64	...	1,001	...	...	...	30	...	1,031	1,001	...	1,001	20·93
6	Ditto, ...	Shahjahanpur, ...	78	41·03	...	78	...	3	75	...	754	...	...	...	35	...	789	754	...	754	18·37
7	Ditto, ...	Muttra, ...	133	97·54	...	133	...	133	...	...	542	...	...	...	98	...	640	542	...	542	5·54
8	Ditto, ...	Agra, ...	68	50·00	...	68	...	...	68	...	957	...	...	...	35	...	992	957	...	957	19·14
9	Ditto, ...	Cawnpore, ...	82	33·64	...	82	...	26	56	...	1,002	...	...	...	32	...	1,034	1,002	...	1,002	29·78
10	Ditto, ...	Allahabad, ...	50	38·00	...	50	...	5	45	...	1,131	...	...	...	33	...	1,[illegible]	1,131	...	1,131	29·76
11	Oriental Zila School, ...	Jaunpur, ...	167	150·50	20	147	...	70	97	...	1,719	...	...	...	125	...	1,844	1,719	...	1,719	11·42
12	Ditto, ...	Gorakhpur, ...	77	70·13	9	68	...	49	28	...	1,591	...	...	...	124	...	1,715	1,591	...	1,591	22·88
		Total, ...	1,028	738·26	29	993	...	324	704	...	10,982	...	...	...	647	...	11,629	10,982	...	10,982	[illegible]

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT

APPEN

TABLE No. VI.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT TAHSILI

Number.	District.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of schools on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Others.
						1st CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
1	Dehra Dun, ...	Debra Dun Tahsili School,	39	32	...	39	...	28	16	...
2		Sahaspur Town School ...	30	24	...	30	...	24	6	...
		Total, ...	69	56	...	69	...	47	22	...
3	Saharanpur, ...	Saharanpur Tahsili School,	68	60	...	68	...	31	37	...
4		Deoband ditto, ...	50	42	...	50	...	26	24	...
5		Jawalapur ditto, ...	101	101	...	101	...	71	30	...
6		Gangoh ditto, ...	40	35	...	40	...	16	24	...
7		Rampur Pargana School, ...	74	58	...	74	...	34	40	...
8		Manglaur ditto, ...	46	36	...	44	...	25	21	...
		Total, ...	379	332	...	379	...	203	176	...
9	Muzaffarnagar,	Shamli Tahsili School, ...	110	82	...	110	...	104	6	...
10		Muzaffarnagar ditto, ...	85	58	...	85	...	67	18	...
11		Budhana ditto, ...	65	45	...	65	...	52	13	...
12		Jansath ditto, ...	45	37	...	45	..	26	19	...
13		Kandhla Pargana School, ...	45	29	...	45	...	38	7	...
14		Thanah Bhawan ditto, ...	42	32	...	42	...	20	22	...
15		Kairana ditto, ...	43	28	...	43	...	34	9	...
16		Khatauli ditto, ...	54	39	...	54	...	41	13	...
		Total, ...	489	350	...	489	.	382	107	...
17	Meerut, ...	Meerut Tahsili School, ...	126	100·58	...	126	...	82	44	...
18		Hapur ditto, ...	61	49·01	...	61	...	49	12	...
19		Bagpat ditto, ...	58	39·	...	58	...	46	12	...
20		Mawana ditto, ...	37	27 54	...	37	...	23	14	...
21		Ghaziabad ditto, ...	33	30·26	...	33	...	24	9	...
22		Sardhana ditto, ...	45	36·68	...	45	...	43	2	...
23		Baraut Pargana School, ...	44	33·19	...	44	...	30	14	...
24		Garhmuktesar ditto, ...	Closed	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Total, ...	404	316·26	...	404	...	297	107	...
25	Bulandshahr,	Bulandshahr Tahsili School,	91	74	...	91	...	66	25	...
26		Sikandrabad ditto, ...	101	85	...	101	...	87	14	...
27		Khurja ditto, ...	86	63	...	86	...	66	20	...
28		Anupshahr ditto, ...	51	33	...	51	...	51	...	...
29		Dibai Pargana School, ...	123	83	...	123	...	60	63	...
30		Jahangirabad ditto, ...	84	85	...	84	...	49	35	...
31		Jewar ditto, ...	60	47	...	60	...	49	11	...
32		Siyana ditto, ...	54	45	...	54	...	51	3	...
33		Gulaothi ditto, ...	38	34	...	38	..	11	27	...
		Total, ...	688	549	...	688	...	490	198	...
34	Aligarh, ...	Atrauli Tahsili School, ...	152	102	...	152	...	103	49	...
35		Beswan ditto, ...	80	60·36	...	80	...	77	3	...
36		Khari ditto, ...	80	59·32	...	80	...	75	5	...
37		Sikandra ditto, ...	110	92·05	...	110	...	77	33	...
38		Koil ditto, ...	180	133·44	...	180	...	151	29	...
39		Hathras ditto, ...	140	115·95	...	140	...	102	38	...
40		Harduaganj Pargana School,	81	59·49	...	81	...	73	8	...
41		Tappal ditto, ...	64	45·69	...	64	...	45	19	...
42		Jalali ditto, ...	56	43 83	...	56	...	23	33	...
		Total, ...	943	712·32	...	943	...	726	217	...
43	Bijnor, ...	Bijnor Tahsili School, ..	110	92	...	110	...	69	41	...
44		Najibabad ditto, ...	44	33	...	44	...	14	30	...
46		Nagina ditto, ...	62	51	...	62	...	31	31	...
46		Nohtor ditto, ...	40	38	...	40	...	13	27	...
47		Chandpur ditto, ...	50	44	...	50	...	20	30	...
		Total, ...	306	258	...	306	...	147	159	...

D I X .

General Education for the year 1874-75.

SCHOOLS MIDDLE B.

Receipts.					Expended.			
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
Rs. as. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. as. p.	
262 7 7	24 0 0	56 10 0	...	343 1 7	262 7 7	24 0 0	286 7 7	8 93
122 12 0	...	3 6 0	...	126 2 0	122 12 0	...	122 12 0	5·12
385 3 7	24 0 0	60 0 0	...	469 3 7	385 3 7	24 0 0	409 3 7	7·30
540 10 5	...	64 14 0	...	605 8 5	540 10 5	...	540 10 5	9·01
482 12 0	...	67 8 0	...	550 4 0	482 12 0	...	482 12 0	11·5
333 10 9	240 0 0	114 4 0	...	687 14 9	333 10 9	240 0 0	573 10 9	5 68
227 2 0	24 0 0	67 12 0	...	318 14 0	227 2 0	24 0 0	251 2 0	7·17
224 15 3	36 0 0	13 9 0	..	274 8 3	224 15 3	36 0 0	260 15 3	4 5
226 2 3	...	33 3 0	...	259 5 3	226 2 3	...	226 2 3	6 27
2,035 4 8	300 0 0	361 2 0	...	2,696 6 8	2,035 4 8	300 0 0	2,335 4 8	7·03
469 1 0	...	115 4 0	...	584 5 0	469 1 0	...	469 1 0	5·71
464 9 0	...	115 12 0	...	580 5 0	464 9 0	...	464 9 0	8·01
259 5 0	...	32 14 0	...	292 3 0	259 5 0	...	259 5 0	5·75
230 15 0	...	32 12 0	...	263 11 0	230 15 0	...	230 15 0	6·24
287 15 0	...	31 14 0	...	319 13 0	287 15 0	...	287 15 0	9·93
289 7 0	...	32 14 0	...	322 5 0	289 7 0	...	289 7 0	9·03
227 3 0	314 4 8	31 3 0	...	572 10 6	277 3 0	314 4 6	541 7 6	19 3
...	...	3 6 0	...	3 6 0	...	...	...	...
2,228 7 0	314 4 8	395 15 0	...	2,938 10 6	2,228 7 0	314 4 6	2,542 11 6	7·26
760 11 3	...	135 4 0	...	895 15 3	760 11 3	...	760 11 3	7·53
260 9 6	...	86 6 0	...	346 15 6	260 9 6	...	260 9 6	5·82
308 3 11	...	76 10 0	...	384 13 11	308 3 11	...	308 3 11	7 89
184 14 6	...	61 10 0	...	225 8 6	184 14 6	...	184 14 6	6·60
278 14 2	...	54 0 0	...	332 14 2	278 14 2	...	278 14 2	9·3
314 4 5	...	63 14 0	...	378 2 5	314 4 5	...	314 4 5	8·21
284 15 6	36 0 0	33 6 0	...	354 5 6	284 15 6	36 0 0	320 15 6	9·72
307 6 6	...	16 6 0	...	323 12 6	307 6 6	...	307 6 6	...
2,699 15 9	36 0 0	507 8 0	...	3,243 7 9	2,699 15 9	36 0 0	2,735 15 9	8 65
612 5 6	...	127 2 0	...	739 7 6	612 5 6	...	612 5 6	8·27
639 6 0	...	157 6 0	...	796 12 0	639 6 0	...	639 6 0	7·51
574 7 10	217 6 2	84 2 0	...	876 0 0	574 7 10	217 6 2	791 14 0	12 55
307 5 11	...	57 10 0	...	364 15 11	307 5 11	...	307 5 11	9·24
403 0 0	...	77 1 0	50 0 0	530 1 0	403 0 0	50 0 0	453 0 0	5 45
220 6 4	...	26 1 0	50 0 0	296 7 4	220 6 4	50 0 0	270 6 4	3·21
283 7 4	...	27 6 0	50 0 0	360 13 4	283 7 4	50 0 0	333 7 4	5·55
223 15 4	...	12 15 0	50 0 0	286 14 4	223 15 4	50 0 0	273 15 4	5 07
223 7 4	...	14 0 0	50 0 0	287 7 4	223 7 4	50 0 0	273 7 4	7·18
3,487 13 7	217 6 2	583 11 0	250 0 0	4,538 14 9	3,487 13 7	467 6 2	3,955 3 9	7·20
597 9 10	...	112 2 0	...	709 11 10	597 9 10	...	597 9 10	5·86
228 14 0	...	67 6 0	...	296 4 0	228 14 0	...	228 14 0	3·81
227 8 0	...	36 2 0	...	263 10 0	227 8 0	...	227 8 0	3 86
362 5 8	...	103 10 0	...	465 15 8	362 5 8	...	362 5 8	3·93
696 0 2	...	166 14 0	...	862 14 2	696 0 2	...	696 0 2	5·23
593 4 6	...	122 12 0	...	716 0 6	593 4 6	...	593 4 6	5·15
113 11 0	262 0 2	35 11 0	...	411 6 2	113 11 0	262 0 2	375 11 2	6·37
290 14 7	...	44 14 0	...	335 12 7	290 14 7	...	290 14 7	6·32
245 14 0	...	23 5 0	...	269 3 0	245 14 0	...	245 14 0	5·59
3,356 1 9	262 0 2	712 12 0	...	4,330 13 11	3,356 1 9	262 0 2	3,618 1 11	5·08
498 11 0	...	133 8 0	...	632 3 0	498 11 0	...	498 11 0	5·42
225 1 5	...	37 0 0	...	262 1 5	225 1 5	...	225 1 5	6·81
251 13 8	...	71 15 0	...	323 12 8	251 13 8	...	251 13 8	4·94
239 1 0	...	54 6 0	...	293 7 0	239 1 0	...	231 1 0	6·28
311 11 0	...	64 2 0	...	375 13 0	311 11 0	...	311 11 0	7·09
1,526 6 1	...	360 15 0	...	1,887 5 1	1,526 6 1	...	1,526 6 1	5·91

APPEN

TABLE No. VI.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT TAHSILI

Number.	District.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of schools on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
						1st CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
48	MORADABAD,...	Moradabad Tahsili School,	63	49	...	63	...	22	41	...
49		Sambhal ditto, ...	61	51	...	61	...	54	7	...
50		Amroha ditto, ...	52	65	...	52	...	30	22	...
51		Hasanpur ditto, ...	46	43	...	46	...	37	9	...
52		Chandausi ditto, ...	63	43	...	63	...	59	4	...
53		Thakurdwara ditto, ...	56	44	...	56	...	46	10	...
54		Kant Pargana School, ...	66	56	...	66	...	60	6	...
55		Dhanaura ditto, ...	36	28	...	36	...	36	...	...
		Total, ...	443	379	...	443	...	344	99	...
		Total, ...	443	379	...	443	...	344	99	...
56	BUDAUN, ...	Budaon Tahsili School, ...	183	142	...	183	...	111	72	...
57		Saheswan ditto, ...	84	52	...	84	...	60	24	...
58		Bisauli ditto, ...	60	51	...	60	...	37	23	...
59		Gunnaur ditto, ...	47	34	...	47	...	8	39	...
60		Bilsi Town School, ...	27	23	...	27	...	23	4	...
61		Ujhani Pargana School, ...	57	49	...	57	...	49	8	...
62		Islamnagar ditto, ...	55	39	...	55	...	46	9	...
		Total, ...	513	390	...	513	...	334	179	...
63	BAREILLY, ...	Aonla Tahsili School, ...	64	54	...	64	...	45	19	...
64		Bisalpur ditto, ...	102	81	...	102	...	93	9	...
65		Faridpur ditto, ...	54	50	...	54	...	46	8	...
66		Karor ditto, ...	72	68	...	72	...	53	19	...
67		Baheri ditto, ...	86	76	...	86	...	33	53	...
68		Pilibhit ditto, ...	38	34	...	38	...	20	18	...
69		Nawabganj ditto, ...	84	59	...	84	...	55	29	...
70		Shahi ditto, ...	62	48	...	62	...	53	9	...
		Total, ...	562	470	...	562	...	398	164	...
71	SHAHJAHANPUR,	Shahjahanpur Tahsili School,	48	37	..	48	...	36	12	...
72		Tilhar ditto, ...	77	59	...	77	...	64	13	...
73		Jalalabad, ditto, ...	60	47	...	60	...	24	36	...
74		Pawayan ditto, ...	42	36	...	42	...	40	2	...
75		Katra Pargana School, ...	30	28	...	30	...	5	25	...
		Total, ...	257	207	...	257	...	169	88	...
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	5,053	4,019·58	...	5,053	...	3,537	1,516	...
						2nd CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
1	MUTTRA, ...	Chata Tahsili School, ...	71	59·73	...	71	...	69	2	...
2		Kosi ditto, ...	121	102·19	...	121	...	90	31	...
3		Mahaban ditto, ...	50	48·09	...	50	...	50	...	...
4		Sadabad ditto, ...	96	74·32	...	96	...	77	19	...
5		Bindraban ditto, ...	32	27·36	...	32	...	30	2	...
6		Aring ditto, ...	70	60·59	...	70	...	67	3	...
7		Jalesar Town School, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		Raya Pargana ditto, ...	102	92·26	...	102	...	99	3	...
		Total, ...	542	464·54	...	542	...	482	60	...

DIX.

General Education for the year 1874-75.—(continued.)

SCHOOLS MIDDLE B.

Receipts.					Expended.			Cost per head.
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—(*concluded.*)								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
372 14 6	...	96 10 0	...	469 8 6	372 14 6	...	372 14 6	7·61
220 11 0	96 0 0	88 12 0	...	405 7 0	220 11 0	96 0 0	316 11 0	6·21
424 2 0	78 10 8	85 6 0	...	588 2 8	424 2 0	78 10 8	502 12 8	7·73
220 9 0	...	74 10 0	...	295 3 0	220 9 0	...	220 9 0	5·13
267 1 9	114 0 0	72 2 0	...	453 3 9	267 1 9	114 0 0	381 1 9	8·86
439 2 6	...	49 12 0	...	488 14 6	439 2 6	...	439 2 6	9·97
210 10 6	...	25 15 0	...	286 9 6	210 10 6	...	210 10 6	3·76
161 14 10	24 0 0	28 2 0	...	214 0 10	161 14 10	24 0 0	185 14 10	6·64
2,317 2 1	312 10 8	521 5 5	...	3,151 1 9	2,317 2 1	312 10 8	2,629 12 9	6·93
*183 0 0				*183 0 0	*183 0 0			
2,500 2 1	312 10 8	521 5 0	...	3,334 1 9	2,500 2 1	312 10 8	2,629 12 9	6·93
684 11 11	...	100 2 0	...	784 13 11	684 11 11	...	684 11 11	4·82
231 0 0	...	52 4 0	...	283 4 0	231 0 0	...	231 0 0	4·25
220 14 9	...	77 2 0	...	298 0 9	220 14 9	...	220 14 9	4·33
219 8 6	...	38 2 0	...	257 10 6	219 8 6	...	219 8 6	6·47
65 1 0	...	21 10 0	...	86 11 0	65 1 0	...	65 1 0	2·82
289 4 11	...	42 2 0	...	331 6 11	289 4 11	...	289 4 11	5·89
226 8 0	...	24 5 0	...	250 13 0	226 8 0	...	226 8 0	5·82
1,937 1 1	...	355 11 0	...	2,292 12 1	1,937 1 1	...	1,937 1 1	4·96
491 2 0	...	89 10 0	...	580 12 0	491 2 0	...	491 2 0	9·09
405 14 0	96 0 0	37 8 0	...	539 6 0	405 14 0	96 0 0	501 14 0	6·19
286 8 0	...	83 4 0	...	369 12 0	286 8 0	...	286 8 0	5·74
404 4 0	...	106 0 0	...	510 4 0	404 4 0	...	404 4 0	5·94
214 9 5	...	11 2 0	...	225 11 5	214 9 5	...	214 9 5	2·82
241 15 6	...	51 4 0	...	293 3 6	241 15 6	...	241 15 6	7·11
226 11 0	...	18 8 0	...	245 3 0	226 11 0	...	226 11 0	3·84
165 5 7	...	9 6 0	...	174 11 7	165 5 7	...	165 5 7	3·43
2,436 5 6	96 0 0	406 10 0	...	2,938 15 6	2,436 5 6	96 0 0	2,532 5 6	5·38
442 2 5	...	68 2 0	...	510 4 5	442 2 5	...	442 2 5	11·94
469 7 8	...	98 12 0	...	568 3 8	469 7 8	...	469 7 8	7·94
228 2 3	...	77 14 0	...	306 0 3	228 2 3	...	228 2 3	4·85
227 7 3	...	20 12 0	...	248 3 3	227 7 3	...	227 7 3	6·30
276 8 2	...	15 14 0	...	292 6 2	276 8 2	...	276 8 2	9·89
1,643 11 9	...	281 6 0	...	1,925 1 9	1,643 11 9	...	1,643 11 9	7·94
24,236 8 10	1,562 5 6	4,546 15 6	250 0 0	30,595 13 10	24,236 8 10	1,812 5 6	26,048 14 4	6·43
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
230 2 8	...	30 2 0	...	260 4 8	230 2 8	...	230 2 8	3·83
475 6 0	...	184 8 0	...	659 14 0	475 6 0	...	475 6 0	4·65
258 9 0	...	80 8 0	...	339 1 0	258 9 0	...	258 9 0	5·39
448 4 0	...	85 0 0	...	533 4 0	448 4 0	...	448 4 0	6·05
225 0 11	...	53 2 0	...	278 2 11	225 0 11	...	225 0 11	8·33
296 6 0	...	55 8 0	...	351 14 0	296 6 0	...	296 6 0	4·85
33 8 0	...	...	...	33 8 0	33 8 0	...	33 8 0	...
288 9 0	...	17 10 0	...	306 3 0	288 9 0	...	288 9 0	3·14
2,255 13 7	...	506 6 0	...	2,762 3 7	2,255 13 7	...	2,255 13 7	4·85

* Includes Rs. 183, balance of 1872-73, drawn from the treasury in year 1874-75.

APPEN

TABLE No. VI.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT TAHSILI

Number.	District.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through		Religious or national classification of schools on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
						2ND CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
9	AGRA, ...	Iradatnagar Tahsili School,	45	37·21	...	45	...	40	5	...
10		Fatehabad ditto, ...	78	74·18	...	78	...	52	26	...
11		Itimadpur ditto, ...	70	71·35	...	70	...	67	3	...
12		Firozabad ditto, ...	80	72·27	...	80	...	74	6	...
13		Farah ditto, ...	72	64·79	...	72	...	68	4	...
14		Jalesar ditto, ...	67	59·56	...	67	...	59	8	...
15		Tajganj ditto, ...	59	50·36	...	59	...	49	10	...
16		Bah ditto, ...	50	53·59	...	50	...	46	4	...
17		Jagner ditto, ...	45	37·73	...	45	...	41	4	...
18		Fatehpur Sikri ditto, ...	56	49·03	...	56	...	32	24	...
19		Semra Pargana School,...	44	36·53	...	44	...	43	1	...
20		Kotela ditto, ...	37	28·10	...	37	...	35	2	...
21		Pinahat ditto, ...	53	45·31	...	53	...	46	7	...
22		Khairagarh ditto, ...	27	19·81	...	27	...	25	2	...
		Total, ...	783	699·82	...	783	...	677	106	...
23	ETAWAH, ...	Auraiya Tahsili School,...	55	44·38	...	55	...	55	...	...
24		Phaphund ditto, ...	43	32·31	...	43	...	42	1	...
25		Jaswantnagar ditto, ...	76	53·27	...	76	...	66	10	...
26		Lakhna ditto, ...	50	36·94	...	50	...	47	3	...
27		Bela ditto, ..	40	34·03	...	40	...	39	1	...
		Total, ...	264	200·98	...	264	...	249	15	...
28	ETAH, ...	Etah Tahsili School, ...	54	48·75	...	54	...	49	5	...
29		Aliganj ditto, ...	50	45·79	...	50	...	29	21	...
30		Kasganj ditto, ...	72	65·76	...	72	...	63	9	...
31		Marehra Pargana School, ...	80	73·81	...	80	...	63	17	...
32		Dundwaraganj ditto, ...	65	57·76	...	65	...	42	23	...
33		Sakit ditto, ...	95	92·68	...	95	...	62	33	...
		Total, ...	416	384·55	...	416	...	308	108	...
34	MAINPURI, ...	Mainpuri Tahsili School, ...	32	36·10	...	32	...	32	...	...
35		Karhal ditto, ...	80	73·36	...	80	...	79	1	...
36		Bhongaon ditto, ...	54	48·18	...	54	...	54	...	...
37		Shikohabad ditto, ...	84	68·95	...	84	...	58	26	...
38		Karaoli ditto, ...	71	53·51	...	71	...	65	6	...
		Total, ...	321	275·10	...	321	...	288	33	...
39	FARUKHABAD, ...	Farukhabad Tahsili School,	115	99·17	...	115	...	114	1	...
40		Chibramau ditto, ...	109	89·26	...	109	3	76	30	...
41		Tirwa ditto, ...	55	43·44	...	55	...	52	3	...
42		Sarai (Miran) ditto, ...	60	51·63	...	60	...	50	10	...
43		Kaimganj ditto, ...	50	46·69	...	50	...	33	17	...
44		Shamsabad ditto, ...	39	40·33	...	39	...	32	7	...
45		Kasauj Pargana School, ...	161	123·99	...	161	...	140	21	...
46		Thatra ditto, ...	65	42·75	...	65	...	57	8	...
47		Talgram ditto, ...	60	56·72	...	60	...	53	7	...
		Total, ...	714	593·98	...	714	3	607	104	...
48	CAWNPORE, ...	Generalganj Tahsili School,	51	45·49	...	51	...	24	27	...
49		Narwal ditto, ...	125	101·79	...	125	...	124	1	...
50		Ghatampur ditto, ...	73	49·96	...	73	...	70	3	...
51		Akbarpur ditto, ...	106	76·99	...	106	...	91	15	...
52		Derapur ditto, ...	58	44·20	...	58	...	46	12	...
53		Rasulabad ditto, ...	74	57·06	...	74	...	65	9	...
54		Bilhaur ditto, ...	88	71·89	...	88	...	75	13	...
55		Shiuli ditto, ...	63	50·89	...	63	...	62	1	...
56		Pukhrayan ditto, ...	65	51·00	...	65	...	65	...	...
57		Sachendi Pargana School,...	60	45·44	...	60	...	57	3	...
58		Kursi ditto, ...	76	69·55	...	76	...	66	10	...
59		Bithur ditto, ...	96	67·95	...	96	...	87	9	...
		Total, ...	935	732·21	...	935	...	832	103	...

DIX.

General Education, for the year 1874-75.—(continued).

SCHOOLS MIDDLE B.

Receipts.					Expended.			
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Municipal Grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—(*continued*).								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
168 8 11	...	23 6 0	...	191 14 11	168 8 11	...	168 8 11	4·56
342 8 0	...	77 0 0	...	419 8 0	342 8 0	...	342 8 0	4·63
402 0 0	...	72 12 0	...	474 12 0	402 0 0	...	402 0 0	5·66
414 8 0	...	125 4 0	...	539 12 0	414 8 0	...	414 8 0	5·76
222 8 0	...	57 6 0	...	279 14 0	222 8 0	...	222 8 0	3·43
372 12 0	...	104 6 0	...	477 2 0	372 12 0	...	372 12 0	6 21
284 0 0	...	35 10 0	...	319 10 0	284 0 0	...	284 0 0	5·68
222 6 5	...	43 0 0	...	265 6 5	222 6 5	...	222 6 5	4·11
174 0 0	...	25 6 0	...	199 6 0	174 0 0	...	174 0 0	4·57
223 2 8	...	75 4 0	...	298 6 8	223 2 8	...	223 2 8	4·55
205 6 10	...	7 10 0	...	243 0 10	205 6 10	...	205 6 10	5·54
273 5 2	...	26 4 0	...	299 9 2	273 5 2	...	273 5 2	9·75
275 5 6	...	38 7 0	...	313 12 6	275 5 6	...	275 5 6	6·11
186 9 2	...	6 8 0	...	193 1 2	186 9 2	...	186 9 2	9·35
3,767 0 8	...	718 3 0	...	4,485 3 8	3,767 0 8	...	3,767 0 8	5 38
233 11 3	...	47 12 0	...	281 7 8	233 11 3	...	233 11 3	5·31
127 10 6	...	31 2 0	...	158 12 6	127 10 6	...	127 10 6	4 00
287 11 0	96 0 0	81 8 0	...	465 3 0	287 11 0	96 0 0	383 11 0	7·24
290 15 0	...	26 8 0	...	317 7 0	290 15 0	...	290 15 0	7 86
231 10 0	...	39 0 0	...	270 10 0	231 10 0	...	231 10 0	6·82
1,171 9 9	96 0 0	225 14 0	...	1,493 7 9	1,171 9 9	96 0 0	1,267 9 9	6·30
351 0 0	60 0 0	93 4 0	...	504 4 0	351 0 0	60 0 0	411 0 0	8 38
289 8 0	1 2 0	78 4 0	...	368 14 0	289 8 0	1 2 0	290 10 0	6·32
349 8 0	30 0 0	94 4 0	...	473 12 0	349 8 0	30 0 0	379 8 0	5·75
277 8 0	...	56 0 0	...	333 8 0	277 8 0	...	277 8 0	3·75
277 8 0	...	47 0 0	...	324 8 0	277 8 0	...	277 8 0	4·96
217 4 0	...	5 12 0	...	223 0 0	217 4 0	...	217 4 0	2·33
1,762 4 0	91 2 0	374 8 0		2,227 14 0	1,762 4 0	91 2 0	1,853 6 0	4·76
379 15 0	...	56 2 0	...	436 1 0	379 15 0	...	379 15 0	10·50
297 9 0	...	61 6 0	...	358 15 0	297 9 0	...	297 9 0	4·02
231 13 0	...	46 2 0	...	277 15 0	231 13 0	...	231 13 0	4 83
417 10 0	...	124 12 0	...	542 6 0	417 10 0	...	417 10 0	6·53
230 15 6	...	50 2 0	...	281 1 6	230 15 6	...	230 15 6	4 27
1,557 14 6	...	338 8 0	...	1,896 6 6	1,557 14 6	...	1,557 14 6	5·66
573 8 4	...	163 2 0	...	736 10 4	573 8 4	...	573 8 4	5·79
403 5 0	...	64 6 0	...	467 11 0	403 5 0	...	403 5 0	4·52
210 14 6	...	38 10 0	...	249 8 6	210 14 6	...	210 14 6	4·90
289 9 0	...	46 2 0	...	335 11 0	289 9 0	...	289 9 0	5·57
233 2 6	...	75 0 0	...	308 2 6	233 2 6	...	233 2 4	4 95
219 10 6	...	62 4 0	...	281 14 6	219 10 6	...	219 10 6	5·50
424 15 5	...	24 5 0	...	449 4 5	424 15 5	...	424 15 5	3·42
235 15 11	...	26 7 0		262 6 11	235 15 11	...	235 15 11	5·48
199 4 0	...	8 15 0		208 3 0	199 4 0	...	199 4 0	3 49
2,790 5 2	...	509 3 0	...	3,299 8 2	2,790 5 2	...	2,790 5 2	4·69
261 0 0	...	74 12 0	...	335 12 0	261 0 0	...	261 0 0	5·80
231 0 0	...	20 10 0	...	251 10 0	231 0 0	...	231 0 0	2·26
231 0 0	...	12 4 0	...	243 4 0	231 0 0	...	231 0 0	4 62
251 0 0	...	16 12 0	...	267 12 0	251 0 0	...	251 0 0	4·55
279 12 0	...	18 12 0	...	298 8 0	279 12 0	...	279 12 0	6 36
255 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	270 0 0	255 0 0	...	255 0 0	4 47
211 0 0	...	23 4 0	...	234 4 0	211 0 0	...	211 0 0	2·93
138 0 0	...	19 8 0	...	157 8 0	138 0 0	...	138 0 0	2·70
234 0 0	...	27 4 0	...	261 4 0	234 0 0	...	234 0 0	4·58
214 8 0	...	2 8 0	...	217 0 0	214 8 0	...	214 0 0	4·77
176 0 0	...	...	...	276 0 0	276 0 0	...	276 0 0	3·96
217 5 0	...	...	...	217 5 0	217 5 0	...	217 5 0	3·19
2,199 9 0	...	230 10 0	...	3,230 3 0	2,899 9 0	...	2,899 9 0	3·96

APPEN

TABLE No. VI.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT TAHSILI SCHOOLS

Number.	District.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through.		Religious or National classification of schools on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
						2nd CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
60	Hamirpur, ...	Mandha Tahsili School, ...	60	46·00	...	60	...	22	38	...
61		Mahoba ditto, ...	97	73·00	...	97	...	60	37	...
62		Kulpahar ditto, ...	70	56·00	...	70	...	66	4	...
63		Rath ditto, ...	81	63 00	...	81	...	51	30	...
64		Sumerpur ditto, ...	53	44·00	...	53	...	49	4	...
65		Jalalpur ditto, ...	50	35·00	...	50	...	48	2	...
66		Kharela Pargana School, ...	53	41·00	...	53	...	50	3	...
		Total, ...	464	358·00	...	464	...	346	118	...
67	Jalaun, ...	Jalaun Tahsili School, ...	67	56·63	...	67	...	57	10	...
68		Madhogarh ditto, ...	48	35 30	...	48	...	45	3	...
69		Kunch ditto, ...	50	47·33	...	50	...	45	5	...
70		Orai ditto, ...	27	19·33	...	27	...	25	2	...
71		Kalpi ditto, ...	52	47·91	...	52	...	52	...	...
		Total, ...	244	206·50	...	244	...	224	20	...
72	Jhansi, ...	Mau Tahsili School, ...	55	48·13	...	55	...	41	14	...
73		Moth ditto, ...	54	40·50	...	54	...	53	1	...
74		Gursarai ditto, ...	55	40·76	...	55	...	53	2	...
75		Bhander ditto, ...	47	33·75	...	47	...	31	16	...
76		Ranipur Pargana ditto, ...	47	39·17	...	47	...	47	...	...
77		Barwa Sagar ditto, ...	46	39 68	...	46	...	42	4	...
		Total, ...	304	[illegible]	...	304	...	267	37	...
78	Lalitpur, ...	Mahroni Tahsili School, ...	72	52·55	...	72	...	67	5	...
79		Talbehat ditto, ...	65	49·02	...	65	...	61	4	...
		Total, ...	137	101 55	...	137	...	128	9	...
		Grand Total, ...	5,124	4,259·17	...	5,124	3	4,408	713	...
						3rd CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
1	Fatehpur, ...	Bindki Tahsili school, ...	47	33·99	...	47	...	43	4	...
2		Husraiganj ditto, ...	52	39·91	...	52	...	51	1	...
3		Kajnah Tahsili School and its branch.	112	96·87	...	112	...	106	6	...
4		Kishenpur Tahsili School,...	71	57·52	...	71	...	71	...	...
5		Mundawa ditto, ...	70	60·52	...	70	...	3	67	...
6		Sah ditto, ...	47	29·51	...	47	...	40	7	...
7		Korah, Pargana School, ...	50	35·26	...	50	...	39	11	...
		Total, ...	449	353·58	...	449	...	553	96	...
8	Banda, ...	Banda Khas Tahsili School,	45	26·16	...	45	...	23	22	...
9		Luktara ditto, ...	32	19·13	...	32	...	32	...	...
10		Sindhan ditto, ...	32	19·13	...	32	...	31	1	...
11		Seodhan ditto, ...	41	20·94	...	41	...	30	11	...
12		Kalinger ditto, ...	36	27·49	...	36	...	32	4	...
13		Bharvari ditto, ...	26	23·12	...	26	...	26	...	...
14		Kamasin ditto, ...	25	16·37	...	25	...	24	1	...
15		Mau ditto, ...	20	15 29	...	20	...	19	1	...
16		Matound, Pargana School,	38	29·22	...	38	...	36	2	...
17		Rajpur ditto, ...	50	38·39	...	50	...	49	1	...
		Total, ...	345	235·24	...	345	...	302	43	...

DIX.

General Education for the year 1874-75.—(continued.)

MIDDLE B.

Receipts.					Expended.			
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Municipal.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—(*concluded.*)								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
238 15 7	...	29 6 0	...	268 5 7	238 15 7	...	238 15 7	5·19
242 8 7	...	36 2 0	...	278 10 7	242 8 7	...	242 8 7	3·32
248 15 7	...	53 0 0	...	301 15 7	248 15 7	...	248 15 7	4·44
395 8 10	...	109 2 0	...	504 10 10	395 8 10	...	395 8 10	6·28
201 8 10	...	48 10 0	...	250 2 10	201 8 10	...	201 8 10	4·59
115 4 11	...	32 8 0	...	147 12 11	115 4 11	...	115 4 11	3·00
291 0 0	...	28 10 0	...	319 10 0	291 0 0	...	291 0 0	7·09
1,733 14 0	...	337 6 0	...	2,071 4 4	1,733 14 4	...	1,733 14 4	4·84
304 10 0	...	96 8 0	...	401 2 0	304 10 0	...	304 10 0	5 35
200 13 6	...	44 0 0	...	244 13 6	200 13 6	...	200 13 6	5·74
242 15 0	...	75 0 0	...	317 15 0	242 15 0	...	242 15 0	5·17
264 0 9	...	40 2 0	...	304 2 9	264 0 9	...	264 0 9	13 89
220 5 3	...	51 14 0	...	272 3 3	220 5 3	...	220 5 3	4·58
1,232 12 6	...	307 8 0	...	1,540 4 6	1,232 12 6	...	1,232 12 6	5·95
434 10 0	8 0 0	87 2 0	...	529 12 0	434 10 0	8 0 0	442 10 0	9·22
203 8 2	...	16 0 0	...	219 8 2	203 8 2	...	203 8 2	4·97
361 14 1	...	80 10 0	...	442 8 1	361 14 1	...	361 14 1	8·82
197 14 6	...	33 2 0	...	231 0 6	197 14 6	...	197 14 6	5 82
304 10 0	11 0 0	28 10 3	...	344 4 3	304 10 0	11 0 0	315 10 0	8·10
221 9 0	...	18 12 9	...	2.0 5 0	221 9 0	...	221 9 0	5·55
1,724 1 9	19 0 0	264 4 3	...	2,007 6 0	1,724 1 9	19 0 0	1,743 1 9	7·20
232 8 0	...	47 6 0	...	279 14 0	232 8 0	...	232 8 0	4·39
216 4 3	...	40 0 0	...	256 4 0	216 4 3	...	216 4 3	4·40
448 12 3	...	87 6 0	...	536 2 3	448 12 3	...	448 12 3	4·40
21,344 1 6	206 2 0	3,899 12 3	...	25,449 15 9	21,344 1 6	206 2 0	21,550 3 6	5·05
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
222 0 0	...	14 8 0	...	236 8 0	222 0 0	7 1 3	229 1 3	6·73
190 4 0	...	17 6 0	...	207 10 0	190 4 0	12 6 0	202 10 0	5 07
571 0 0	...	34 0 0	...	605 0 0	571 0 0	18 10 0	589 10 0	6·08
								5·34
284 0 0	...	27 10 0	...	311 10 0	284 0 0	26 6 0	310 6 0	4 06
224 4 0	...	28 6 0	...	252 10 0	224 4 0	23 14 0	248 2 0	7 63
222 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	234 0 0	222 0 0	6 14 6	228 14 6	3·28
115 0 0	...	...	...	115 0 0	115 0 0	...	115 0 0	...
1,828 8 0	...	133 14 0	...	1,962 6 0	1,828 8 0	95 3 9	1,923 11 9	5·43
385 14 5	...	43 0 0	13 3 6	442 1 11	385 14 5	26 8 0	412 6 5	15·84
120 0 0	...	29 9 0	6 15 6	156 8 6	120 0 0	16 10 9	136 10 9	7·21
144 0 0	...	30 9 0	7 2 0	181 11 0	144 0 0	14 7 0	158 7 0	8 31
170 12 7	...	19 11 0	4 13 0	195 4 7	170 12 7	13 13 3	184 9 10	9·45
276 0 0	...	31 0 0	16 11 6	323 11 6	276 0 0	26 2 0	302 2 0	11·18
120 0 0	...	28 7 0	3 13 0	152 4 0	120 0 0	16 7 3	136 7 3	5·91
120 0 0	...	21 7 0	10 8 0	151 15 0	120 0 0	24 14 3	144 14 3	9·05
120 0 0	...	17 9 0	4 15 6	142 8 6	120 0 0	14 5 9	134 5 9	8 93
192 0 0	...	20 10 6	4 2 6	216 13 0	192 0 0	14 14 9	206 14 9	7·13
215 8 0	...	25 12 0	8 9 0	249 13 0	215 8 0	17 2 9	232 10 9	6·13
1,864 3 0	...	267 10 6	80 13 6	2,212 11 0	1,864 3 0	185 5 9	2,049 8 9	8·72

APPEN

TABLE No. VI.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT TAHSIL I

Number.	District	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of schools on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
						3RD CIRCLE, DEPARTME\T				
18	ALLAHABAD, ...	Syud Sarawan Tahsili ...	50	42·60	...	50	...	6	44	...
19		Munjhanpur ditto, ...	42	29·48	...	42	...	5	37	...
20		Shahzadpur ditto, ...	40	32·50	...	44	...	34	6	...
21		Kalyanpur ditto, ...	51	42·27	...	51	...	49	2	...
22		Sikandra ditto, ...	16	15 58	...	16	...	11	5	...
23		Bhopatpur ditto, ...	27	28 86	...	27	...	3	24	...
24		Mahawa ditto, ...	30	21·93	...	30	...	27	3	...
25		Arail ditto, ...	32	23·12	...	32	...	18	14	...
26		Maupur ditto, ...	42	34·97	...	42	...	42	...	...
		Total, ...	330	271·36	...	330	...	195	135	...
27	MIRZAPUR, ...	Gopiganj Tahsili School, ...	74	50 63	...	74	...	64	10	...
28		Ahroura ditto, ...	53	36 24	...	53	...	49	4	...
29		Kone ditto, ...	52	47·13	...	52	...	43	9	...
30		Bhadohi Pargana School, ...	49	27 80	...	49	...	33	16	...
		Total, ...	228	161·60	...	228	...	189	39	...
31	BENARES, ...	City Tahsili School, ...	163	88·68	...	163	...	145	18	...
32		Chandauli Tahsili School, ...	70	46·28	...	70	...	48	22	...
		Total, ...	233	134·96	...	233	...	193	40	...
33	GHAZIPUR, ...	Shadiabad Tahsili School, ...	27	21 92	...	27	...	16	11	...
34		Gajadharpur ditto, ...	42	30·98	...	42	...	42	...	...
35		Reotipur ditto, ...	92	76·50	...	92	...	83	9	...
36		Muhamdabad ditto, ...	65	49 68	...	65	...	39	26	...
37		Bhelsar ditto, ...	63	43 52	...	63	...	52	11	...
38		Rasra Tahsili School with branch.	140	100·18	...	140	...	108	32	...
39		Nauli Pargana School, ...	72	67 50	...	72	...	39	33	...
40		Guhman ditto, ...	66	56 30	...	66	...	45	2	...
41		Bansdih ditto, ...	101	85·16	...	101	...	67	34	...
42		Reoti ditto, ...	60	52·30	...	60	...	4	12	...
43		Mamyar ditto, ...	80	68 14	...	80	...	54	26	...
		Total, ...	808	652·18	...	808	...	599	215	...
44	AZAMGARH, ...	Azamgarh Tahsili School, ...	102	72 75	...	102	...	55	47	...
45		Mahaul ditto, ...	60	55 0	...	60	...	38	22	...
46		Mehnajpur ditto, ...	71	54 95	...	71	...	68	3	...
47		Jeanpur ditto, ...	70	68·19	...	70	...	21	49	...
48		Mau Tahsili School, with branch.	120	98 40	...	120	...	82	38	...
49										
50		Sikandarpur Tahsili School,	64	45·0	...	64	...	54	10	...
51		Nizamabad Pargana School,	76	54 95	...	76	...	53	23	...
52		Muhamdabad ditto, ...	67	51 0	...	65	...	40	35	...
		Mobarakpur ditto, ...	120	95 58	...	120	...	21	99	...
		Total, ...	748	595·82	...	748	...	432	316	...
53	JAUNPUR, ...	Marcahu Tahsili School, ...	30	23 38	...	30	...	11	19	...
54		Machlishahr tahsili school with branch	135	132·10	...	135	...	97	38	...
55		Mhahaganj Tahsili School, ...	49	41·10	...	49	...	31	18	...
56		Kerakat ditto, ...	65	56·80	...	65	...	54	11	...
57		Mungrabadshahpur ditto, ...	100	66 19	...	100	...	91	9	...
		Total, ...	379	319 57	...	379	...	484	95	...

DIX.

General Education for the year 1874-75.—(continued.)

SCHOOL MIDDLE B.

Receipts.					Expended.			
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Municipal.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
345 12 0	...	58 13 0	...	404 9 0	345 12 0	36 7 0	382 3 0	8·88
221 2 3	...	39 0 0	...	260 2 3	221 2 0	23 11 0	244 13 0	8·44
221 5 6	...	36 8 0	...	257 13 6	224 5 6	23 12 0	258 1 6	8 81
285 2 0	...	63 0 0	...	348 2 0	285 2 0	39 0 0	324 2 0	7·71
159 15 6	...	26 0 0	...	185 15 6	159 15 6	19 2 0	179 1 6	11 78
220 13 0	...	43 6 6	...	264 3 6	220 13 0	28 0 0	248 13 0	8 58
123 5 0	...	25 12 0	...	149 1 0	120 5 3	29 6 0	149 11 3	6·81
161 5 6	...	36 12 0	...	198 1 6	161 5 6	21 0 0	182 5 6	7 91
218 1 3	...	46 8 0	...	264 9 3	218 1 3	20 4 0	238 5 3	6·30
1,956 14 0	...	375 11 6	...	2,332 9 6	1,956 14 0	240 10 0	2,197 8 0	8·11
396 0 0	...	25 8 0	195 0 0	616 8 0	591 0 0	25 1 0	616 1 0	12 07
272 0 0	...	24 0 0	195 0 0	491 0 0	467 0 0	24 0 0	491 0 0	13·63
132 15 0	...	9 6 0	195 0 0	337 5 0	3 7 15 0	9 6 0	337 5 0	7·17
216 0 0	...	24 14 0	...	240 14 0	216 0 0	24 0 0	240 0 0	8 57
1,016 15 0	...	83 12 0	585 0 0	1,685 11 0	1,601 15 0	82 7 0	1,684 6 0	10·39
456 0 0	...	28 4 0	...	484 4 0	456 0 0	43 10 9	499 10 9	5 61
216 0 0	...	21 12 0	...	237 12 0	216 0 0	28 8 0	244 8 0	5·32
672 0 0	...	50 0 0	...	722 0 0	672 0 0	72 2 9	744 2 9	5·51
144 0 0	...	4 0 0	7 14 6	155 14 6	148 0 0	7 14 6	155 14 6	7·09
241 0 0	...	10 14 0	...	251 14 0	251 14 0	...	251 14 0	8·12
245 10 3	...	4 15 0	26 0 0	276 9 3	250 9 3	26 0 0	276 9 3	3·59
300 0 0	...	6 13 0	...	306 13 0	306 13 0	...	306 13 0	6·14
301 0 0	...	9 14 6	6 8 0	317 6 6	310 14 6	6 8 0	317 6 6	7·20
325 11 4	...	5 2 0	...	330 13 4	330 13 4	...	330 13 4	3·31
291 0 0	...	5 5 5	6 8 0	302 13 0	296 5 0	6 8 0	302 13 0	4·45
246 8 0	...	5 6 0	13 0 0	264 14 0	251 14 0	13 0 0	264 14 0	4 73
306 0 0	...	8 14 0	...	314 14 0	314 14 0	...	314 14 0	3·70
297 8 0	...	8 0 0	...	305 8 0	305 8 0	...	305 8 0	5·88
178 12 8	...	3 10 0	...	182 6 8	182 6 8	...	182 6 8	2 69
2,877 2 3	...	72 13 6	59 14 6	3,009 14 3	2,949 15 9	59 14 6	3,009 14 3	4 61
466 9 9	120 0 0	51 2 0	...	637 11 9	666 9 9	170 5 0	636 14 9	8·72
249 3 0	...	38 8 0	...	287 11 0	249 3 0	37 11 0	286 14 0	5·21
304 4 0	...	17 8 0	...	321 12 0	304 4 0	15 4 0	319 8 0	5 81
310 7 0	...	22 12 0	...	333 3 0	310 7 0	22 12 0	333 3 0	4·89
382 5 9	...	21 4 0	...	403 9 9	382 5 9	17 12 0	400 1 9	4·08
201 3 0	...	11 14 0	...	213 1 0	201 3 0	8 10 0	209 13 0	4·66
310 7 6	...	22 10 0	...	333 1 6	310 7 6	19 10 0	330 1 6	6·00
312 10 9	...	19 11 0	...	332 5 9	312 10 9	19 1 0	331 11 9	6 59
310 1 0	...	20 10 0	...	330 11 0	310 1 0	18 8 0	328 9 0	3·42
2,847 3 9	120 0 0	225 15 0	...	3,193 2 9	2,847 3 9	329 9 0	3,176 12 9	5·33
180 0 0	...	30 14 0	...	210 14 0	180 0 0	26 2 0	206 2 0	8 95
589 10 8	...	112 8 0	...	702 2 8	589 10 8	44 14 0	634 8 8	4·81
192 8 0	...	35 0 0	...	227 8 0	192 8 0	26 2 0	218 10 0	5 34
518 6 3	...	69 10 0	...	588 0 3	518 6 3	53 12 0	572 2 3	10·03
381 0 0	...	57 12 0	...	438 12 0	381 0 0	37 12 0	418 12 0	6·34
1,661 8 11	...	305 12 0	...	2,167 4 11	1,861 8 11	188 10 0	2,050 2 11	6·79

APPEN

TABLE No. IV.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT TAHSILI

Number.	District.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number on scholars on the 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classification of schools on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
						3rd CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
58	Gorakhpur, ...	Burhalganj Tahsili School,...	121	89·03	...	121	...	112	9	...
59		Majhouli ditto ...	73	61·87	...	73	...	65	8	...
60		Gorakhpur ditto, ...	94	87·79	...	94	...	63	31	...
61		Ramkola ditto, ...	60	48·73	...	60	...	58	2	...
62		Siswalcazar ditto, ...	55	32·33	...	55	...	48	7	...
63		Hatal ditto, ...	62	47·08	...	62	...	35	27	...
64		Piprouli Pargana School, ...	98	76·08	...	98	...	96	2	...
65		Lau ditto, ...	80	65·70	...	80	...	51	29	...
		Total, ...	643	508·61	...	643	...	528	115	...
66	Basti, ...	Mahadawal Tahsili School with branch.	210	185·67	...	210	...	193	17	...
67		Bhaupur Tahsili School, ...	60	46·50	...	60	...	59	1	...
68		Tanda ditto, ...	40	37·58	...	40	...	40	...	...
69		Hurria ditto, ...	60	56·00	...	60	...	59	1	...
70		Mahsan, ditto, ...	33	31·08	...	33	...	31	2	...
		Total, ...	403	356·83	...	403	...	382	21	...
		Grand Total, ...	4,566	3,590·13	...	4,566	...	3,451	1,115	...
						4th CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT				
1	Kumaon, ...	Sumeasar Tahsili School, ...	86	63·05	...	86	...	79	1	6
2		Choufakia ditto. ...	49	38·77	...	49	...	48	...	1
3		Dwarahat ditto, ...	87	51·95	...	87	1	77	1	8
4		Deolthal ditto, ...	66	42·50	...	66	...	64	...	2
5		Beninag ditto, ...	62	31·87	...	62	...	57	1	4
6		Darma (Kotika) ditto, ...	59	36·67	...	59	...	1	...	58
		Total, ...	409	264·81	...	409	1	326	3	79
7	Garhwal, ...	Naithana Tahsili School, ...	92	66·87	...	92	...	90	...	2
8		Panain ditto, ...	88	58·59	...	88	...	86	...	2
9		Pokhra ditto, ...	94	70·81	...	94	...	90	...	4
10		Ramsia ditto, ...	77	49·38	...	77	...	73	...	4
		Total, ...	351	245·65	...	351	...	339	...	12
11	Tarai, ...	Kashipur Tahsili School, ...	70	58·31	...	70	...	55	12	3
		Grand Total, ...	830	668·77	...	830	1	720	15	94
		Great Grand Total, ...	15,573	12,437·65	...	15,573	4	12,116	3,359	94

Office of Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.:
Dated 28th June, 1875.

D I X.

General Education for the year 1874-75.—(concluded).

SCHOOLS MIDDLE B.

Receipts.					Expended.			
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Municipal.	Fees and fines.	Other sources	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—(*concluded.*)								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. p. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
418 15 5	...	52 10 0	...	471 9 5	418 15 5	52 10 0	471 9 5	5·30
481 10 2	...	48 12 0	...	530 6 2	481 10 2	48 12 0	530 6 2	8 54
373 0 10	...	36 0 0	...	409 0 10	373 0 10	36 0 0	409 0 10	4·64
244 0 8	...	24 0 0	...	268 0 8	244 0 8	24 0 0	268 0 8	5 46
195 5 4	...	24 0 0	...	219 5 4	195 5 4	24 5 0	219 5 4	6 84
198 8 3	...	19 14 0	...	218 6 3	198 8 3	19 14 0	218 6 3	4·63
236 6 0	...	12 0 0	...	248 6 0	236 6 0	12 0 0	248 6 0	3·26
213 10 2	...	...	12 8 0	238 2 2	213 10 0	24 8 0	238 2 2	3·60
2,361 8 10	...	229 12 0	12 0 0	2,603 4 10	2,361 8 10	241 12 0	2,603 4 10	5·11
628 0 0	...	48 12 0	...	676 12 0	628 0 0	46 0 0	674 0 0	3·62
313 0 0	...	20 10 0	...	333 10 0	313 0 0	19 4 0	332 4 0	7·06
244 0 0	...	22 5 0	...	266 5 0	244 0 0	20 6 0	264 6 0	6 94
296 0 0	...	21 10 0	...	317 10 0	296 0 0	21 10 0	317 10 0	5·67
266 0 0	...	28 0 0	...	304 0 0	266 0 0	35 5 0	301 5 0	9·70
1747 0 0	...	151 5 0	...	1,898 5 0	1,747 0 0	142 9 0	1,889 9 0	5·29
19,034 15 9	120	1,896 9 6	737 12 0	21,789 5 8	19,690 13 3	1,637 10 9	21,328 8 0	5 94
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
184 8 9	...	...	...	184 8 9	184 8 9	...	184 8 9	2·93
232 8 9	...	...	...	232 8 9	232 8 9	...	232 8 9	5 97
244 8 9	...	...	...	244 8 9	244 8 9	...	244 8 9	4·71
196 8 9	...	...	...	196 8 9	196 8 9	...	196 8 9	4·58
184 8 9	...	...	...	184 8 9	184 8 9	...	184 8 9	5·78
148 8 9	...	...	...	148 8 9	148 8 9	...	148 8 9	4 02
1,191 4 6	...	...	...	1,191 4 6	1,191 4 6	...	1,191 4 6	4·49
172 8 9	...	...	...	172 8 9	172 8 9	...	172 8 9	2·58
227 11 10	...	...	...	227 11 10	227 11 11	...	227 11 11	3·86
174 8 9	...	...	...	174 8 9	174 8 9	...	174 8 9	2·46
232 8 9	...	...	...	232 8 9	232 8 9	...	232 8 9	4·75
807 6 1	...	...	...	807 6 1	807 6 1	...	807 6 1	3 28
240 0 0	...	99 6 0	...	339 6 0	240 0 0	86 15 0	326 15 0	5·68
2,238 10 7	...	99 6 0	...	2,338 0 7	2,238 10 7	86 15 0	2,325 9 7	4·05
66,854 4 8	1,888 7 6	10,442 11 3	987 12 0	80,173 3 5	67,510 2 2	3,743 1 3	71,253 3 5	5 72

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

TABLE No. VII.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE

District.	Tahsil.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance	Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus	Musalmans	Others
										1st CIR.
Dehra Dun, ...	Dehra Dun, ...	1	24	18	...	24	...	24	...	...
Saharanpur, ...	Saharanpur, ...	5	91	91	...	91	...	...	91	...
	Deoband, ...	2	41	34	...	41	...	19	22	...
	Total, ...	7	132	125	...	132	...	19	113	...
Muzaffarnagar,	Muzaffarnagar, ..	2	26	19	...	26	...	...	26	...
	Shamli, ...	3	48	37	.	48	...	...	48	..
	Total, ...	5	74	56	...	74	...	...	74	...
Meerut, ...	Sardhana, ...	5	103	63 36	...	103	...	100	3	...
	Bagpat, ...	3	58	49·18	...	58	...	58	...	...
	Ghaziabad, ...	1	14	11 96	...	14	...	...	14	...
	Hapur, ...	2	28	22 35	...	28	...	28	...	...
	Total, ...	11	203	140·85	...	203	...	186	17	...
Bulandshahr,	Bulandshahr, ...	1	41	31	...	41	...	...	41	...
	Anupshahr, ...	10	217	143	...	217	..	213	4	...
	Total, ...	11	258	174	...	258	...	213	45	...
Aligarh, ...	Koel, ...	2	26	15·20	...	26	...	26	...	...
	Khair, ...	1	16	8 24	...	16	...	16	...	...
	Iglas, ...	3	49	29·49	...	49	...	47	2	...
	Sikandra, ...	7	153	112 89	...	153	...	152	1	...
	Hathras, ...	16	304	205 62	...	304	...	304	...	...
	Atrauli, ...	3	60	29 96	...	60	...	60	...	...
	Total, ...	32	608	401·40	...	608	...	605	3	..
Bijnor, ...	Chandpur, ..	3	81	73	...	81	...	...	81	...
	Bijnor, ...	1	20	15	...	20	...	4	16	...
	Nehtor, ...	1	21	18	...	21	...	...	21	...
	Total, ...	5	122	106	...	122	...	4	118	...
Moradabad, ...	Moradabad, ...	3	74	57	...	74	...	...	74	..
	Hasanpur, ...	1	15	16	...	15	...	...	15	...
	Sambhal, ...	3	46	40	...	46	..	12	34	...
	Total, ...	7	135	113	...	135	...	12	123	.
Budaun, ...	Budaun, ...	1	16	12	...	16	...	...	16	...
	Dataganj, ...	1	20	22	...	20	...	20	...	...
	Sahaswan, ...	1	12	13	...	12	...	...	12	...
	Bisauli, ...	1	18	15	...	18	...	4	14	...
	Gunnaur, ...	4	86	64	...	86	..	68	18	...
	Total, ...	8	152	126	...	152	..	92	60	...
Bareilly, ...	Karor, ...	3	61	46	...	61	...	...	61	...
	Pilibhit, ...	1	43	37	...	43	...	...	43	...
	Total, ...	4	104	83	..	104	...	...	104	...
Shahjahanpur,	Shahjahanpur, ...	3	42	31	...	42	...	...	42	...
	Jalalabad, ...	1	20	18	...	20	...	20	...	...
	Pawayan, ...	2	38	32	...	38	...	38	...	...
	Total, ...	6	100	81	...	100	...	58	42	...
	Grand Total, ...	97	1,912	1,424 25	...	1,912	...	1,213	699	...

General Education for the year 1874-75.

LOWER CLASS. FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Receipts.				Expended.			
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Municipal grant.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
CLE.							
Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
84 0 0	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	4·66
418 0 0	...	...	418 0 0	418 0 0	...	418 0 0	4 59
190 12 0	...	...	190 12 0	190 12 0	...	190 12 0	5·61
608 12 0	...	...	608 12 0	608 12 0	...	608 12 0	4·87
159 0 0	...	...	159 0 0	159 0 0	...	159 0 0	8·37
227 0 0	...	60 0 0	287 0 0	227 0 0	60 0 0	287 0 0	7 75
386 0 0	...	60 0 0	446 0 0	386 0 0	60 0 0	446 0 0	8·00
439 3 2	...	...	439 3 2	439 3 2	..	439 3 2	6·93
229 0 0	...	...	229 0 0	229 0 0	...	229 0 0	5 32
83 0 0	...	...	83 0 0	83 0 0	...	83 0 0	7·00
167 0 0	...	...	167 0 0	167 0 0	...	167 0 0	7·50
918 3 2	...	...	918 3 2	918 3 2	...	918 3 2	6·51
108 2 6	...	...	108 2 6	108 2 6	...	108 2 7	3 50
818 12 8	...	...	818 12 8	818 12 8	...	818 12 8	5·72
926 15 2	...	...	926 15 2	926 15 2	...	926 15 2	5 32
103 14 3	...	...	105 14 3	103 14 3	...	103 14 3	6 84
82 12 4	...	...	82 12 4	82 12 4	...	82 12 4	10·0
229 13 2	...	...	229 13 2	229 13 2	...	229 13 2	7 79
658 14 9	...	...	658 14 9	658 14 9	...	658 14 9	5·84
1,354 3 6	...	...	1,354 3 6	1,354 3 6	...	1,354 3 6	6 58
217 9 1	...	...	217 9 1	217 9 1	...	217 9 1	7·23
2,647 3 1	...	...	2,647 3 1	2,647 3 1	...	2,647 3 1	6 60
200 8 3	...	...	200 8 3	200 8 3	...	200 8 3	2·74
80 0 0	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	...	80 0 0	5·33
68 0 0	...	...	68 0 0	68 0 0	...	68 0 0	3·77
348 8 3	...	...	348 8 3	348 8 3	...	348 8 3	3·30
317 3 7	...	...	317 3 7	317 3 7	...	317 3 7	5·56
78 0 0	...	...	78 0 0	78 0 0	...	78 0 0	4·87
222 10 4	...	...	222 10 4	222 10 4	...	222 10 4	5·56
617 13 11	...	...	617 13 11	617 13 11	...	617 13 11	5·47
33 11 0	...	...	33 11 0	33 11 0	...	33 11 0	2·80
108 9 4	...	...	108 9 4	108 9 4	...	108 9 4	4 93
62 9 7	...	...	62 9 7	62 9 7	...	62 9 7	4·81
72 3 0	...	...	72 3 0	72 3 0	...	72 3 0	4·81
320 6 8	...	...	320 6 8	320 6 8	...	320 6 8	5 00
597 7 7	...	...	597 7 7	597 7 7	...	597 7 7	4·74
312 11 4	...	...	312 11 4	312 11 4	...	312 11 4	6·80
118 0 0	...	...	118 0 0	118 0 0	...	118 0 0	3·19
430 11 4	...	...	430 11 4	430 11 4	...	430 11 4	5·19
228 0 0	...	...	228 0 0	228 0 0	...	228 0 0	7·35
72 0 0	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	...	72 0 0	4·00
145 8 0	...	...	145 8 0	145 8 0	...	145 8 0	4 55
445 8 0	...	...	445 8 0	445 8 0	...	445 8 0	5·50
8,011 2 6	...	60 0 0	8,071 2 6	8,011 2 6	60 0 0	8,071 2 6	5·66

TABLE No. VII.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE

District.	Tahsil.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
										2ND CIR
MUTTRA, ...	Muttra, ...	3	93	74·37	...	93	...	93	...	...
	Chata, ...	3	70	59·73	...	70	...	51	19	...
	Kosi, ...	...	...	14·23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mat, ...	2	30	32·79	...	30	...	30	...	...
	Sadabad, ...	6	161	114·98	...	161	...	158	3	...
	Jalesar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	14	354	296·10	...	354	...	332	22	...
AGRA, ...	Hazur tahsil, ...	9	148	123·36	...	148	...	119	29	...
	Iradatnagar, ...	2	57	50·73	...	57	...	56	1	...
	Fatehabad, ...	6	105	76 36	...	105	...	105	...	...
	Itimadpur, ...	9	173	145 73	...	173	...	173	...	...
	Firozabad, ...	6	129	98·25	...	129	...	120	5	...
	Bah Pinahat, ...	9	198	174·26	...	198	...	198	...	...
	Khairagarh, ...	2	37	27·21	...	37	...	37	...	...
	Fatehpur Sikri, ...	1	18	13·50	...	18	...	18	...	...
	Farah, ...	3	71	55·44	...	71	...	70	1	...
	Jalesar, ...	4	85	67·64	...	85	...	85	...	...
	Total, ...	51	1,017	827·48	...	1 017	...	981	36	...
ETAWAH, ...	Etawah, ...	4	61	45·52	...	61	...	57	4	...
	Bharthna, ...	3	45	32 23	...	45	...	45	...	...
	Phaphund, ...	2	34	23·40	...	34	...	34	...	...
	Dalelnagar, ...	3	41	23 93	...	41	...	41	...	...
	Total, ...	12	181	125·08	...	181	...	177	4	...
ETAH, ...	Etah, ...	5	128	95·80	...	128	...	128	...	...
	Aliganj, ...	4	108	94 58	...	108	...	108	...	...
	Kasganj, ...	3	80	68·28	...	80	...	54	26	...
	Total, ...	12	316	258·66	...	316	...	290	26	...
MAINPURI, ...	Mainpuri, ...	4	88	67·97	...	88	...	88	...	...
	Karhal, ...	3	51	41·71	...	51	...	51	...	...
	Bhongaon, ...	17	347	277·49	...	347	...	321	26	...
	Shikohabad, ...	6	152	109·78	...	152	...	152	...	...
	Mustafabad, ...	8	176	120 44	...	176	...	176	...	...
	Total, ...	38	814	617·39	...	814	...	788	26	...
FARUKHABAD, ...	Farukhabad, ...	5	121	99 73	...	121	...	113	8	...
	Kaimganj, ...	3	69	55·66	...	69	...	64	5	...
	Chibramau, ...	4	95	72·84	...	95	...	95	...	...
	Tirwa, ...	2	47	32·92	...	47	...	46	1	...
	Total, ...	14	332	259·15	...	332	...	318	14	...
CAWNPORE, ...	Jajmau, ...	1	18	13·39	...	18	...	18	...	...
	Garh Salempur, ...	2	37	29 43	...	37	...	37	...	...
	Bilhaur, ...	9	145	109.22	...	145	...	141	4	...
	Shiurajpur, ...	8	136	102·27	...	136	...	135	1	...
	Bhognipur, ...	1	15	11·97	...	15	...	10	5	...
	Derapur, ...	3	44	36·90	...	44	...	44	...	...
	Rasulabad, ...	6	103	81 91	...	103	...	102	1	...
	Total, ...	30	498	385·09	...	498	...	487	11	...
HAMIRPUR, ...	Panwari, ...	1	17	14	...	17	...	4	13	...
	Jalalpur, ...	1	14	8	...	14	...	10	4	...
	Rath, ...	1	20	17	...	20	...	...	20	...
	Total, ...	3	51	39	...	51	...	14	37	...

General Education for the year 1874-75—(continued.)

LOWER CLASS. FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Receipts.				Expended.			
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Municipal grant.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
CLE.							
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	
487 0 0	...	...	487 0 0	487 0 0	...	487 0 0	6 58
342 0 0	...	...	342 0 0	342 0 0	...	342 0 0	5·70
42 8 0	...	...	42 8 0	42 8 0	...	42 8 0	3 00
170 0 0	...	...	170 0 0	170 0 0	...	170 0 0	5 16
588 0 0	...	...	588 0 0	588 0 0	...	588 0 0	5·11
88 0 0	...	...	88 0 0	88 0 0	...	88 0 0	...
1,717 8 0	...	...	1,717 8 0	1,717 8 0	...	1,717 8 0	5·50
710 13 2	...	...	710 13 2	710 13 2	...	710 13 2	5 74
335 14 6	...	...	335 14 6	335 14 6	...	335 14 6	6 62
517 11 8	...	...	517 11 8	517 11 8	...	517 11 8	6 78
779 8 1	...	...	779 8 1	779 8 1	...	779 8 1	5·35
440 11 2	...	...	440 11 2	440 11 2	...	440 11 2	4·72
763 4 1	...	...	763 4 1	763 4 1	...	763 4 1	4·40
232 11 2	...	...	232 11 2	232 11 2	...	232 11 2	8·55
216 11 11	...	...	216 11 11	216 11 11	...	216 11 11	16 05
338 6 3	...	...	338 6 3	338 6 3	...	338 6 3	6·10
235 11 2	...	...	235 11 2	235 11 2	...	235 11 2	3·48
4,571 7 2	...	...	4,571 7 2	4,571 7 2	...	4,571 7 2	5·52
279 2 8	...	...	279 2 8	279 2 8	...	279 2 8	6 11
160 10 8	...	...	160 10 8	160 10 8	...	160 10 8	5·00
158 12 2	...	...	158 12 2	158 12 2	...	158 12 2	6·78
245 0 0	...	...	245 0 0	245 0 0	...	245 0 0	10·22
843 9 6	...	...	843 9 6	843 9 6	...	843 9 6	6·75
451 12 11	...	...	451 12 11	451 12 11	...	451 12 11	4·71
405 0 6	...	...	405 0 6	405 0 6	...	405 0 6	4·28
288 3 10	...	...	288 3 10	228 3 10	...	228 3 10	3 34
1,145 1 3	...	...	1,145 1 3	1,145 1 3	...	1,145 1 3	4·42
268 0 0	...	...	268 0 0	268 0 0	...	268 0 0	4·00
211 0 0	...	...	211 0 0	211 0 0	...	211 0 0	5·00
1,395 2 4	...	...	1,395 2 4	1,395 2 4	...	1,395 2 4	5·00
524 11 9	...	...	524 11 9	524 11 9	...	524 11 9	4·79
699 11 3	...	...	699 11 3	699 11 3	...	699 11 3	5·80
3,098 9 4	...	...	3,098 9 4	3,098 9 4	...	3,098 9 4	5 00
584 6 3	...	...	584 6 3	586 6 3	...	586 6 3	5·88
264 0 0	...	...	264 0 0	264 0 0	...	264 0 0	5·00
359 0 0	...	...	359 0 0	359 0 0	...	359 0 0	4·92
225 12 0	...	...	225 12 0	225 12 0	...	225 12 0	6·85
1,433 2 3	...	...	1,433 2 3	1,433 2 3	...	1,433 2 3	5·83
242 10 8	...	...	242 10 8	242 10 8	...	242 10 8	18·12
166 0 0	...	...	166 0 0	166 0 0	...	166 0 0	5·64
611 7 3	...	...	611 7 3	611 7 3	...	611 7 3	5·60
678 11 9	...	...	678 11 9	678 11 9	...	678 11 9	6·63
121 6 0	...	...	121 6 0	121 6 0	...	121 6 0	10·12
176 0 0	...	...	176 0 0	176 0 0	...	176 0 0	4·77
462 14 6	...	...	462 14 6	462 14 6	...	462 14 6	5·64
2,459 2 2	...	...	2,459 2 2	2,459 2 2	...	2,459 2 2	6·41
104 6 8	...	...	104 6 8	104 6 8	...	104 6 8	7·45
57 11 0	...	...	57 11 0	57 11 0	...	57 11 0	7·21
37 5 8	...	...	37 5 8	37 5 8	...	37 5 8	2 20
199 7 4	...	...	199 7 4	199 7 4	...	199 7 4	5 11

TABLE No. VII.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE

District.	Tahsil.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
										2ND CIR
JALAUN, ...	Jalaun, ...	2	40	32·73	...	40	...	40	...	...
	Madhogarh, ...	1	20	15·86	...	20	...	13	7	...
	Kunch, ...	1	17	17·48	...	17	...	...	17	...
	Orai, ...	1	21	19·81	...	21	...	1	20	...
	Total, ...	5	98	85·88	...	98	...	54	44	...
JHANSI, ...	Jhansi, ...	2	34	18·34	...	34	...	32	2	...
	Moth, ...	3	79	53·82	...	79	...	79	...	...
	Garotha, ...	1	16	10 25	...	16	...	16	...	...
	Mau, ...	1	18	13 17	...	18	...	17	1	...
	Total, ...	7	147	95·58	...	147	...	144	3	...
LALITPUR,	Lalitpur, ...	1	34	21·28	...	34	...	34	...	...
	Mahroni, ...	9	190	144·30	...	190	...	184	6	...
	Total, ...	10	224	165·58	...	224	...	218	6	...
	GRAND TOTAL,...	196	4,032	3,154·99	...	4,032	...	3,803	229	...
										3RD CIR
ALLAHABAD, ...	Chail, ...	5	102	87·54	...	102	...	...	102	...
	Karchana, ...	1	40	24 77	...	40	...	...	40	...
	Bara, ...	1	20	17·52	...	20	...	20	...	...
	Total, ...	7	162	129·83	...	162	...	20	142	...
BANDA, ...	Banda, ...	3	36	28·91	...	36	...	16	20	...
	Sihonda, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Augasi, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirohan, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	6	36	28·91	...	36	...	16	20	...
FATEHPUR, ...	Fatehpur, ...	1	15	9·17	...	15	...	15	...	...
	Kalianpur, ...	1	16	12·48	...	16	...	16	...	...
	Kora, ...	1	20	15·82	...	20	...	20	...	...
	Khaga, ...	2	11	7·87	...	11	...	11	...	...
	Khakhreru, ...	1	12	9·85	...	12	...	12	...	...
	Total, ...	6	74	55·19	...	74	...	74	...	...
JAUNPUR, ...	Jaunpur, ...	1	20	13·77	...	20	...	16	4	...
	Machlishahr, ...	1	13	13·00	...	13	...	...	13	...
	Kutahan, ...	2	26	22·14	...	26	...	26	...	...
	Kirakat, ...	2	37	34·66	...	37	...	25	12	...
	Total, ...	6	96	83·57	...	96	...	67	29	...
AZAMGARH, ...	Muhammadabad,	3	117	104·07	...	117	...	62	55	...
	Sagri, ...	1	21	12 92	...	21	...	11	10	...
	Nagra, ...	1	32	25 92	...	32	...	17	15	...
	Deogaon, ...	1	17	14·72	...	17	...	9	8	...
	Total, ...	6	187	157·63	...	187	...	99	88	...
BENARES, ...	Sighra, ...	6	116	81·64	...	116	...	102	14	...
	Chandauli, ...	1	22	14·75	...	22	...	22	...	...
	Total, ...	7	138	96·39	...	138	...	124	14	...
BASTI, ...	Bansi, ...	5	133	118·50	...	133	...	98	35	...
	Basti, ...	1	19	13·79	...	19	...	13	6	...
	Total, ...	6	152	132·29	...	152	...	111	41	...

General Education for the year 1874-75—(continued.)

LOWER CLASS. FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Receipts.				Expended.			
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Municipal grant.	Other sources	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
CLE—(*concluded*).							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
161 1 0	...	...	161 1 0	161 1 0	...	161 1 0	4·89
65 9 0	...	...	65 9 0	65 9 0	...	65 9 0	4·09
105 5 3	...	...	105 5 3	105 5 3	...	105 5 3	6·28
83 8 0	...	...	83 8 0	83 8 0	...	83 8 0	4·17
415 7 3	...	...	415 7 3	415 7 3	....	415 7 3	4·92
101 14 2	...	...	101 14 2	101 14 2	...	101 14 2	5·65
272 11 0	...	...	272 11 0	272 11 0	...	272 11 0	5·09
75 1 0	...	...	75 1 0	75 1 0	...	75 1 0	7·56
67 1 0	49 8 0	...	116 9 0	67 1 0	49 8 0	116 9 0	8·96
516 11 2	49 8 0	...	566 3 2	516 11 2	49 8 0	566 3 2	5·89
73 0 0	61 2 0	...	134 2 0	73 0 0	61 2 0	134 2 0	6·30
662 7 9	...	...	662 7 9	662 7 9	...	662 7 9	4·59
735 7 9	61 2 0	...	796 9 9	735 7 9	61 2 0	796 9 9	4·82
17,135 9 2	110 10 0	...	17,246 3 2	17,135 9 2	110 10 0	17,246 3 2	5·46
CLE.							
524 14 9	...	...	524 14 9	524 14 9	...	524 14 9	6·00
74 0 0	...	...	74 0 0	74 0 0	...	74 0 0	3·00
74 15 9	...	...	74 15 9	74 15 9	...	74 15 9	4·28
673 14 6	...	...	673 14 6	673 14 6	...	673 14 6	5·17
242 0 0	...	30 0 0	272 0 0	242 0 0	30 0 0	272 0 0	9·40
66 0 0	...	5 8 0	71 8 0	66 0 0	5 8 0	71 8 0	...
66 0 0	...	5 8 0	71 8 0	66 0 0	5 8 0	71 8 0	...
47 0 0	...	4 0 0	51 0 0	47 0 0	4 0 0	51 0 0	...
421 0 0	...	45 0 0	466 0 0	421 0 0	45 0 0	466 0 0	9·40
153 0 0	...	...	153 0 0	153 0 0	...	153 0 0	16·68
81 0 0	...	...	81 0 0	81 0 0	...	81 0 0	6·49
97 0 0	...	...	97 0 0	97 0 0	...	97 0 0	6·13
168 14 0	...	...	168 14 0	168 14 0	...	168 14 0	21·46
80 0 0	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	...	80 0 0	8·00
579 14 0	...	...	579 14 0	579 14 0	...	579 14 0	10·50
20 1 8	...	...	20 1 8	20 1 8	...	20 1 8	1·46
137 2 10	...	2 0 0	139 2 10	137 2 10	2 0 0	139 2 10	10·70
163 14 10	...	2 0 0	165 14 10	163 14 10	2 0 0	165 14 10	7·50
235 0 0	...	2 0 0	237 0 0	235 0 0	2 0 0	237 0 0	6·83
556 3 4	...	6 0 0	562 3 4	556 3 4	6 0 0	562 3 4	6·72
323 0 0	...	...	323 0 0	323 0 0	...	323 0 0	3·10
79 10 8	...	...	79 10 8	79 10 8	...	79 10 8	6·12
83 10 8	...	...	83 10 8	83 10 8	...	83 10 8	3·21
83 10 8	...	...	83 10 8	83 10 8	...	83 10 8	5·57
570 0 0	...	...	570 0 0	570 0 0	...	570 0 0	3·60
} 660 0 0	...	...	660 0 0	{ 578 0 0 77 2 0	... ...	578 0 0 77 2 0	7·08 5·22
660 0 0	...	...	660 0 0	655 2 0	...	655 2 0	6·79
493 4 0	...	...	493 4 0	493 4 0	...	493 4 0	4·16
84 4 0	...	...	84 4 0	84 4 0	...	84 4 0	6·11
577 8 0	...	...	577 8 0	577 8 0	...	577 8 0	4·36

TABLE No. VII.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE

District.	Tahsil.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
										3RD CIR
GORAKHPUR, ...	Bansgaon, ...	2	58	43·76	...	58	...	58	...	...
	Deoria, ...	1	23	15·08	...	23	...	23	...	...
	Sadra, ...	2	51	36·07	...	51	...	31	20	...
	Hata, ...	2	39	26·25	...	39	...	8	31	...
	Total, ...	7	171	121·16	...	171	...	120	51	...
GHAZIPUR, ...	Ghazipur, ...	3	77	59·50	...	77	...	77	...	...
	Saidpur, ...	1	11	8·12	...	11	...	9	2	...
	Zamania, ...	1	15	10·52	...	15	...	15	...	...
	Ballia, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muhammadabad,	1	20	16·20	...	20	...	20	...	...
	Total, ...	6	123	94·34	...	123	...	121	2	...
MIRZAPUR, ...	Mirzapur, ...	3	56	45·55	...	56	...	56	...	...
	Chunar, ...	3	61	47·59	...	61	...	58	3	...
	Total, ...	6	117	93·14	...	117	...	114	3	...
	GRAND TOTAL,...	63	1,256	992·45	...	1,256	...	866	390	...
								4TH OR KUMAUN		
GARHWAL, ...	Srinagar, ...	12	296	207·72	...	296	...	296	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL,...	368	7,496	5,779·41	...	7,496	...	6,178	1,318	...

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

General Education for the year 1874-75—(concluded.)

LOWER CLASS. FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Receipts.				Expended.			
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Municipal grant.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Cost per head.
CLE—(*concluded*).							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
172 0 0	...	3 0 0	175 0 0	172 0 0	3 0 0	175 0 0	3 97
11 0 0	...	...	11 0 0	11 0 0	...	11 0 0	0·73
111 14 5	...	1 0 0	112 14 5	111 14 5	1 0 0	112 14 5	3·13
112 0 6	...	2 0 0	114 0 6	112 0 6	2 0 0	114 0 6	3·09
406 14 11	...	6 0 0	412 14 11	406 14 11	6 0 0	412 14 11	3·41
324 0 0	48 0 0	...	372 0 0	324 0 0	48 0 0	372 0 0	6 25
85 5 0	...	...	85 5 0	85 5 0	...	85 5 0	8·58
83 5 0	...	...	83 5 0	83 5 0	...	83 5 0	8·00
5 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	...
94 13 0	...	...	94 13 0	94 13 0	...	94 13 0	5 85
592 7 0	48 0 0	...	640 7 0	592 7 0	48 0 0	640 7 0	6 73
266 8 0	88 12 0	37 7 6	392 11 6	303 15 6	88 12 0	392 11 6	8·62
235 15 5	...	38 4 6	274 3 11	274 3 11	...	274 3 11	5 76
502 7 5	88 12 0	75 12 0	666 15 5	578 3 5	88 12 0	666 15 5	7·16
3,540 5 2	136 12 0	132 12 0	5,809 13 2	5,611 3 2	193 12 0	5,804 15 2	5·86
CIRCLE.							
846 4 0	...	...	846 4 0	846 4 0	...	846 4 0	4·06
31,533 4 10	247 6 0	192 12 0	31,973 6 10	31,604 2 10	364 6 0	31,968 8 10	5 53

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

TABLE No. VIII.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE

District.	Tahsil.	Number of school.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning.		Religious or national classification on 31st March.	
					English.	Vernacular only.	Hindus.	Musalmans.
Dehra Dun, ...	Dehra, ...	4	142	117	...	142	139	3
	Kalsi, ...	5	116	98	...	116	108	8
	Total, ...	9	258	215	...	258	247	11
Saharanpur, ...	Saharanpur, ...	31	822	661	...	822	398	424
	Roorkee, ...	37	1,090	830	...	1,090	713	377
	Deoband, ...	30	878	689	...	878	557	321
	Nakur, ...	28	996	736	...	996	552	444
	Total, ...	126	3,786	2,916	...	3,786	2,220	1,566
Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar, ...	32	820	642	...	820	536	284
	Jansath, ...	27	767	561	...	767	481	286
	Shamli, ...	22	721	546	..	721	490	231
	Budhana, ...	26	671	497	...	671	539	132
	Total, ...	107	2,979	2,246	...	2,979	2,046	933
Meerut, ...	Meerut, ...	26	658	438·17	...	658	434	224
	Hapur, ...	39	1,041	780·52	...	1,041	820	221
	Bagpat, ...	36	973	759·37	...	973	851	122
	Mawana, ...	21	585	401·25	...	585	325	260
	Ghaziabad, ...	37	1,024	731·12	...	1,024	813	211
	Sardhana, ...	30	896	688·59	...	896	737	159
	Total, ...	189	5,177	3,799·02	...	5,177	3,980	1,197
Bulandshahr,	Bulandshahr, ...	34	1,141	868	...	1,141	983	158
	Anupshahr, ...	25	840	596	...	840	767	73
	Khurja, ...	20	659	507	...	659	566	93
	Sikandrabad, ...	25	702	439	...	702	542	160
	Total, ...	104	3,342	2,410	...	3,342	2,858	484
Aligarh, ...	Koil, ...	22	685	563·92	...	685	670	15
	Khair, ...	21	704	419·88	...	704	683	21
	Iglas, ...	25	835	549·13	...	835	812	23
	Sikandra, ...	38	1,287	870·29	...	1,287	1,195	92
	Hathras, ...	42	1,639	1,107·50	...	1,639	1,523	116
	Atrouli, ...	16	597	418·17	...	577	1,523	84
	Total, ...	164	5,747	3,928·89	...	5,747	5,396	351
Bijnor, ...	Bijnor, ...	20	676	549	...	676	400	276
	Najibabad, ...	20	675	537	...	675	340	335
	Nagina, ...	20	647	550	...	647	435	212
	Dhampur, ...	20	642	520	...	642	295	347
	Chandpur, ...	20	648	548	...	648	433	215
	Total, ...	100	3,288	2,699	...	3,288	1,903	1,385
Moradabad, ...	Moradabad, ...	25	847	645	...	847	483	364
	Thakurdwara, ...	16	440	318	...	440	330	110
	Hasanpur, ...	16	499	386	...	499	340	159
	Amroha, ...	17	501	388	...	501	252	249
	Sambhal, ...	25	755	590	...	755	504	251
	Bilari, ...	25	789	598	...	789	460	329
	Total, ...	124	3,831	2,925	...	3,831	2,369	1,462
Budaun, ...	Budaun, ...	24	1,011	702	...	1,011	771	240
	Dataganj, ...	21	877	622	...	877	741	136
	Sahaswan, ...	17	685	421	...	685	542	143
	Bisauli, ...	19	728	543	...	728	563	165
	Gunnaur, ...	11	549	364	...	549	510	39
	Total, ...	92	3,850	2,652	...	3,850	3,127	723

General Education for the year.

CLASS (HALKABANDI SCHOOLS).

Receipts.	Expenditure.					Cost per head.
	Salaries.	Scholarships	Rent and repairs.	Contingencies.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
800	237 0 0	48 0 0	30 14 6	9 12 0	325 10 6	2 78
	443 0 0	...	...	29 10 0	472 10 0	4·82
800	680 0 0	48 0 0	30 14 6	39 6 0	798 4 6	3·71
12,200	2,170 9 9	290 0 0	77 0 0	235 0 9	2,772 10 6	4 19
	2,710 3 2	...	39 9 0	90 2 6	2,839 14 8	3·42
	2,721 6 8	70 0 0	100 0 0	90 10 3	2,982 0 11	4 82
	2,136 14 1	...	472 12 0	75 15 9	2,665 10 8	3·62
12,200	9,739 2 6	360 0 0	669 5 0	491 13 3	11 260 4 9	3·86
14,000	2,898 8 6	427 0 0	790 6 6	106 12 6	4,222 11 6	6·51
	2,588 6 0	48 0 0	724 3 3	133 5 0	3,493 14 3	6 22
	2,236 9 3	48 0 0	407 13 9	139 0 0	2,831 7 0	5·09
	1,990 8 0	75 0 0	620 7 6	106 0 0	2,791 15 6	5 61
14,000	9,731 15 9	598 0 0	2,542 15 0	485 1 6	13,340 0 3	5·93
23,000	1,987 12 1	144 13 7	143 13 0	150 9 7	2,432 0 3	5·54
	3,396 6 3	144 13 7	75 0 0	150 9 7	3,766 13 5	4·82
	3,085 12 5	144 13 7	228 9 3	150 9 7	3,609 12 10	4·75
	1,732 15 6	144 13 6	9 11 6	150 9 7	2,038 3 1	5·07
	3,470 10 1	144 13 7	214 14 0	150 9 7	3,930 12 3	5 44
	2,750 10 11	144 13 7	371 14 0	150 9 7	3,418 0 2	4·96
23,000	16,424 3 3	869 1 5	1,048 13 9	903 9 7	19,245 12 0	5·07
13,000	2,988 13 3	374 11 1	542 0 1	178 13 0	4,084 5 5	4·70
	2,139 14 8	44 14 5	220 12 10	117 8 6	2,523 2 5	4·23
	2,087 1 8	...	256 6 7	107 3 0	2,450 11 3	4 83
	2,345 2 6	64 15 0	362 12 6	114 7 6	2,887 5 6	6 55
13,000	9,561 0 1	484 8 6	1,382 0 0	518 0 0	11,945 8 7	4 95
21,000	1,889 8 3	115 0 0	83 11 0	75 1 0	2,163 4 3	3 83
	1,719 3 0	131 0 0	77 12 0	74 9 0	2,002 8 0	4·76
	2,088 6 9	121 0 0	214 8 0	72 4 0	2,496 2 9	4·54
	3,548 13 10	163 0 0	798 12 11	103 5 0	4,553 15 9	5·23
	4,632 6 2	168 0 0	678 11 11	138 11 0	5,617 13 1	5·07
	1,492 12 6	127 0 0	179 8 9	61 12 6	1,861 1 9	4 45
21,000	15,371 2 6	825 0 0	1,973 0 7	525 10 6	18,694 13 7	4·75
12,300	1,947 3 8	405 0 0	241 0 0	84 15 6	2,678 3 2	4 87
	1,849 0 2	...	130 0 0	73 15 10	2,853 0 0	3 82
	1,920 6 0	...	100 0 0	73 15 7	2,094 5 9	3·80
	1,802 8 5	58 0 0	108 0 0	86 13 7	2,055 6 0	3·95
	1,819 11 10	29 0 0	100 0 0	83 6 6	2,032 2 4	3 74
12,300	9,338 14 1	492 0 0	679 0 0	403 3 0	10,913 1 1	4·04
14,600	2,097 13 9	107 11 3	187 1 0	64 8 3	2,457 2 3	3·80
	1,165 7 8	36 0 0	119 1 2	41 5 8	1,361 14 6	4 28
	1,304 9 6	125 0 9	119 1 2	41 5 0	1,590 0 5	4·11
	1,186 7 11	162 13 8	131 0 1	43 14 3	1,474 3 11	3·79
	1,940 3 10	79 2 2	193 1 0	64 8 3	2,276 15 3	3 86
	1,648 14 6	122 5 2	188 14 10	64 8 3	2,024 10 9	3·38
14,600	9,293 9 2	633 1 0	938 3 3	320 1 8	11,184 15 1	3 83
10,650	2,210 9 0	70 8 9	94 4 3	107 13 0	2,483 3 0	3·53
	1,665 14 5	72 0 0	396 0 0	107 13 0	2,241 11 5	3 60
	1,194 14 6	177 0 0	379 12 0	107 12 11	1,859 7 5	4 41
	1,692 5 6	105 0 0	373 7 2	107 12 11	2,278 9 7	4·19
	964 15 1	33 13 9	299 5 0	107 12 11	1,403 14 9	3·84
10,650	7,726 10 6	458 6 6	1,542 12 5	539 0 0	10,266 14 2	3·87

TABLE No. VIII.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE

District.	Tahsil.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning.		Religious or national classification on 31st March.	
					English.	Vernacular only.	Hindus.	Musalmans.
Bareilly, ...	Pilibhit, ...	27	1,281	1,022	...	1,281	657	624
	Faridpur, ...	19	627	486	...	627	514	113
	Mirganj, ...	13	463	365	...	463	347	116
	Karor, ...	16	557	431	...	557	436	121
	Aonla, ...	22	961	787	...	961	800	161
	Bisalpur, ...	15	540	441	...	540	507	33
	Nawabganj, ...	15	590	482	...	590	356	234
	Baheri, ...	24	958	770	...	958	441	517
	Total, ...	151	5,977	4,784	...	5,977	4,058	1,919
Shahjahanpur,	Shahjahanpur, ...	30	934	755	...	934	838	96
	Tilhar, ...	29	931	702	...	931	821	110
	Jalalabad, ...	21	709	609	...	709	699	10
	Pawayan, ...	25	834	671	...	834	773	61
	Total, ...	105	3,408	2,737	...	3,408	3,131	277
	Grand Total, ...	1,271	41,643	31,311 91	...	41,643	31,335	10,308
Muttra, ...	Muttra, ...	16	727	584·12	...	727	683	44
	Chhata, ...	18	854	692 99	...	854	797	57
	Kosi, ...	12	496	353·14	...	496	464	32
	Mat, ...	25	1,015	643·48	...	1,015	973	42
	Mahaban, ...	22	875	682·74	...	875	859	16
	Sadabad, ...	19	878	681·67	...	878	836	42
	Jalesar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	112	4,845	3,588·14	...	4,845	4,612	233
Agra, ...	Hazur Tahsil, ...	17	507	403·84	...	507	489	18
	Iradatnagar, ...	16	426	342·93	...	426	422	4
	Fatehabad, ...	15	299	227·27	...	299	299	...
	Itimadpur, ...	16	455	380·74	...	455	442	13
	Firozabad, ...	15	391	323 77	...	391	385	6
	Bah Pinahat, ...	24	764	679·78	...	764	755	9
	Khairagarh, ...	13	432	324·98	...	432	421	11
	Fatehpur Sikri, ...	17	535	429·59	...	535	525	10
	Farah, ...	17	617	514·06	...	617	579	38
	Jalesar, ...	17	544	540·84	...	544	520	24
	Total, ...	167	4,970	4,167·80	...	4,970	4,837	133
Etawah, ...	Etawah, ...	28	595	425 38	...	595	582	13
	Bharthna, ...	34	808	607 31	...	808	790	18
	Bidhuna, ...	24	592	414 92	...	592	569	23
	Phaphund, ...	17	338	240·89	...	338	324	14
	Dalelnagar, ...	17	490	353·96	...	490	483	7
	Total, ...	120	2,823	2042·46	...	2,823	2,748	75
Etah, ...	Etah, ...	30	993	836 82	...	993	955	38
	Aliganj, ...	27	862	751·78	...	862	799	63
	Kasganj, ...	27	940	819 39	...	940	852	88
	Total, ...	84	2,795	2,407·99	...	2,795	2,606	189
Mainpuri, ...	Mainpuri, ...	25	670	51[illegible]·46	...	670	630	40
	Karhal, ...	14	557	300 31	...	557	352	5
	Bhogaon, ...	32	1,105	837 07	...	1,105	1,096	9
	Shikohabad, ...	18	591	451 67	...	591	584	7
	Mustafabad, ..	26	844	652·84	...	844	768	76
	Total, ...	115	3,567	2,760 35	...	3,567	3,430	137
Farukhabad, ..	Farukhabad, ...	21	818	682·72	...	818	771	47
	Kaimganj, ...	18	589	497 96	...	589	538	51
	Aligarh, ...	14	441	348·47	...	441	434	7
	Chibramau, ...	20	817	644 99	...	817	776	41
	Tirwa, ...	16	605	485·07	...	605	561	44
	Kanauj, ...	11	469	315·40	...	469	375	94
	Total, ...	100	3,739	2,974 61	...	3,739	3,455	284

Education for the year—(continued).

CLASS (HALKABANDI SCHOOLS).

Receipts	Expenditure.					Cost per head.
	Salaries.	Scholarships.	Rent and repairs.	Contingencies.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
21,650	3,023 9 5	23 10 0	459 8 3	140 9 3	3,647 4 11	3·56
	1,533 4 6	23 10 0	399 0 3	121 4 3	2,077 3 0	4·27
	1,125 9 9	23 10 0	418 0 3	97 0 2	1,664 4 2	4·55
	1,273 11 2	23 10 0	411 0 3	101 0 2	1,809 5 7	4·19
	2,220 6 0	23 10 0	486 0 5	134 8 2	2,864 8 7	3·64
	1,244 10 7	23 10 0	440 8 7	108 0 2	1,816 13 4	4·12
	1,463 10 8	23 10 0	405 4 4	101 0 2	1,943 9 2	4·11
	2,090 1 1	23 10 0	411 13 11	125 0 2	2,650 9 2	3·44
21,650	13,974 15 2	189 0 0	3,431 4 3	928 6 6	18,523 9 11	3·87
11,800	2,689 1 11	139 0 9	254 4 0	122 0 5	3,154 7 1	4·17
	2,417 1 4	139 0 9	372 2 10	121 15 9	3,050 4 8	4·34
	1,814 5 3	139 0 10	223 3 4	121 3 9	2,297 13 2	3·77
	2,354 7 8	139 0 10	236 5 10	105 3 9	2,835 1 11	4·22
11,800	9,225 0 2	556 3 2	1,062 0 0	470 7 6	11,337 10 10	4·14
1,55,000	1,11,048 9 2	5,513 4 7	15,324 4 9	5,624 12 3	1,37,510 14 9	4·39
14,958	1,757 15 7	240 0 0	7 8 0	23 7 4	2,028 14 11	3·47
	1,734 4 9	24 0 0	100 0 0	23 7 4	1,881 12 1	2·71
	1,170 12 5	48 0 0	100 0 0	23 7 4	1,342 3 9	3·80
	2,275 3 2	...	82 4 7	23 7 4	2,381 15 1	3·70
	2,028 0 5	48 0 0	104 8 0	23 7 4	2,203 15 9	3·22
	1,963 0 6	24 0 0	100 0 0	23 7 4	2,110 7 10	3·34
	127 0 0	...	...	...	127 0 0	...
14,958	11,057 4 10	384 0 0	494 4 7	140 12 0	12,076 5 5	3·08
20,042	1,470 7 2	45 13 8	4 15 7	29 14 3	1,551 2 8	3·84
	1,226 8 7	42 5 8	9 4 9	30 14 1	1,309 1 2	3·81
	1,157 11 3	59 2 7	7 7 7	28 14 3	1,247 3 8	5·48
	1,348 9 0	42 0 0	1 15 7	28 14 4	1,421 6 11	3·73
	1,374 9 9	35 0 0	1 15 7	28 14 6	1,440 7 10	4·44
	2,294 9 4	97 4 8	13 15 8	31 14 6	2,437 12 2	3·58
	1,078 15 2	10 0 0	1 15 7	29 14 3	1,120 13 0	3·45
	1,452 15 3	35 0 0	6 7 7	28 14 5	1,523 5 3	2·84
	1,733 4 8	65 8 6	1 15 7	29 14 4	1,830 11 1	3·56
	1,388 15 10	...	1 15 7	28 14 7	1,419 14 0	2·62
20,042	14,520 10 0	432 3 1	52 1 2	296 15 6	15,301 13 9	3·67
13,300	2,163 3 5	116 8 0	221 0 0	93 13 0	2,594 8 5	6·10
	3,058 7 3	116 8 0	184 8 0	97 2 9	3,553 10 0	5·86
	2,279 11 4	116 8 0	282 0 0	84 3 0	2,762 6 4	6·65
	1,349 14 3	116 8 0	143 0 0	79 10 0	1,689 0 3	7·01
	1,743 9 5	116 8 0	279 0 0	77 0 0	2,216 1 5	6·26
13,300	10,594 13 8	582 8 0	1,209 8 0	433 12 9	12,820 10 5	5·27
9,500	2,622 4 7	268 4 1	577 0 0	106 6 3	3,573 14 11	4·27
	2,351 4 4	105 0 2	229 12 8	146 7 7	2,832 8 9	3·76
	2,408 5 6	106 0 0	386 5 4	157 5 1	3,051 15 11	3·72
9,500	7,381 14 5	479 4 3	1,193 2 0	404 2 11	9,458 7 7	3·92
12,600	2,099 5 7	90 4 0	145 8 6	110 2 9	2,445 4 10	4·72
	1,146 0 0	50 6 5	145 8 6	60 8 2	1,402 7 1	4·67
	3,063 7 6	115 3 2	398 14 6	126 7 11	3,704 1 1	4·42
	1,613 1 11	64 12 10	139 7 6	81 2 3	1,898 8 6	4·20
	2,451 11 8	93 9 7	380 6 2	109 6 10	3,035 2 3	4·80
12,600	10,373 10 8	414 4 0	1,209 13 2	487 11 11	12,485 7 9	4·52
13,000	2,173 6 8	83 8 3	39 8 0	61 5 5	2,357 12 4	3·45
	1,521 12 11	83 8 3	28 0 0	55 4 10	1,688 10 0	3·39
	1,124 7 7	83 8 3	6 0 0	54 6 10	1,268 6 8	3·64
	1,814 15 11	83 8 3	101 1 0	53 2 5	2,072 11 7	3·21
	1,376 1 11	83 8 3	109 7 3	62 13 11	1,631 15 4	3·36
	1,134 3 7	83 8 3	99 0 0	43 4 10	1,360 0 8	4·31
13,000	9,165 0 7	501 1 6	383 0 3	330 6 3	10,379 8 7	3·48

TABLE No. VIII.—*Institutions for General*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE

District.	Tahsil.	Number of Schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March, learning.		Religious or national classification on 31st March	
					English.	Vernacular only.	Hindus.	Musalmans.
Cawnpore, ...	Jajmau, ...	20	729	553 89	...	729	721	8
	Ghatampur, ...	7	299	222 68	...	299	293	6
	Narwal, ...	21	930	709·59	...	930	910	20
	Rasulabad ...	17	555	417·60	...	555	541	14
	Shiurajpur, ...	25	1,108	863·48	...	1,108	1,091	17
	Bilhaur, ...	21	665	515 07	...	665	653	12
	Akbarpur, ...	12	447	363 70	...	447	438	9
	Bhognipur, ...	14	579	434·90	...	579	544	35
	Derapur, .	20	732	549·18	...	732	725	7
	Total, ...	157	6,044	4,630 09	...	6,044	5,916	128
Hamirpur, ...	Panwari, ...	10	404	299	...	404	378	26
	Jalalpur, ...	8	274	189	...	274	245	29
	Jeitpur, ...	3	169	119	...	169	159	10
	Rath, ...	8	293	208	...	293	276	17
	Sumerpur, ...	7	252	183	...	252	247	5
	Maudha, ...	9	307	221	...	307	230	77
	Mahoba, ...	12	5.0	362	...	520	510	10
	Hamirpur, ...	8	402	303	...	402	353	49
	Total, ...	65	2,621	1,884	...	2,621	2,398	223
Jalaun, ...	Jalaun, ...	18	573	440 42	...	573	550	23
	Madhogarh, ...	15	480	369·54	...	480	469	11
	Kunch, ...	6	195	157 40	...	195	190	5
	Orai, ...	12	414	338·33	...	414	385	29
	Kalpi, ...	18	421	367 07	...	421	473	8
	Total, ...	69	2,143	1,672·76	...	2,143	2,067	76
Jhansi, ...	Jhansi, ...	7	226	166·29	...	226	224	2
	Moth, ...	15	490	35 · 96	...	490	467	23
	Garotha ...	11	316	241·77	...	316	313	3
	Mau, ...	14	381	280·31	...	381	374	7
	Total, ...	47	1,413	1,048·33	...	1,413	1,378	35
Lalitpur, ...	Lalitpur, ...	8	309	209 86	...	309	301	8
	Mahroni, ...	9	327	238 22	...	327	325	2
	Total, ...	17	636	448 08	...	636	626	10
	Grand Total, ...	1,053	35,596	27,624·61	...	35,596	34,093	1,523
Allahabad, ...	Chail, ...	39	1,278	994·20	...	1,278	371	907
	Manjhanpur, ...	14	381	291 99	...	381	261	120
	Sirathu, ...	18	521	399·62	...	521	234	287
	Soraon, ...	18	635	484·15	...	635	326	309
	Phulpur, ...	14	426	347·46	...	426	214	212
	Handia, ...	15	439	308 59	...	439	296	143
	Meja, ..	34	1,383	1,151·16	...	1,383	1,261	122
	Karchhna, ...	19	747	502 42	...	747	597	150
	Bara, ...	19	692	505·66	...	692	672	20
	Total, ...	190	6,502	4,983·25	...	6,502	4,232	2,270
		7	481	...	...	481	170	311
Banda, ...	Banda, ...	19	442	313 18	...	442	369	73
	Pailani, ...	18	475	382 26	...	475	403	72
	Scondha, ...	21	642	511·06	...	642	559	83
	Augasi, ...	19	434	352 91	...	434	358	76
	Badosa, ...	13	283	262·23	...	283	253	30
	Tirohan, ...	20	489	469·47	...	489	468	21
	Darsenda, ...	20	445	406 19	...	445	423	22
	Chhiban, ...	14	277	263·15	...	277	273	4
	Total, ...	144	3,487	2,960·45	...	3,457	3,106	381

Education for the year—(continued).

CLASS (HALKABANDI SCHOOLS).

Receipts.	Expenditure. Salaries.	Scholarships.	Rent and repairs.	Contingencies	Total.	Cost per head.
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
21,300	2,271 15 5	...	385 0 0	53 9 0	3,010 7 5	5·43
	611 1 3	4 4 7	76 5 6	25 7 9	717 3 1	3 21
	2,012 12 8	...	174 2 0	71 5 5	2,258 4 1	3 17
	1,356 3 2	...	86 11 6	94 9 5	1,537 8 1	3 67
	2,411 13 11	...	621 11 0	62 1 4	3,095 10 3	3·81
	1,675 6 0	..	42 9 6	49 5 5	1,767 4 11	3 43
	999 1 9	...	28 5 6	25 15 10	1,053 7 1	2·89
	1,431 12 10	...	419 14 0	39 14 4	1,891 9 2	4 34
	1,943 0 6	...	211 6 6	53 1 3	2,207 8 3	4 02
21,300	14,713 3 6	...	2,304 1 6	475 5 9	17,538 15 4	3·78
10,900	1,013 2 0	56 0 0	325 5 9	69 0 0	1,463 7 9	4·89
	677 5 6	56 0 0	281 14 0	36 8 0	1,051 11 6	5·56
	288 4 10	16 0 0	290 13 9	63 2 0	658 4 7	5·52
	598 13 7	54 0 0	26 14 3	15 0 0	694 11 10	3·34
	574 14 1	56 0 0	62 12 0	57 1 9	750 11 10	3·55
	678 5 2	40 0 0	103 4 0	14 15 3	886 8 5	3·78
	1,220 14 7	64 0 0	436 4 8	3 6 6	1,724 9 9	4·76
	815 1 1	64 0 0	235 7 0	27 14 6	1,142 6 7	3·76
10,900	5,866 12 10	406 0 0	1,750 11 5	287 0 0	8,322 8 3	4 42
9,000	1,699 13 4	63 1 6	48 11 6	70 5 5	1,881 15 9	4·27
	1,131 0 7	63 10 3	38 6 0	58 3 0	1,291 3 10	3 48
	424 11 2	16 8 0	11 7 0	21 7 10	474 2 0	3 01
	1,440 3 6	39 1 6	23 11 0	48 5 7	1,551 5 7	4·58
	1,325 15 11	67 10 3	64 10 0	66 6 5	1,524 10 7	4 15
9,000	6,021 12 6	249 15 6	186 13 6	264 12 3	6,723 5 9	4 01
4,560	637 10 2	72 0 0	71 12 3	39 13 0	821 3 5	4·94
	1,296 14 3	67 0 0	52 0 0	39 13 0	1,156 0 11	3 21
	824 14 8	...	39 0 0	34 13 0	898 11 8	3·71
	970 11 3	36 0 0	60 0 0	34 13 0	1,101 8 3	3·93
4,560	3,730 2 4	175 5 8	222 12 3	149 4 0	4,277 8 3	4·08
...	684 10 1	72 0 0	75 3 3	35 13 6	867 10 10	4·13
1,800	678 2 4	...	45 8 0	33 12 6	757 6 10	4·13
1,800	1,362 12 5	72 0 0	120 11 3	69 10 0	1,625 1 8	3 62
1,30,960	94,788 1 9	3,700 14 7	9,180 15 1	3,339 13 4	1,11,009 12 9	4·01
23,200	2,964 15 0	497 7 10	2,908 11 9	1,915 4 7	8,286 7 2	8·33
	907 2 0	...	...	...	907 2 0	3 72
	1,245 15 9	...	...	...	1,245 15 9	3 11
	1,413 13 6	...	6 0 0	...	1,419 13 6	2·94
	962 12 6	...	...	1 8 0	963 4 6	2 77
	958 0 9	...	11 13 0	...	969 13 9	3 13
	2,559 14 3	...	28 0 0	...	2,587 14 3	2 24
	1,542 10 0	...	51 6 10	...	1,594 0 10	3·17
	1,372 12 6	...	...	10 0 0	1,382 12 6	2 73
23,200	13,928 0 3	497 7 10	2,908 2 7	1,925 12 7	19,357 4 3	3·88
...	1,223 12 6	...	12 0 0	10 0 0	1,245 12 6	...
13,500	1,389 5 5	283 4 8	55 12 1	122 15 9	1,851 5 11	5·91
	1,507 1 2	...	37 12 0	...	1,544 13 2	4 05
	1,446 1 4	...	63 12 3	...	1,509 13 7	2 95
	1,304 8 2	...	122 7 10	...	1,427 0 0	4 04
	893 12 4	...	52 8 0	8 13 0	955 0 0	3 64
	1,139 10 2	162 0 0	57 13 6	63 3 0	1,422 10 9	3 03
	1,421 5 7	...	89 11 9	...	1,511 1 4	3·72
	1,023 9 11	...	53 5 0	...	1,076 14 11	4·08
13,500	10,125 6 1	445 4 8	486 8 11	194 15 10	11,298 13 0	3·81

TABLE No. VIII.- *Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE

District.	Tahsil.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March, learning.		Religious or national classification on 31st March	
					English.	Vernacular only.	Hindus.	Musalmans.
Fatehpur, ...	Fatehpur, ...	30	927	627·67	...	927	849	78
	Ghazipur, ...	27	834	516·09	...	834	784	50
	Khaga, ...	25	777	590·91	...	777	601	176
	Khakrera, ...	14	546	432·29	...	546	349	197
	Kalianpur, ...	22	827	555·08	...	827	807	20
	Kova, ...	15	677	501·25	...	677	669	8
	Total, ...	133	4,588	3,268·29	...	4,588	4,059	529
Jaunpur, ...	Jaunpur, ...	32	1,435	1,133·85	...	1,435	1,329	106
	Mariahu, ...	22	1,118	939·09	...	1,118	1,054	64
	Machhlishahr, ...	22	986	825·35	...	986	888	98
	Kutahan, ...	27	1,077	896·20	...	1,077	935	142
	Kerakat, ...	17	760	584·68	...	760	700	60
	Total, ...	120	5,376	4,379·17	...	5,376	4,906	470
Azamgarh, ...	Jeanpur, ...	26	1,432	1,321·88	...	1,432	1,243	189
	Muhammadabad, ...	31	1,540	1,327·40	...	1,540	1,284	256
	Nagra, ...	27	1,251	1,043·77	...	1,251	1,079	172
	Nizamabad, ...	22	1,031	875·68	...	1,031	668	363
	Ahraula, ...	29	1,125	937·66	...	1,125	702	423
	Deogaon, ...	36	1,679	1,383·56	...	1,679	1,057	622
	Total, ...	171	8,058	6,889·95	...	8,058	6,033	2,025
Benares, ...		3	20	165·36	...	210	100	110
	Sadar, ...	47	1,816	1,533·61	...	1,816	1,768	48
	Chandauli, ...	40	1,488	1,250·01	...	1,488	1,368	120
	Total, ...	87	3,304	2,788·62	...	3,304	3,136	168
Basti. ...		4	241	186·46	...	241	231	10
	Basti, ...	27	1,073	878·14	...	1,073	973	100
	Bansi, ...	21	966	913·68	...	966	868	93
	Dumariaganj, ...	24	949	768·41	...	949	778	171
	Harria, ...	20	704	580·47	...	704	668	36
	Khalilabad, ...	33	1,324	1,085·39	...	1,324	1,248	76
	Total, ...	125	5,016	4,226·09	...	5,016	4,535	481
Ghazipur, ...		9	697	608·65	...	697	649	48
	Ghazipur, ...	30	1,013	915·5	...	1,013	793	220
	Saidpur, ...	21	630	568·6	...	630	403	227
	Zamania, ...	25	786	587·5	...	786	498	288
	Muhammadabad, ...	16	400	334·4	...	400	291	109
	Ballia, ...	29	908	817·8	...	908	693	215
	Rasra, ...	21	545	438·9	...	545	383	162
	Total, ...	142	4,283	3,663·7	...	4,283	3,061	1,221
Gorakhpur, ...		8	398	352·43	...	398	330	68
	Bansgaon, ...	55	2,496	2,430·94	...	2,496	1,764	732
	Deoria, ...	42	1,850	1,681·79	...	1,850	1,389	461
	Hata, ...	18	642	578·12	...	642	429	213
	Padrauna, ...	29	1,080	963·36	...	1,080	904	176
	Sudder Tahsil, ...	28	1,212	1,062·34	...	1,212	1,016	196
	Maharajganj, ...	15	473	392·96	...	473	390	83
	Total, ...	187	7,753	7,207·49	...	7,753	5,892	1,861
Mirzapur, ...		9	940	872·78	...	940	878	65
	Mirzapur, ...	41	1,603	1,167·69	...	1,603	1,512	91
	Chunar, ...	45	1,709	1,445·65	...	1,709	1,528	181
	Robertsganj, ...	14	310	246·53	...	310	263	47
	Total, ...	109	3,622	2,861·20	...	3,622	3,303	319
	Grand Total, ...	1,539	54,955	45,816·90	...	54,955	44,618	10,337

General Education for the year—(continued.)

CLASS (HALKABANDI SCHOOLS.)

Receipts.	Expenditure. Salaries.	Scholarships.	Rent and repairs.	Contingencies.	Total.	Cost per head.
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
14,200	11,070 1 11	355 4 10	1,824 6 9	730 0 0	13,979 13 6	4 27
14,200	11,070 1 11	355 4 10	1,824 6 9	730 0 0	13,979 13 6	4·27
12,000	2,678 14 4	301 0 0	462 10 0	286 14 9	3,729 7 1	3 37
	1,878 12 1	49 0 0	125 2 0	66 0 0	2,118 14 1	2·25
	1,767 4 8	...	214 8 6	66 0 0	2,047 13 2	2·48
	2 024 15 6	...	119 11 2	81 0 0	2,225 10 8	2·48
	1,393 12 9	154 0 0	107 10 8	51 0 0	1,706 7 5	2 91
12,000	9,743 11 4	504 0 0	1,029 10 4	550 14 9	11,828 4 5	2·70
...	2,216 2 0	...	583 6 5	4 0 0	2,803 8 5	2·12
...	2,505 2 3	...	137 8 0	...	2,642 1 3	1 23
18,750	2,221 7 6	...	590 12 0	...	2,812 1 6	2·69
18	1,958 14 2	518 0 0	107 7 6	2,115 15 8	4,700 5 4	5 36
...	2,101 1 9	...	89 5 0	...	2,186 0 9	2 33
...	2,369 10 1	...	557 4 4	...	2,926 14 5	2·18
18,750	13,372 5 9	518 0 0	2,061 3 3	2,119 15 8	18,071 8 8	1·17
9,000	457 0 0	...	63 15 0	5 0 0	519 15 0	3·15
	3,422 11 5	294 0 0	742 5 0	617 4 6	5,076 4 0	3·30
	3,187 9 8	26 0 0	112 12 6	...	3,326 6 2	2 66
9,000	6,610 5 1	320 0 0	855 1 6	617 4 6	8,402 11 1	3·01
13,800	588 0 0	...	30 12 0	46 15 6	665 11 6	3·57
	2,242 1 3	322 8 0	71 8 0	432 11 0	3,068 12 3	3 50
	1 663 2 3	...	36 0 0	6 0 0	1,705 2 3	1 86
	2,003 5 4	...	66 4 0	6 0 0	2,075 9 4	2 70
	1,682 6 7	...	103 9 9	6 0 0	1,792 0 4	3·08
	2,334 0 9	...	56 8 0	11 0 0	2,401 8 9	2·21
13,800	9,925 0 2	322 8 0	333 13 9	461 11 0	11,043 0 11	2 61
15,900	1,420 14 0	261 4 0	466 0 0	43 5 0	2,191 7 0	3·59
	2,429 7 9	94 7 0	148 0 0	101 2 6	2,773 1 3	3·03
	1,827 12 1	94 5 0	13 0 0	101 2 2	2,036 3 3	3·57
	1,844 0 5	94 5 0	63 0 0	101 2 2	2,102 7 7	3 58
	1,203 5 9	94 5 0	26 0 0	101 2 2	1,424 12 11	4·26
	2,547 13 3	94 5 0	27 0 0	101 2 2	2,770 4 5	3 38
	2,011 13 5	94 5 0	32 8 1	101 2 2	2,239 12 8	5·0
15,900	11,864 4 8	566 0 0	309 8 1	606 13 4	13,346 10 1	3·69
17,000	1,188 5 10	168 0 0	32 8 0	34 2 8	1,423 0 6	4·07
	3,619 1 2	...	17 8 0	53 0 0	3,689 9 2	1 51
	3,297 8 5	...	28 8 0	...	3,326 1 5	1·91
	1,216 5 7	...	4 0 0	...	1,220 5 7	2 11
	2,036 14 5	...	0 4 0	...	2,057 2 5	2·13
	2,024 7 2	378 9 11	520 4 0	1,299 7 6	4,222 12 7	3·98
	1,020 11 0	...	...	...	1,020 11 0	2 59
17,000	13,235 0 9	378 9 11	570 8 0	1,352 7 6	15,536 10 2	2·15
10,000	1,405 0 0	...	66 0 0	83 10 0	1,554 10 0	1·78
	2,972 6 0	238 13 9	830 12 0	269 14 9	4,311 14 6	3·68
	3,313 8 4	...	59 4 0	195 15 6	5,568 11 10	3·85
	921 3 10	...	...	36 0 0	957 3 10	3·87
10,000	7,207 2 2	238 13 9	890 0 0	501 14 3	8,837 14 2	3 08
1,47,350	1,13,358 6 6	4,575 5 0	12,084 8 8	9,284 14 7	1,39,303 2 9	3·04

TABLE No. VIII.—*Institution for*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE

District.	Tahsil.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March, learning.		Religious or national classification on 31st March.	
					English.	Vernacular only.	Hindus.	Musalmans.
Kumaun, ...	Kali Kumaun, ...	27	962	577·28	...	...	962	...
	Almora, ...	70	3,213	2,022·60	...	...	3,206	7
	Total, ...	97	4,175	2,599·88	...	...	4,168	7
Garhwal, ...	Srinagar, ...	53	2,681	1,477·22	...	...	2,681	...
Tarai, ...	Kashipur, ...	12	299	261·62	...	...	216	83
	Grand Total, ...	162	7,155	4,338·72	...	7,155	7,065	90
	Grand Total, ...	4,025	1,39,349	1,09,092·14	...	1,39,349	1,17,091	22,258

Office of Director of Public Instruction,
North-Western Provinces:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

General Education for the year.—(concluded.)

CLASS (HALKABANDI SCHOOLS).

Receipts.	Expenditure					Cost per head.
	Salaries.	Scholarship	Rent and repairs.	Contingencies	Total.	
Rs.	Rs a p.	Rs a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p	
7,500 0 0	2,032 8 0	...	...	13 8 0	2,046 0 0	3 54
	4,539 6 6	352 12 0	...	96 7 10	4,988 10 4	2 46
7,500 0 0	6,571 14 6	352 12 0	...	109 15 10	7,034 10 4	2·70
3,820 0 0	3,226 7 8	296 6 3	76 5 0	213 14 3	3,813 1 2	2 58
1,730 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,050 0 0	10,637 2 2	649 2 3	76 5 0	450 10 10	11,813 4 3	2·71
446,360 0 0	3,29,832 3 7	14,438 10 5	36,666 1 6	18,700 3 0	3,99,637 2 6	3 69

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction,

North-Western Provinces.

APPEN

TABLE No. IX.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL

Number.	District.	Municipality.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning, through		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.	
						English.	Vernacular only.	Hindus.	Musalmans.
						1st CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT			
1	Dehra Dun, ...	Dehra, ...	1	39	30	...	39	17	22
2		Mussoorie, ...	1	23	20	...	23	7	16
		Total, ...	2	62	58	...	62	24	38
3	Saharanpur, ...	Saharanpur, ...	2	141	100	33	108	107	34
4		Kankhal, ...	1	30	27	...	30	29	1
5		Manglaur, ...	1	38	34	...	38	38	...
6		Deoband, ...	1	50	38	...	50	50	...
7		Rampur, ...	1	25	21	...	25	25	...
8		Gangoh, ...	1	31	29	...	31	4	27
9		Lakhnauti, ...	1	52	36	...	52	33	19
10		Saharanpur (female municipal).	1	16	14	...	16	16	...
		Total, ...	9	383	299	33	350	302	81
11	Muzaffarnagar.	Muzaffarnagar, ...	1	28	19	...	28	7	21
12		Shamli, ...	1	28	21	...	28	18	10
13		Kairana, ...	1	24	17	...	24	13	11
14		Kandhla, ...	1	30	23	...	30	18	12
		Total, ...	4	110	80	...	110	56	54
15	Meerut, ...	Meerut, ...	4	135	112·13	...	135	111	24
16		Bagpat, ...	1	24	18·22	...	24	23	1
17		Baraut, ...	2	55	41·78	...	55	30	25
18		Pilkhua, ...	1	45	15 29	...	45	41	4
19		Ghaziabad, ...	1	41	38·20	41	...	34	7
20		Shahdara, ...	1	*28	17·33	...	28	22	6
21		Sardhana (boys free),	1	53	43·73	...	53	26	26
		Total, ...	11	381	286·68	41	340	287	93
22	Bulandshahr, ...	Bulandshahr, ...	1	37	30	...	37	21	16
23		Sikandrabad, ...	1	34	24	...	34	32	2
24		Khurjah, ...	1	60	35	...	60	60	...
25		Anupshahr, ...	1	32	28	...	32	32	...
26		Bulandshahr, (female municipal).	1	22	15	...	22	22	...
27		Dehra (boys free), ...	1	29	22	...	29	27	2
		Total, ...	6	214	154	...	214	194	20
28	Aligarh, ...	Hardwaganj, ...	1	22	15·95	...	22	13	9
29		Tappal, (boys free) ...	1	25	25 73	...	25	25	...
		Total, ...	2	47	41·68	...	47	38	9
30	Bijnor, ...	Dhampur, ...	1	64	61	...	64	40	24
31		Nagina, ...	1	32	30	...	32	4	28
32		Chandpur, ...	1	26	24	...	26	2	24
33		Najibabad, ...	1	25	22	...	25	1	24
34		Chandpur (female).	1	20	16	...	20	...	20
35		Jhalu (female free),	1	52	45	...	52	...	52
36		Ganj, (ditto) ...	1	14	13	...	14	14	...
37		Afzalgarh, (ditto), ...	1	21	14	...	21	...	21
38		Maniawala, (ditto), ...	1	17	13	...	17	...	17
39		Morna, (ditto), ...	1	24	19	...	24	...	24
		Total, ...	10	295	257	...	295	61	234

DIX.

General Education for the year 1874-75.

AND FREE SCHOOLS.

Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Grant from Municipality.	Expended.	Cost per head.	Remarks
P. I., N.-W. PROVINCES.				
Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
...	166 4 0	166 4 0	5·54	
...	300 0 0	300 0 0	15·00	
...	466 4 0	466 4 0	8·04	
...	288 0 0	288 0 0	2·38	
...	119 0 0	119 0 0	4·40	
...	109 0 6	109 0 6	3·21	
...	102 0 0	102 0 0	2·68	
...	84 0 0	84 0 0	4·00	
...	96 0 0	96 0 0	8·83	
...	107 3 7	107 3 7	2·98	
...	50 0 0	50 0 0	8·57	
...	905 4 1	905 4 1	3·02	
...	162 8 9	162 8 9	8·55	
...	124 3 0	124 3 0	5·91	
...	88 12 0	88 12 0	5·22	
...	89 9 0	89 9 0	3·89	
...	465 0 9	465 0 9	5·81	
...	480 0 0	480 0 0	4·27	
...	564 1 3	564 1 3	30·99	
...	505 5 4	505 5 4	41·09	
...	174 3 6	174 3 6	11·39	
...	121 2 11	121 2 11	8·17	
...	199 14 0	199 14 0	11·53	Includes one Christian.
96 0 0	...	96 0 0	...	
96 0 0	2,044 11 0	2,140 11 0	7·46	
...	120 0 0	120 0 0	4·00	
...	118 10 5	118 10 5	4·94	
...	137 15 8	137 15 8	8·91	
...	72 0 0	72 0 0	2·57	
...	180 0 0	180 0 0	12·00	
110 3 8	...	110 8 8	5·01	
110 3 8	628 10 1	738 13 9	4·79	
...	63 0 0	63 0 0	3·94	
108 9 0	...	108 9 0	4·21	
108 9 0	63 0 0	171 9 0	4·11	
...	294 8 0	294 8 0	4·82	
...	124 12 10	124 12 10	4·16	
...	169 2 6	169 2 6	7·04	
...	91 1 0	91 1 0	4·16	
...	65 1 0	65 1 0	4·10	
123 8 0	...	123 8 0	2·74	
71 0 0	...	71 0 0	5·46	
35 12 0	...	35 12 0	2·55	
65 12 0	...	65 12 0	5·05	
34 12 0	...	34 12 0	1·82	
330 12 0	744 9 4	1,075 5 4	4·18	

APPEN

TABLE No. IX.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL

Number.	District.	Municipality.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through English.	Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through Vernacular only.	Religious or National classification of scholars on 31st March. Hindus.	Religious or National classification of scholars on 31st March. Musalmans.
						1st CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT			
40	Moradabad, ...	Moradabad, ...	1	30	25	...	30	5	25
41		Sambhal, ...	5	195	135	...	195	99	96
42		Chandausi, ...	3	89	53	...	89	84	5
43		Amroha, ...	2	98	77	...	98	20	78
44		Dhanaura, ...	1	25	29	...	25	16	9
45		Sambhal, (municipal female).	1	18	15	...	18	...	18
46		Hasanpur, (boys free),	1	33	28	...	33	17	16
47		Moradabad, (female free).	3	65	39	...	65	...	65
48		Sambhal (ditto), ...	3	49	38	...	49	...	49
49		Hasanpur (ditto), ...	3	52	44	...	52	...	52
50		Thakurdwara, (ditto),	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, ...	23	654	483	...	654	241	413
51	Budaun, ...	Budaun, ...	1	92	76	...	92	27	65
52		Ujhani, ...	1	46	36	...	46	15	31
53		Saheswan, ...	2	88	54	...	88	6	82
54		Bilsi, ...	1	33	23	...	33	16	17
55		Budaun (free female),	1	18	26	...	18	...	18
56		Ujhani (ditto), ...	1	25	18	...	25	3	22
57		Usehat (ditto), ...	1	16	11	...	16	...	16
		Total, ...	8	318	244	...	318	67	251
58	Bareilly, ...	Bareilly, ...	4	219	185	...	219	168	51
59		Pilibhit, ..	1	50	38	...	50	8	42
60		Aonla (free boys), ...	1	48	42	...	48	15	33
61		Faridpur (ditto), ...	1	56	48	...	56	38	18
62		Tilhar (free female),	1	17	14	...	17	17	...
		Total, ...	8	390	327	...	390	246	144
63	Shahjahanpur, ...	Shahjahanpur, ...	5	383	158	...	383	180	203
64		Tilhar, ...	1	51	28	...	51	37	14
65		Shahjahanpur (municipal female).	2	36	27	...	36	36	...
66		Jalalabad (free boys),	1	32	27	...	32	11	21
		Total, ...	9	502	240	...	502	264	238
67		Total 1st Circle, Department Public Instruction.	92	*3,357	2,470·36	74	3,282	1,781	1,575
						2nd CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT			
69	Muttra, ...	Muttra, ...	1	65	53·14	...	65	65	...
70		Brindaban, ...	1	51	42·04	...	51	49	2
71		Kosi, ...	1	40	38·05	...	40	39	1
		Total, ...	3	156	133·23	...	156	153	3
72	Agra, ...	Jalesar, ...	2	102	78·80	...	102	65	37
73		Firozabad ...	3	86	81·53	24	62	67	19
74		Fatehpur Sikri, ...	1	17	15·14	...	17	17	...
75		Kotela (free school),	1	18	10·28	...	18	16	2
76		Panahat (ditto), ...	1	27	16·78	...	27	27	...
		Total, ...	8	250	202·53	24	226	192	58
77	Etawah, ...	Etawah, ...	4	358	317·90	..	358	351	7
78	Etah, ...	Etah, ...	1	46	30·96	...	46	40	6
79		Aliganj, ...	1	39	36·65	...	39	11	28
80		Kasganj, ...	1	37	36·91	...	37	31	6
81		Soron, ...	1	52	59·37	...	52	31	21
		Total, ...	4	174	163·19	...	174	113	61

BENGAL

DIX.

General Education for the year 1874-75.—(continued.)

AND FREE SCHOOLS.

Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Grant from Municipality.	Expended.	Cost per head.	Remarks.
P. I., N.-W. PROVINCES.—(concluded.)				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
...	113 0 0	113 0 0	4 52	
...	722 9 2	722 9 2	5 35	
...	367 0 0	367 0 0	6·92	
...	213 5 3	213 5 3	2·77	
...	96 0 0	96 0 0	3·31	
...	115 8 0	115 8 0	7·70	
107 0 0	...	107 0 0	3·82	
230 8 0	...	230 8 0	5·91	
149 0 0	...	149 0 0	3 92	
175 0 0	...	175 0 0	3·90	
35 0 0	...	35 0 0	...	
696 8 0	1,627 6 5	2,323 14 5	4 80	
...	119 6 6	119 6 6	1·57	
...	111 13 0	111 13 0	3 10	
...	109 7 7	109 7 7	2·02	
...	87 8 11	87 8 11	3·80	
138 6 7	...	138 6 7	5·32	
76 11 6	...	76 11 6	4·26	
40 13 2	...	40 13 2	3·71	
255 15 3	428 4 0	684 3 3	2 80	
...	478 0 7	478 0 7	2·58	
...	106 3 7	106 3 7	2·79	
114 0 0	...	114 0 0	2 71	
114 0 0	...	114 0 0	2·37	
59 5 4	...	59 5 4	4 23	
287 5 4	584 4 2	871 9 6	2·66	
...	1,414 2 1	1,414 2 1	8·95	
...	118 0 0	118 0 0	4 21	
...	168 0 0	168 0 0	6·22	
97 8 6	...	97 8 6	3·61	
97 8 6	1,700 2 1	1,797 10 7	7·49	
1,982 13 9	9,657 7 11	11,640 5 8	4 71	* Includes 1 Christian.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
...	157 4 0	157 4 0	2·95	
...	144 7 5	144 7 5	3·45	
...	144 0 0	144 0 0	3·78	
...	445 11 5	445 11 5	3·34	
...	339 0 0	339 0 0	4·29	
...	276 0 0	276 0 0	3·38	
...	120 0 0	120 0 0	8·92	
96 0 0	...	96 0 0	9 33	
86 5 1	...	86 5 1	5·14	
182 5 1	735 0 0	917 5 1	4·52	
...	795 15 9	766 4 0	2·41	
...	128 8 3	128 8 3	4·15	
...	102 1 0	102 1 0	2·75	
...	131 0 0	131 0 0	3 61	
...	216 0 0	216 0 0	3·63	
...	577 9 3	577 9 3	3 53	

APPEN

TABLE No. IX.—*Institutions for*

GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL

Number.	District.	Municipality.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through English.	Number of scholars on the 31st March, learning through Vernacular only.	Religious or National classification of scholars on 31st March. Hindus.	Religious or National classification of scholars on 31st March. Mussulmans.
						2ND CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT			
82	MAINPURI, ...	Mainpuri, ...	1	26	34·09	...	26	26	...
83		Shikohabad (free school).	1	40	28·27	...	40	6	34
		Total, ...	2	66	62·36	...	66	32	34
84	FARUKHABAD, ...	Farukhabad, ...	2	81	62·72	...	81	58	23
85		Fatehgarh, ...	1	40	33·09	..	40	31	9
		Total, ...	3	121	95·81	...	121	89	32
86	CAWNPORE, ...	Cawnpore, ...	4	161	119·92	...	161	132	29
87	HAMIRPUR, ...	Rath (free school) ...	1	32	23·00	...	32	3	29
88	JALAUN, ...	Kunch, ...	3	163	126·79	...	163	146	17
89		Orai, ...	1	27	28 65	...	27	15	12
90		Kalpi, ...	2	91	76 50	...	91	89	2
91		Jalaun (free school),	1	36	27·16	...	36	36	...
		Total, ...	7	317	259·10	...	317	286	31
92	JHANSI, ...	Mau Ranipur, ...	2	68	51 22	...	68	64	4
93	LALITPUR, ...	Lalitpur, ...	2	30	27 46	...	30	26	4
		Total 2nd Circle, Department Public Instruction.	40	1,733	1,455·72	24	1,709	1,441	292
						3RD CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT			
94	ALLAHABAD, ...	Allahabad, ...	5	234	162 20	...	234	221	13
95	BANDA, ...	Banda, ...	3	93	84·27	...	93	86	7
96	FATEHPUR, ...	Fatehpur, ...	2	101	76·39	...	101	44	57
97	JAUNPUR, ...	Jaunpur, ...	4	213	168·14	...	213	190	23
98	BENARES, ...	Benares, ...	10	494	437·17	...	494	462	32
99	GHAZIPUR ...	Ghazipur, ...	9	392	334·61	...	392	270	122
100	GORAKHPUR, ...	Gorakhpur, ...	5	355	250 87	...	355	172	183
101	MIRZAPUR, ...	Mirzapur, ...	5	180	151·80	...	180	171	9
102		Chunar, ...	1	44	32·72	...	44	44	...
		Total 3rd Circle, Department Public Instruction.	44	2,106	1,708·47	...	2,106	1,660	446
						4TH CIRCLE, DEPARTMENT			
103	KUMAUN, ...	Naini Tal, ...	3	121	112	...	121	75	46
104	TARAI, ...	Kashipur, ...							
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	179	* 7,317	5,746·55	98	7,218	4,957	2,359

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

D I.X.

General Education for the year 1874-75—(concluded).

AND FREE SCHOOLS.

Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Grant from Municipality.	Expended.	Cost per head.	REMARKS.
P. I., N.-W. PROVINCES—(*concluded*).				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
...	82 14 11	82 14 11	2·43	
108 0 0	...	108 0 0	3·82	
108 0 0	82 14 11	190 14 11	3·06	
...	233 1 0	233 1 0	3·71	
...	115 6 4	115 6 4	3·48	
...	348 7 4	348 7 4	3·63	
...	398 3 10	389 3 10	3·32	
120 0 0	...	120 0 0	5·21	
...	231 5 9	231 5 9	1·82	
...	138 1 2	138 1 2	4·85	
...	167 12 9	167 12 9	2·11	
124 0 0	...	124 0 0	4·56	
124 0 0	537 3 8	661 3 8	2·55	
...	222 0 0	222 0 0	4·33	
...	230 3 2	230 3 2	8·38	
534 5 1	4,373 5 4	4,877 14 8	3·35	
P. I., N.-W. PROVINCES.				
...	432 0 0*	432 0 0	2·66	
...	363 10 5	363 10 5	4·31	
...	402 0 0	402 0 0	5·24	
...	371 12 11	371 12 11	2·21	
...	1,707 9 3	1,707 9 3	3·90	
...	997 14 3	997 14 3	2·98	
...	392 8 3	392 8 3	1·50	
...	760 5 7	760 5 7	5·00	
...	118 12 0	118 12 0	3·62	
...	5,546 8 8	5,546 8 8	3·24	
P. I., N.-W. PROVINCES.				
...	600 0 0	600 0 0	5·35	
2,517 2 10	20,177 5 11	22,664 13 0	3·95	* Includes 1 Christian.

M. KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. X.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1874-75.

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Number.	School.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.				Receipt.				Expended.			Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowment.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Male Normal School, ...	Meerut, ...	62	54·05	...	62	...	31	31	...	10,339	...	...	10,339	10,339	...	10,339	191·28
2	Ditto, ...	Agra, ...	74	73·89	...	74	...	70	4	...	10,459	135	...	10,594	10,459	135	10,594	143·37
3	Ditto, ...	Benares, ...	73	73·34	...	73	...	66	7	...	10,131	...	...	10,131	10,131	...	10,131	151·77
4	Ditto, ...	Almora,	24	22·03	...	24	...	24	...	...	2,062	...	...	2,062	2,062	...	2,062	93·38
		Total, ...	233	223·36	...	233	...	191	42	...	32,991	135	...	33,126	32,991	135	33,126	152·78
5	Female Normal School, ...	Aligarh, ...	19	15·33	...	19	...	19	...	...	2,597	...	...	2,597	2,597	...	2,597	169·40
6	Ditto, ...	Bareilly, ...	8	6·00	...	8	...	3	5	...	962	...	...	962	962	...	962	160·33
7	Ditto, ...	Agra, ...	...	4·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	...	...	627	627	...	627	141·85
8	Ditto, ...	Benares	10	10·00	...	10	...	10	...	...	1,315	...	...	1,315	1,315	...	1,315	131·50
		Total, ...	37	31·33	...	37	...	32	5	...	5,501	...	...	5,501	5,501	...	5,501	175·58
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	270	254·69	...	370	...	223	47	...	38,492	135	...	38,627	38,492	135	38,627	151·81

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XI.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1874-75.

PRIVATE COLLEGE (AIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	College.	Locality.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.				Receipt.							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Others.	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	St. John's College, ...	Agra, ...	11	11 50	11	...	1	9	1	...	3,600	359	1,661	...	264	3,600	9,484	9,628	875·27

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XII.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1874-75.

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS A. (AIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	School.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March, 1875.				Receipt.							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipality.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		For Europeans.																	
1	Dehra Dun, ...	St. George's College, Masuri, ...	47	36·20	47	...	47	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	14,016	937	17,953	15,037	417·69
2	Agra, ...	St. Peter's College, ...	68	58·00	68	...	65	3	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	2,400	...	5,400	6,000	103 44
3	Allahabad, ...	High School, ...	105	74 90	105	...	105	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	3,892	...	9,892	8,830	117·73
		Total, ...	220	169·10	220	...	217	3	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	20,308	937	33,245	29,867	176·72
		For Natives.																	
4	Dehra Dun, ...	Am. P. M. School, Dehra, ...	260	190·00	230	30	13	218	29	...	1,800	...	...	...	529	1,824	4.153	4,153	21·85
5	Saharanpur, ...	Ditto, Saharanpur, ...	155	119 50	155	...	13	105	37	...	1,200	...	50	...	200	2,314	3,764	3,764	31·36
6	Meerut, ...	Church M. School. ...	267	221·00	267	...	13	141	113	...	3,420	...	660	...	520	2,340	6,940	6,940	31· 4
7	Moradabad, ...	Am. M. E. M. School, ...	212	185·00	133	79	19	156	37	...	3,000	...	...	...	266	3,600	6,866	6,355	34·35
8	Agra, ...	Victoria College, ...	300	245 00	300	...	3	257	40	...	4,800	...	5,049	...	979	...	10,828	11,050	45·10
9	Ditto, ...	St. John's Collegiate S., C M S.,	301	261 00	301	...	31	198	72	...	4,200	...	...	...	2,266	7,250	13,716	13,755	52 70
10	Cawnpore, ...	S. P. G. Christ Church School,...	209	185·50	209	...	15	176	21	...	4,800	...	...	...	1,141	...	5,945	12,200	65·94
11	Allahabad, ...	C. M. S. St. Peter's School, ...	250	198 00	250	...	12	214	24	...	3,000	...	...	...	1,037	...	4,037	3,455	17 45
12	Mirzapur, ...	L. M. High School, ...	142	110 00	142	..	11	109	22	...	3.600	...	293	...	494	4,584	8,971	8,732	79·38
13	Benares, ...	Jay Narain's Collegiate S., C. M. S.,	562	380 75	421	141	33	438	91	...	5,400	2,473	212	...	1,822	7,832	17,739	17,005	44·75
14	Ditto, ...	L. M. High School, ...	460	375·10	460	...	32	361	67	...	4,800	120	10	...	2,600	5,720	13,250	13,130	35·00
15	Ditto, ...	Preparatory Bengalitola School,	175	152·00	170	5	...	174	1	...	1,392	...	437	...	952	58	2,839	2,741	18·00
16	Ghazipur, ...	Lutheran Mission School, ...	277	192 90	210	67	21	200	56	...	2,760	...	134	600	481	2,825	6 800	6,801	35·23
17	Ditto. ...	Victoria School, ...	170	138·00	170	...	...	147	23	...	2,160	...	815	600	377	3,922	7,874	4,634	33 58
18	Azamgarh, ...	Church Mission School, ...	134	103·00	134	...	2	103	29	...	2,400	...	166	120	400	1,982	5,068	4,696	45·59
19	Jaunpur, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	123	108·00	123	...	1	110	12	...	1 800	...	250	...	384	1,378	3,812	3,931	36·40
20	Gorakpur, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	255	178·00	240	15	26	186	43	...	3,600	...	50	...	388	2,918	6,956	6,679	37·52
21	Kumaun, ...	London M. School, Almora, ...	278	236 00	151	127	5	262	11	...	3,600	...	1,190	...	1,108	1,200	7,098	7,100	30·08
		Total, ...	4,530	3,578·75	4,455	464	247	3,555	728	...	57,732	2,593	9,316	1,320	15,944	49,747	1,36,652	1,37,121	38·31
		Orphanage.																	
22	Shahjahanpur, ...	Am. M. E. Mission Orphanage,...	169	166 00	152	17	133	25	11	...	2,640	...	...	...	47	3,662	6,349	6,349	38 24
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	4,919	3,913 85	4,438	481	597	3,583	739	...	72,372	2,593	9,316	1,320	36,299	54,346	1,76,246	1,73,337	44 28

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, P. I., N.-W. PROVINCES
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XIII.—*Institutions for General Education for* 1874-75.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS HIGH B. (AIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	Schools.	Number of scholars on roll on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.				Receipt.							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christian.	Hindu.	Musalmans	Others.	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
1	Ghazipur, ...	Victoria Branch, ...	107	77 00	5	102	...	52	55	...	600	...	918	240	150	...	1,908	1,908	24·76
2	Ditto, ...	Chashma-i-Rahmat, ...	71	63 00	18	53	...	7	64	...	720	...	273	504	176	...	1,673	1,620	25·71
		Total, ...	178	140·00	23	155	...	59	119	...	1,320	...	1,191	744	326	...	3,581	3,528	25·20

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT

APPEN

TABLE No. XIV.—*Institutions for*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS MIDDLE A. (AIDED)

Number.	District.	Schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March, 1875.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
		For Europeans and Eurasians—Boys.								
1	Agra, ...	St. Paul's R. C. Orphanage,...	115	109·00	115	...	115	...	...	...
2	Cawnpore, ...	Ordnance School, ...	20	16·00	20	...	20	...	...	...
3	Ditto, ...	Boarding ditto, (mixed), ...	84	56·81	84	...	84	...	...	...
4	Allahabad,...	City ditto, (ditto), ...	68	68·00	68	...	68	...	...	...
5	Ditto, ...	Fort ditto, ...	21	20·00	21	...	21	...	...	...
6	Kumaun, ...	Diocesan boy's school, Naini Tal.	84	72·00	84	...	84	...	...	...
		Total, ...	392	341·81	392	...	392	...	...	...
		Girls.								
7	Dehra Dun,	Woodstock's girls' school, Landaur.	32	27·00	3	...	32	...	...	...
8	Agra, ...	Canning Protestant girls' school.	47	38·00	47	...	47	...	...	...
9	Ditto, ...	St. Joseph's R. Cath. Fem. Orphanage.	73	68·00	73	...	63	...	10	...
10	Allahabad,...	Girls' High School, ...	58	46·13	58	...	58	...	...	...
11	Kumaun, ...	Diocesan girls' school, ...	31	29·00	31	...	31	...	...	...
		Total, ...	241	208·13	241	...	231	...	10	...
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	633	549·94	633	...	623	...	10	...
		For Natives—Boys.								
1	Dehra Dun,	Am. P. M. School, Rajpur, ...	52	35·00	34	18	...	46	6	...
2 & 3	Saharanpur,	2 Ditto, branch schools,...	170	89·20	110	...	...	50	60	...
4	Ditto, ...	Subscription school Deoband,	43	38·00	43	...	...	32	11	...
5	Ditto, ...	Orman school, Roorkee, ...	231	190·00	203	28	8	177	46	...
6	Meerut, ...	Subscription school, Hapur, ...	56	43·15	56	...	...	45	11	...
7	Bulandshahr,	Ditto, Sikandarabad,	39	28·13	39	...	...	37	2	...
8	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Dibai, ...	24	19·00	24	...	...	12	12	...
9	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Anupshahr, ...	35	32·58	35	...	...	33	2	...
10	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Jewar, ...	29	18·71	29	...	...	25	4	...
11	Aligarh, ...	Ditto, Sikandra Rao,	29	23·14	29	...	...	20	9	...
12	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Hathras, ...	110	93·60	110	...	...	99	11	...
13	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Atrauli, ...	45	40·00	45	...	...	24	21	...
14	Bijnor, ...	Am. M. E. M. school, Bijnor,...	128	116·00	104	24	7	104	17	...
15	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Najibabad, ..	86	74·00	64	22	2	64	20	...
16	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Nagina, ...	81	59·00	55	26	1	35	45	...
17	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Chandpur, ...	50	47·00	41	9	...	34	16	...
18	Ditto, ...	Subscription school, Tajpur,...	85	69·00	42	43	...	78	7	...
19	Moradabad,	Ditto, Amroha, ...	90	56·11	90	...	...	31	59	...
20	Ditto, ...	Am. M. E. M. school, Kant, ...	90	70·00	25	65	...	15	75	...
21	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Sambhal, ...	141	88·00	50	91	4	61	76	...
22	Budaun, ...	Ditto, Budaun, ...	111	74·00	111	...	21	56	34	...
23	Ditto, ...	Subscription school, Sahaswan.	34	30·00	34	...	...	21	13	...
24-26	Bareilly, ...	3 Municipal branch schools,...	253	225·92	253	...	19	171	63	...
27	Ditto, ...	Subscription school, Nawabganj.	18	14·58	18	...	...	16	2	...
28	Ditto, ...	Am. M. E. M. school, Bareilly,	87	72·13	87	...	7	48	32	...
29	Shahjahanpur,	Ditto City, ...	239	194·00	136	103	5	158	76	...
30	Ditto, ...	Ditto Tilhar, ...	94	80·00	94	...	...	74	20	...
31	Ditto, ...	Ditto Pawayan, ...	51	51·00	51	...	...	46	5	...
32	Muttra, ...	Subscription school, Brindaban,	50	40·83	50	...	2	48	...	...
33	Ditto, ...	Ditto Kosi, ...	44	38·60	44	...	...	38	6	...
34	Agra, ...	Victoria branch, Gokalpura, ...	119	105·47	119	2	...	114	5	...
35	Ditto, ...	Ditto Cantonment, ...	89	73·56	87	2	...	75	14	...
36	Ditto, ...	Ditto Belanganj, ...	67	45·95	60	7	...	65	2	...
37	Ditto, ...	Branch St. John's College, Loha-ki-mandi.	64	57·00	64	...	...	46	18	...
38	Ditto, ...	Subscription school, Fatehpur Sikri	28	27·04	28	...	...	9	19	...
39	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Fatehabad, ...	29	27·41	29	...	...	20	9	...
40	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Itimadpur, ...	28	27·08	28	...	...	25	3	...
41	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Firozabad, ...	25	24·14	25	...	...	23	2	...

DIX.

General Education for the year 1874-75.

OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Receipt.									Remarks.
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription	Municipal grant	Fees and fines	Other sources.	Total	Expended.	Cost per head.	
250	...	...	...	2,400	...	2,650	6,000	55·04	
520	...	...	...	476	...	996	1,155	72·18	
1,440	...	741	...	668	2,410	5,259	5,259	92 57	
1,380	...	...	...	...	1,448	2,828	2,828	41·58	
600	...	...	..	759	...	1,359	1,359	679·5	
2,400	...	...	...	22,510	...	24,910	25,869*	359 29	* Including the charges for girls' school below.
6,590	...	741	...	26,813	3,858	38,002	42,470	124 25	
1,800	...	...	...	6,787	8,166	16,753	17,953	664·93	
3,780	239	146	...	7,973	183	12,321	8,794	231 42	
1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	2,400	35 29	
4,500	...	...	...	2,994	160	7,654	7,551	163 68	
1,140	...	...	...	... (a)	...	1,140	... (a)	...	Included in No. 6 above.
12,420	239	146	...	17,754	8,509	39,068	36,698	176·32	
19,010	239	887	...	44,567	12,367	77,070	79,168	143·75	
500	...	...	...	24	943	1,467	1,467	41·91	
120	...	...	...	20	619	759	758	8·49	
240	6	...	240	52	...	538	524	13·52	
960	...	973	240	135	...	2 308	2,277	11 98	
248	...	...	233	143	...	624	580	13·44	
415	...	356	184	125	..	1,080	1,987	45·75	
295	...	382	..	68	49	794	842	44·32	
355	...	382	48	105	...	890	1,010	31 00	
240	...	372	...	48	...	660	668	35 70	
242	...	...	242	33	15	532	523	20·87	
600	...	...	1,329	204	400	2,533	2,540	27 31	
230	...	60	286	28	15	619	591	14·77	
600	...	...	...	100	1,064	1,764	1,764	16·03	
600	...	...	...	96	564	1,260	1,260	17·02	
600	...	...	...	96	540	1,236	1,236	20 94	
240	...	...	...	39	296	575	575	12 23	
466	...	586	...	106	...	1,158	1,191	17 26	
840	...	...	840	116	40	1,836	1 836	32·72	
122	...	...	...	72	60	254	240	3·42	
600	...	60	...	36	703	1,399	1,399	15 89	
635	...	...	...	120	1,373	2,128	2,128	23·75	
240	...	...	240	46	15	541	528	17 60	
3,600	...	48	3,000	499	...	10,600	7,053	31·21	
265	...	302	...	33	9	609	682	46 70	
980	...	...	...	110	995	2,085	2,185	30·29	
1,680	...	15	600	178	1,434	3,907	3,692	19·03	
720	...	...	...	59	720	1,499	1,560	19 50	
264	...	...	...	27	264	555	596	11 68	
480	...	240	240	89	...	1,049	1,049	25 68	
246	...	...	247	85	...	578	578	14 97	
480	...	880	...	118	...	1,478	1,302	12 34	
360	...	600	...	93	...	1,053	984	13·37	
360	...	650	...	102	...	1,112	1,016	22 11	
240	...	190	...	95	...	525	525	9 21	
238	...	600	45	42	...	925	883	32 65	
240	...	248	...	27	...	515	480	17 51	
238	...	193	...	63	...	494	494	18·23	
218	...	...	165	73	...	456	449	18 64	

APPEN

TABLE No. XIV.—*Institutions for General*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS MIDDLE A. (AIDED)

Number.	District.	Schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March, 1875.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
		For Natives.—Boys.—(contd.)								
42	Agra, ...	Mufid-i-am school, ...	393	297 03	393	...	...	331	62	...
43	Etawah, ...	Subscription school, Phaphund,	43	24 82	43	...	...	33	10	...
44	Etah, ...	Ditto, Kasganj,	28	26·50	28	...	...	25	3	...
45	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Soron, ...	78	64·50	26	52	...	57	21	...
46	Ditto, ..	Ditto, Sakit, ...	22	20·33	22	...	...	18	4	...
47	Mainpuri, ...	Ditto, Kuraoli, ...	83	67·77	31	52	...	61	22	...
48	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Shikoabad,	40	36·19	40	...	...	34	6	...
49	Farukhabad,	Ditto, Chibraman,	42	35·04	42	...	3	36	3	...
50	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Fatehgarh,	112	83·52	112	...	...	97	15	...
51	Ditto, ...	A. P M. school, Rakha, ...	115	85·00	16	99	35	78	2	...
52	Cawnpore, ...	S. P. G M., school, Generalganj	161	121·61	112	49	6	141	14	...
53	Ditto, ...	Subscription school, Derapur,	30	24·44	30	...	...	27	3	...
54	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Khanpur,	28	23·09	28	...	...	28	...	...
55	Hamirpur, ...	Ditto, Mandha,	44	41·90	44	...	...	14	30	...
56	Jalaun, ...	Ditto, Jalaun, ...	72	59 35	72	...	...	65	7	...
57	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Kunch ...	86	69·02	56	...	...	66	20	...
58	Jhansi, ...	Ditto, Gursarai,	35	28·00	35	...	...	35	...	...
59	Fatehpur, ...	Ditto, Hathgaon,	58	36 45	35	23	...	52	6	...
60	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Kot, ...	48	36 64	48	...	...	6	42	...
61	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Khakrara,	27	11·00	18	9	...	18	9	...
62	Banda, ...	Ditto, Kirwi, ...	22	17·23	22	...	...	19	3	...
63	Allahabad,...	Ditto, Karari, ...	60	84·46	60	...	...	11	49	...
64	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Kara, ...	68	55 68	68	...	...	8	60	...
65	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Mau Alma,	47	56·45	47	...	...	8	39	...
66	Ditto, ...	Ditto. Phulpur,	54	48·10	54	...	...	28	26	...
67	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Katwa, ...	54	41·26	54	...	...	52	2	...
68	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Handia, ...	46	38·23	46	...	...	29	17	...
69	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Karchana,	39	22 38	39	...	...	21	18	...
70	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Bara, ...	37	28·65	37	...	...	22	15	...
71	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Colonelganj.	67	49 00	67	...	3	61	3	...
72	Ditto, ...	Subscription school, Sirsa, ...	66	50 10	66	...	...	60	6	...
73	Ditto, ...	C. M. S. Parish school, ...	49	48 00	49	...	44	5	...	...
74	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Infant school, ...	51	49·00	51	...	50	1	...	...
75	Ditto, ...	A. P. M school, Katra, ...	121	112 00	66	55	17	83	21	...
76	Mirzapur, ...	C. M. school, Chunar, ...	276	232·00	44	232	1	219	56	...
77	Ditto, ...	Subscription school, Gayanpur,	147	117·00	15	132	...	135	12	...
78	Benares, ...	Ditto, Shivala, ...	30	23·50	29	1	...	8	22	...
79	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Ramnagar,	88	49 76	67	21	...	75	13	...
80	Ditto, ...	B. Harish Chandra's school, ...	125	95·31	125	...	1	114	10	...
81	Ditto, ...	Public school, Chaukhumbha,	185	145·70	185	...	...	173	12	...
82	Ditto, ...	Branch school, Rajghat, ...	56	46 10	38	18	...	29	27	...
83	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Dasasumedhghat,	60	49·72	60	...	...	60	...	...
84	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Bramhaghat, ...	111	101·17	111	...	...	111	...	...
85	Ditto, ...	C. M. Infant school, Sigra, ...	67	61·00	67	...	66	1	...	...
86	Ghazipur, ...	Subscription school, Baila, ...	59	40 20	59	...	...	53	6	...
87	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Bairiya,	80	54.56	39	41	...	79	1	...
88	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Sayyidpur,	47	40·59	47	...	...	36	11	...
89	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Deokali,	33	27·00	33	...	...	13	20	...
90	Ditto, ...	Chashmai Rahmat, ...	189	171·00	12	177	...	112	77	...
91	Azamgarh,...	C. M school, Kathauli, ...	41	31 00	41	...	...	41	...	...
92	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Gambhirpur, ...	45	41·00	45	...	...	44	1	...
93	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Mancholea, ...	33	27·00	33	...	...	22	11	...
94	Ditto, ...	Subscription school, Muhamdabad.	40	32·00	40	...	...	30	10	...
95	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Sarai Mir, ...	51	33 00	51	...	...	21	30	...
96	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Surajpur,	61	34·00	61	...	...	34	27	...
97	Jaunpur, ...	C. M. school, Zafrabad, ..	64	58 00	63	...	1	53	10	...
98	Ditto, ...	Ditto Line Bazar, ...	64	54·00	64	...	2	51	11	...
99	Ditto, ...	Subscription school branch to oriental zila school.	70	60·00	70	...	...	55	15	...
100	Gorakhpur,...	Ditto ditto,	109	71·15	109	...	...	102	7	...
101	Ditto, ...	Subscription school, Barhaj, ...	68	46·61	43	25	...	54	14	...
102	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Salempur,	64	54 40	57	7	...	56	8	...
103	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Padrauna,	31	26·12	31	...	...	28	3	...
104	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Rudarpur,	4[illegible]	36·84	40	4	...	43	1	...
105	Ditto, ...	C. M. School, Swinton, ...	22	15·00	22	...	2	17	3	...
106	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Alinagar, ...	32	20·00	32	...	...	30	2	...
107	Basti, ...	Ditto, Basti, ...	97	67 00	42	55	2	88	7	...

DIX.

Education for the year 1874-75—(continued.)

OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Receipt.									Remarks.
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Expended.	Cost per head.	
2,400	...	1,280	1,200	547	47	5,474	5,472	78·42	
437	...	410	...	111	...	958	957	38 55	
300	...	...	438	51	...	789	770	31·34	
240	...	...	468	41	...	749	729	11·30	
20	...	20	...	2	...	42	41	2 04	
360	...	360	...	78	...	798	798	11 77	
260	...	308	...	38	...	606	474	13·09	
300	...	300	...	38	...	638	587	19 31	
1,080	75	447	600	235	...	2,437	2,434	29·18	
720	...	...	...	37	323	1,080	1,080 (*b*)	12·70	(*b*) Included in Christ Church School High A.
1,200	...	...	...	405	...	1,605	..	...	
240	...	644	...	18	...	902	770	31 55	
240	...	240	...	8	...	488	488	21·13	
240	...	350	...	36	...	626	526	12·55	
480	...	490	...	30	...	1,000	972	16 37	
487	...	...	655	98	...	1,240	1,240	17·96	
245	...	175	...	60	...	480	506	18·07	
240	...	240	...	36	...	516	516	14·15	
300	...	300	...	...	...	600	600	16·37	
220	...	220	...	...	...	440	420	38·18	
320	...	377	...	61	...	758	754	43·06	
420	...	292	...	50	...	762	733	8·67	
361	...	304	...	78	...	743	693	12·44	
280	...	302	...	39	...	621	680	12·04	
392	...	300	...	57	450	1,199	1,195	2 48	
350	...	300	...	50	..	700	770	18 66	
420	...	394	...	60	4	874	875	22 08	
416	...	360	...	60	...	836	811	36 23	
280	...	268	...	40	...	583	649	22·30	
30	...	372	216	252	...	870	870	17·75	
350	...	301	...	51	...	702	750	14·97	
1,200	...	140	...	149	611	1,800	1,800	37·50	
	...	120	...	...	180	600	595	12 14	
540	...	307	...	93	1,230	2,170	2,170	19·28	
1,200	143	36	...	226	1,042	2,647	2 516	10 84	
925	...	600	...	262	81	1,868	1,770	15 12	
360	...	726	...	...	...	1,086	900	38·29	
480	...	480	...	114	...	1 074	1,048	21·06	
720	...	647	...	341	16	1,724	1,721	18 04	
960	...	510	...	499	...	1,969	1,909	13·10	
240	...	420	...	26	...	686	686	14 88	
420	...	480	...	121	...	1,021	1,028	20 47	
600	...	545	...	182	...	1,327	900	8·88	
300	...	...	...	25	347	672	672	11 01	
360	...	156	120	67	2	705	705	16·70	
360	...	480	...	69	...	909	909	16 65	
240	...	240	...	54	...	534	584	13 16	
240	...	240	...	38	...	518	518	19·18	
480	...	188	96	215	...	979	939	54 91	
Included in Azamgarh C. M. S. School High A.									
240	...	240	...	38	...	518	518	16 19	
240	...	240	...	38	...	518	518	15 69	
240	...	240	...	38	...	518	518	15·23	
540	...	...	...	98	465	1,103	1,120	19 31	
240	...	...	...	...	220	460	460	8·51	
280	...	323	...	72	...	675	658	10·95	
600	...	551	900	133	...	2,184	1,813	25·48	
430	...	398	...	52	...	880	880	18 89	
215	...	215	...	48	...	478	478	87·86	
237	...	235	...	46	...	519	519	19 86	
290	...	299	...	16	..	605	605	16·42	
300	...	...	...	44	240	584	564	37·60	
240	...	...	...	63	240	543	540	27·00	
480	...	186	...	107	300	1,073	1,041	15·53	

APPEN

TABLE No. XIV.—*Institutions for*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS MIDDLE A. (AIDED)

Number.	District.	Schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March, 1875.			
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Others.
		For Natives.—Boys.—(concld.)								
108	Basti, ...	Subscription school, Basti, ...	80	59·39	80	...	...	64	16	...
109	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Bansi, ...	65	58·47	65	...	...	59	6	...
110	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Hariharpur	48	39 43	48	...	...	47	1	...
111	Kumaun, ...	A. M. E. M school, Naini Tal,	110	90 50	85	25	6	100	4	...
112—115	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Kumaun,...	188	120·00	25	163	83	103	2	...
116	Garhwal, ...	Ditto, Chapra (Paori),	113	73·21	105	8	...	101	12	...
117	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Srinagar,	86	75·85	44	42	4	80	2	...
		Total, ...	8,488	6,803·03	6,935	1,553	401	6,246	1,841	...
		Girls.								
1	Dehra Dun,...	A. P M. Christian girls' boarding school.	123	113 00	123	...	121	1	1	...
2	Moradabad,	A. M E. M. ditto ditto, ...	34	31·00	12	22	34	...	...	...
3	Agra, ...	C. M. S. school, Kuttra, ...	18	16 00	18	...	18	...	...	...
4	Mirzapur, ...	L. M. girls' school, ...	50	44 00	15	35	50	...	...	...
		Total, ...	225	204·00	168	57	223	1	1	...
		Grand Total, Boys and Girls, Natives.	8,713	7,007·03	7,003	1,610	524	6,247	1,842	...
		Orphanages.								
		Mixed.								
1	Agra, ...	C. M. orphanage, Secundra, ...	335	328·00	140	195	326	7	2	...
2	Cawnpore, ...	S. P. G, Asrapur, ...	158	130·00	58	100	90	66	2	...
			493	458 00	198	295	416	73	4	...
		Male.								
3	Saharanpur,	A P. M orphanage, ...	30	43·40	30	...	30	...	...	...
		Female.								
4	Bareilly, ...	A. M. E. Mission, ...	161	158·33	85	76	161	...	...	...
5	Benares, ...	C M, Sigra, ...	65	55·00	8	57	65	...	...	...
6	Ditto, ...	B M. Ramkatora, ...	28	22 00	28	...	28	...	...	...
7	Ghazipur, ...	Church Mission, ...	39	27·60	...	39	39	...	...	...
8	Garhwal, ...	A. M. E Mission, ...	8	6·91	5	3	7	1	...	...
		Total, ...	301	269·84	126	175	300	1	...	...
		Grand Total, Orphanages,...	824	771·24	354	570	746	74	4	...

Office of Director of Public Instruction,
North-Western Provinces:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

DIX.

General Education for the year 1874-75—(concluded).

OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Receipt.									
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.	Expended.	Cost per head.	Remarks
324	...	524	...	53	...	901	868	14 61	
300	...	300	...	49	...	649	635	10·86	
240	...	240	...	42	...	522	512	12·98	
900	...	420	...	115	240	1,675	2,082	23·00	
600	...	...	...	...	720	1,320	1,320	11 00	
1,560	...	12	9	27	2,316	4,701	4,668	31 31	
720	...	60	...	6					
55,739	224	27,284	12,870	9,740	19,188	1,25,045	1,15,096	16·91	
1,800	...	320	...	2,039	5,891	10,050	10,400	90·03	
240	...	...	...	...	1,443	1,683	1,683	54 28	
349	...	100	...	49	240	738	718	44 87	
600	...	909	...	18	1,060	2,587	1,302	29·58	
2,989	...	1,329	...	2,106	8,634	15.058	14,103	69·13	
58,728	224	28,613	12,870	11,846	27,822	1,40,103	1,29,199	18 43	
3,060	...	2,790	...	...	1,440	7,230	7,230	22 04	
2,850	...	...	...	58	...	2,908	2,926	22 50	
5,850	...	2,790	...	58	1,440	10,138	10,156	22·17	
360	...	250	...	...	350	960	960	22·11	
2,100	...	...	...	17	2,500	4,617	4,617	29·16	
360	...	2,126	...	...	1,378	3,864	3,686	67·01	
162	...	1,116	...	...	633	1,911	1,750	79·54	
120	...	...	...	...	120	240	240	8·69	
240	...	...	...	...	168	408	408	59 04	
2,982	...	3,242	...	17	4,799	11,040	10,701	39 65	
9,192	...	6,282	...	65	6,589	22,128	21,817	28·28	

M KEMPSON,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XV.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1874-75.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS MIDDLE B. (AIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	School.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.				Receipt.							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
											Rs.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Dehra Dun, ...	Ch. M. School, Amfield, ...	91	80 85	...	91	91	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	18	492	1,110	1,110	13 72
2	Bulandshahr, ...	Subscription School, Khurja, ...	53	24·90	...	53	...	28	25	...	510	...	386	269	135	...	1,300	1,231	49 60
3	Bijnor, ...	Ditto, Sherekot, ...	101	80·15	...	101	...	45	56	...	310	...	300	...	77	...	687	665	8·29
4	Moradabad, ...	Shah Ali's School, Persian, ...	60	44 00	...	60	...	...	60	...	240	...	444	...	...	60	744	744	16 90
5	Shahjahanpur, ...	Zakir Ali's School, Tilhar, ...	97	66·21	...	97	...	7	90	...	120	...	...	...	36	240	396	418	6·31
6	Agra, ...	Oriental Branch, Fatehabad, ...	89	72 86	...	89	...	40	49	...	120	...	240	...	...	...	360	360	4·94
7	Banda, ...	Ditto, Kirvi, ...	39	28 39	...	39	...	28	11	...	...	Included in Kirvi Subscription School Middle A.							
8-9	Gorakhpur, ...	2 Ch. M. Schools, ...	189	133 00	...	189	1	132	56	...	300	...	...	...	40	380	720	720	5·41
		Total, ...	719	530·36	...	719	92	280	347	...	2,200	...	1,370	269	306	1,172	5,317	5,248	9 89

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, P. I., N.-W. PROVINCES:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XVI.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1874-75.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS LOWER (AIDDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number	District.	School.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.				Receipts.							Expended.	Cost per head
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
		Lower Schools.—Boys.									Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1—2	Saharanpur, ...	2 A. P. M. Branch Schools, ...	73	73 40	...	73	...	49	24	...	120	...	...	...	21	455	596	596	8·13
3	Meerut, ...	Church M. School, Kankarkhera,	41	31·00	10	31	20	15	6	...	120	...	178	...	23	...	321	321	10·35
4	Bulandshahr, ...	Ditto, Deputyganj, ..	48	36 00	...	48	...	40	8	...	120	...	...	...	30	60	210	336	9·33
5—9	Moradabad, ...	5 M. Vernacular Branch Schools,	203	175·00	54	149	...	76	127	...	600	...	...	...	98	600	1,298	1,820	7·54
10	Ditto, ...	1 Ditto, Hasanpur, ...	68	60 00	...	68	1	33	34	...	120	...	...	...	50	126	296	296	4·93
11	Bareilly, ...	Am. M. E. M. School, Fateliganj,	48	35 60	...	48	2	41	5	...	110	...	...	...	...	138	248	248	6 96
12	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Aliganj, ...	43	28·80	...	43	...	28	15	...	80	...	...	...	...	106	186	186	6·45
13	Shahjahanpur, ...	Ditto, Khera Bajhera,	39	28 00	..	39	1	32	6	...	120	...	...	...	...	312	432	432	13·27
14—16	Mirzapur, ...	3 L.M.Vernacular Schools Sigrauli,	30	32 00	...	30	20	10	...	...	240	...	...	...	18	240	498	480	15·00
17—21	Ditto, ...	5 C. M. Schools, Ghorna, ...	86	79 00	...	86	...	84	2	...	240	...	...	...	18	298	556	555	7·02
22—25	Benares, ...	4 Litto, Bazar, ...	143	105 00	...	143	...	128	15	...	360	...	...	...	68	437	865	865	8 23
26—41	Ditto, ...	16 Desi Schools, Benares, ...	720	566 01	...	720	...	699	21	...	748	...	...	...	1,749	...	2,497	2,351	41·25
42—46	Azamgarh, ...	5 C. M. Vernacular Schools, ...	220	192·00	...	220	...	195	25	...	240	...	...	...	72	240	552	552	2·87
47—51	Gorakhpur, ...	5 Ditto ditto, ...	172	111·00	...	172	...	162	10	...	240	...	62	...	12	96	410	408	3·67
52	Ditto, ...	C. M. S Infant School (mixed),...	63	45 00	...	63	63	...	...	...	120	...	120	...	...	...	240	240	5 33
53	Ditto, ...	Ditto Ver. School, Basharatpur,	36	30 00	...	36	36	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	5	120	221	216	7 20
54	Ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, ...	40	25·00	...	40	...	37	3	...	48	...	48	...	...	...	96	100	4·00
55—59	Kumaun, ...	8 L. M. Ver. Schools, Ranikhet, ...	289	199·00	5	284	...	286	3	...	1,100	...	289	...	13	...	1,402	1,402	7·04
		Total, ...	2,362	1,856 81	69	2,293	143	1,915	304	...	4,922	...	697	...	2,177	3,228	10,924	10,904	5 87
		Girls.																	
1—7	Saharanpur, ...	7 A. P. M. City Schools, ...	184	167 90	...	184	...	...	184	...	540	...	36	...	...	1,208	1,784	1,784	10·42
8	Meerut, ...	Church M. Zenana School, ...	46	32 00	...	46	...	46	...	...	120	...	237	...	...	705	1,062	1,062	33·18
9	Ditto, ...	Christian Girls' School, ...	12	10 00	10	2	12	...	...	...	120	...	256	...	...	...	376	376	37·60
10—17	Bulandshahr, ...	8 Subscription Schools, ...	173	129 00	...	173	...	114	59	...	720	...	641	...	...	...	1,361	1,330	10·31
18—22	Bijnor, ...	5 Am. Mission Schools, ...	170	130·00	...	170	...	...	170	...	240	...	...	...	...	576	816	816	6·27
23—34	Moradabad, ...	12 Am. M. E. ditto, ...	255	240·00	...	255	15	204	36	...	900	...	...	...	...	2,184	3,084	3,084	12 85
35—37	Ditto, ...	3 Ditto ditto, ...	68	48 00	...	68	13	30	25	...	360	...	...	...	...	408	768	766	16·00
38—45	Ditto, ...	8 Municipal Schools, ...	138	109·00	...	138	...	47	91	...	730	...	405	200	...	...	1,335	991	9·09
46—54	Budaun, ...	9 Ditto, ditto, ...	131	147·00	...	131	...	43	88	...	265	...	...	265	...	...	530	530	3·61
55—69	Ditto, ...	15 Am. M. E. M. Schools, ...	242	220 00	...	242	14	47	181	...	600	...	...	300	...	819	1,719	1,719	7·81

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XVI.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1874-75—(concluded.)

PRIVATE SCHOOLS LOWER (AIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	School.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through: English.	Vernacular only.	Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March: Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Receipts: Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Others sources.	Total.	Expended.	Cost per head.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
70—74	Bareilly, ...	5 Am. M. E. M. Schools, ...	81	50·17	...	81	...	50	31	...	330	...	...	...	...	350	680	6 5	12 05
75—95	Ditto, ...	21 Municipal Schools, ...	528	425·67	...	528	...	143	385	...	1,764	...	...	1,362	...	14	3,140	2,785	6 54
96—102	Shahjahanpur, ...	7 Am. M. E. M. Schools, ...	154	120·00	...	154	...	126	28	...	720	...	...	...	...	594	1,314	1,314	10 95
103	Ditto, ...	1 Ditto, Khera Bajhera,...	18	18·00	...	18	...	16	2	...	120	...	...	...	...	84	204	204	11·33
104—106	Muttra, ...	3 Municipal Girls' Schools, ...	45	38·43	...	45	...	45	...	...	100	...	...	96	...	...	196	196	5·10
107—110	Agra, ...	4 Church M. Schools, ...	75	65·83	...	75	...	20	55	...	360	...	410	...	...	1,000	1,770	1,793	28·75
111	Ditto, ...	Municipal School, Firozabad, ...	19	18·00	...	19	...	..	19	...	108	...	11	55	...	...	174	174	9·66
112—120	Mainpuri, ...	9 Subscription Schools, ...	194	140·91	...	194	...	194	...	...	504	...	504	...	...	...	1,008	1,008	7·16
121—131	Ditto, ...	11 Am. M. E. M. Schools, ...	214	158·00	14	200	14	112	88	...	900	...	...	...	...	592	1,492	1,492	9 41
132	Farukhabad, ...	Christian Girls' Schools, Rakba,	32	32·00	14	18	32	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	336	456	456	14·25
133—137	Hamirpur, ...	5 Subscription Girls' Schools, Moudha.	101	61 87	...	101	...	...	101	...	288	...	187	...	...	...	475	475	7 67
138	Allahabad, ...	Church M. Society's School, ...	54	40·00	...	54	...	51	3	...	120	...	...	...	...	281	401	401	10 25
139—144	Mirzapur, ...	6 L. M. Zenana Schools, ...	88	78·00	...	88	...	42	46	...	120	...	...	...	...	254	374	1,312	16 82
145—146	Benares, ...	2 L. M Girls' Schools, ...	78	64 00	...	78	2	49	27	...	240	...	642	...	...	210	1,092	1,092	17·06
147—148	Ditto, ...	2 Church M Schools, ...	266	233·00	...	266	...	214	52	...	1,200	...	394	...	...	1,084	2,678	2,678	11·49
149—150	Ditto, ...	2 B. Mission Schools, ...	65	55 00	...	65	...	65	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	240	360	360	6·54
151	Ditto, ...	Subscription School, Bengalitola,	25	21·00	...	25	...	25	...	...	127	...	116	...	...	8	251	190	9·04
152	Azamgarh, ...	Church M. School, Dalsingar, ...	42	39 00	...	42	...	22	20	...	120	...	...	...	...	132	252	252	6·46
153	Jaunpur, ...	Ditto. Wellandganj,	37	27·00	...	37	1	23	13	...	120	...	...	...	...	130	250	261	9·66
154	Gorakhpur, ...	C. M. S. School, ...	58	56·00	...	58	58	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	540	1,140	972	17·33
155	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Basharatpur, ...	25	21·00	...	25	25	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	120	216	216	10 28
156	Ditto, ...	Ditto, Gorakhpur, ...	57	48 00	...	57	...	27	30	...	180	...	36	120	...	...	336	340	7·08
157	Garhwal, ...	Am. M. E. M. School, Srinagar,	31	29·08	...	...	...	28	3	...	120	...	...	...	...	341	461	461	14·87
		Total, ...	3,706	3,072·86	38	3,668	186	1,783	1,737	...	13,072	...	3,875	2,398	...	12,210	31,555	31,497	10·25
		GRAND TOTAL, BOYS AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS.	6,068	4,929·67	107	5,961	329	3,698	2,041	...	17,894	...	4,572	2,398	2,177	15,438	42,479	42,401	8·60

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, P. I., N. W. PROVINCES:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XVII.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1874-75.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS SPECIAL (AIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Number.	District.	School.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1875.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars on rolls on 31st March.				Receipts.							Expended.	Cost per head.
					English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Endowment.	Subscription.	Municipal grant.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	Total.		
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bareilly, ...	Female Medical School, ...	31	39 37	25	6	23	...	8	...	600	...	...	300	...	1,229	2,129	2,129	54·07
2	Benares, ...	Ditto Normal School, ...	46	43·10	41	5	46	...	...	...	2,400	...	430	...	195	3,189	6,214	5,183	120·25
3	Ditto, ...	Ditto Industrial School, ...	65	62·00	...	...	65	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	967	1,447	1,580	25·48
4	Ditto, ...	Zenana School, C. M., ...																	
5	Ditto, ...	Ditto, B. M., ...	126	100·00	10	116	...	126	...	...	3,204	...	...	...	774	11,253	15,231	15,231	152·31
6	Allahabad, ...	Ditto, A. M. ...																	
7	Gorakhpur, ...	Female Industrial School, ...	31	27 00	...	31	31	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	240	480	480	17·40
		Total, ...	299	271·47	76	158	165	126	8	...	6,924	...	430	300	969	16,878	25,501	24,603	90·61

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.:
Dated Nani Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

TABLE No. XVIII.—*Institutions for*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (INDIGENOUS OR

District.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
Middle A.									
1st Circle.									
Meerut,...	2	94	74	...	94	...	67	27	...
Aligarh, ...	2	156	105	...	156	...	113	43	...
Total, ...	4	250	179	...	250	...	180	70	...
3rd Circle.									
Allahabad, ...	1	30	26 57	...	30	...	24	6	...
Jaunpur, ...	1	149	131 01	...	149	...	30	119	...
Total, ...	2	179	157 58	...	179	...	54	125	...
Grand Total, ...	6	429	336·58	...	429	...	234	195	...
Middle B.									
1st Circle.									
Saharanpur, ...	5	454	419	...	454	...	...	454	...
Muzaffarnagar, ...	5	139	101	...	139	...	90	49	...
Meerut, ...	4	91	73	...	91	...	77	14	...
Aligarh, ...	4	143	117	...	143	...	63	80	...
Bijnor, ...	27	657	627	...	657	...	387	270	...
Moradabad, ...	21	547	458	...	547	...	116	431	...
Budaun, ...	9	172	140	...	172	...	63	109	...
Bareilly, ...	3	209	130	...	209	...	40	169	...
Total, ...	78	2,412	2,065	...	2,412	...	836	1,576	...
2nd Circle.									
Agra, ...	34	524	446	...	524	...	180	344	...
Etawah, ...	1	20	20	...	20	...	20	...	...
Total, ...	35	544	466	...	544	...	200	344	...
3rd Circle.									
Allahabad, ...	2	230	197·65	...	230	...	172	58	...
Azamgarh, ...	3	257	222·0	...	257	...	75	182	...
Mirzapur, ...	1	41	35·72	...	41	...	39	2	...
Total, ...	6	528	455·37	...	528	...	286	242	...
4th Circle.									
Tarai, ...	1	61	53·61	...	61	...	47	14	...
Grand Total, ...	120	3,545	3,089·98	...	3,545	...	1,369	2,176	...
Lower schools.									
1st Circle.									
Dehra Dun, ...	4	90	68	...	90	...	71	19	...
Saharanpur, ...	65	1,458	1,298	...	1,458	...	851	607	...
Muzaffarnagar, ...	12	274	222	...	274	...	199	75	...
Meerut, ...	29	565	489	...	565	...	249	316	...
Bulandshahr, ...	28	676	561	...	676	...	445	231	...
Aligarh, ...	50	1,136	950	...	1,136	...	763	373	...
Bijnor, ...	31	692	652	...	692	...	433	259	...
Moradabad, ...	21	528	424	...	528	...	416	112	...
Budaun, ...	15	310	231	...	310	...	207	103	...
Bareilly, ...	25	598	471	...	598	...	334	264	...
Shahjahanpur, ...	27	725	725	...	725	...	358	367	...
Total, ...	307	7,052	6,159	...	7,052	...	4,326	2,726	...

General Education for the year 1874-75.

UNAIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Receipts.						Expended.	Cost per head.
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Income from land or endowment.	Subscriptions and donations.	Fees or free gifts from parents.	Other sources.	Total.		
Rs a p	Rs. a p.	Rs a p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a p.	
...	...	...	420 0 0	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	5·67
...	421 0 0	...	111 8 0	...	532 8 0	532 8 0	5·07
...	421 0 0	...	531 8 0	...	952 8 0	952 8 0	5·32
...	...	...	540 0 0	...	540 0 0	540 0 0	3 41
...	3,860 0 0	...	...	...	3,860 0 0	3,860 0 0	2·94
...	3,860 0 0	...	540 0 0	...	4,400 0 0	4,400 0 0	2 78
...	4,281 0 0	...	1 071 8 0	...	5,352 8 0	5,352 8 0	15·88
...	4,962 10 6	...	...	...	4,962 10 6	4,962 10 6	11·84
102 0 0	...	...	480 7 0	...	582 7 0	582 7 0	5 76
88 0 0	...	...	1,080 0 0	...	1,168 0 0	1,168 0 0	16·00
...	1,400 0 0	...	1,014 0 0	...	2 414 0 0	2,414 0 0	20·63
...	...	...	1,732 0 0	...	1,732 0 0	1,732 0 0	2·76
59 0 0	200 0 0	...	3,567 0 0	...	3,826 0 0	3,826 0 0	8 35
77 0 0	...	...	738 0 0	...	815 0 0	815 0 0	5·82
102 0 0	1,335 0 0	...	...	...	1,437 0 0	1,437 0 0	11·05
428 0 0	7,897 10 6	...	8,611 7 0	...	16,937 1 6	16,937 1 6	8 20
...	...	...	3,132 0 0	...	3,132 0 0	3,132 0 0	7·02
36 0 0	..	...	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	1 80
36 0 0	...	...	3,132 0 0	..	3,168 0 0	3,168 0 0	6 79
..	...	...	912 0 0	...	912 0 0	912 0 0	4 60
40 0 0	...	...	312 0 0	...	352 0 0	352 0 0	1·58
...	166 8 0	...	...	...	166 8 0	166 8 0	4·62
40 0 0	166 8 0	..	1,224 0 0	..	1,430 8 0	1,430 8 0	3 14
72 0 0	...	...	88 8 0	...	160 8 0	160 8 0	2·97
576 0 0	8,064 2 6	...	13,055 15 0	...	21,696 1 6	21,696 1 6	7 07
44 0 0	...	...	393 0 0	...	437 0 0	437 0 0	6 42
366 0 0	...	...	3,715 0 0	...	4,081 0 0	4,081 0 0	3 14
...	...	...	864 15 0	...	864 15 0	864 15 0	3·89
...	...	...	2,136 0 0	...	2,136 0 0	2,136 0 0	4 37
102 0 0	...	...	2,021 0 0	...	2,123 0 0	2,123 0 0	3·73
30 0 0	...	...	3,609 0 0	...	3,639 0 0	3,639 0 0	3 93
...	...	...	1,484 0 0	...	1,484 0 0	1,484 0 0	2 27
...	...	...	1,767 8 0	...	1,767 8 0	1,767 8 0	3·61
...	...	...	966 0 0	...	966 0 0	966 0 0	4·18
...	1,166 0 0	...	506 0 0	...	1,672 0 0	1,672 0 0	3 55
30 0 0	...	...	2,026 8 0	...	2,056 8 0	2,056 8 0	2·81
572 0 0	1,166 0 0	...	19,488 15 0	...	21,226 15 0	21,226 15 0	3 44

TABLE No. XVIII.—*Institutions for*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (INDIGENOUS OR

District	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
2nd Circle.									
Muttra,...	29	865	545	...	865	...	734	131	...
Agra, ...	57	1,109	969	...	1,109	...	867	242	...
Etawah,...	10	205	205	...	205	...	143	62	...
Etah,.....	20	449	364	...	449	...	288	161	...
Mainpuri, ...	29	657	507	...	657	...	524	133	...
Jalaun,...	11	317	268 37	...	317	...	293	24	...
Jhansi, ...	11	354	276·75	...	354	...	339	15	...
Lalitpur, ...	3	71	45	...	71	...	71	...	...
Total, ...	170	4,027	3,180·12	...	4,027	...	3,259	768	...
3rd Circle.									
Allahabad, ...	32	853	642·17	...	853	...	572	281	...
Azamgarh, ...	37	989	875· 0	...	989	...	495	494	...
Benares, ...	139	4,440	2,319·50	...	4,440	...	4,178	262	...
Basti, ...	7	130	130· 0	...	130	...	89	41	...
Ghazipur, ...	11	264	195·10	...	264	...	177	87	...
Gorakhpur, ...	23	575	492·73	...	575	...	377	198	...
Mirzapur, ...	10	290	171·27	...	290	...	287	3	...
Total, ...	259	7,541	4,825·77	...	7,541	...	6,175	1,366	...
4th Circle.									
Tarai, ...	4	145	117·24	...	145	...	110	35	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...	740	18,765	14,282·13	...	18,765	...	13,870	4,895	...
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.									
1st Circle.									
Saharanpur, ...	120	1,908	1,805	...	1,908	...	807	1,101	...
Muzaffarnagr, ...	28	783	614	...	783	...	593	190	...
Meerut, ...	42	1,080	926	...	1,080	...	1,000	80	...
Bulandshahr, ...	21	449	373	...	449	...	286	163	...
Aligarh, ...	18	583	476	...	583	...	579	4	...
Bijnor, ...	35	797	787	...	797	...	534	263	...
Moradabad, ...	8	149	99	...	149	...	23	126	...
Budaun, ...	8	251	197	...	251	...	83	168	...
Bareilly, ...	22	556	455	...	556	...	218	338	...
Shahjahanpur, ...	8	193	193	...	193	...	153	40	...
Total, ...	310	6,749	5,925	...	6,749	...	4,276	2,473	...
2nd Circle.									
Agra, ...	4	62	85	...	62	...	35	27	...
Etawah, ...	3	54	54	...	54	...	21	33	...
Farukhabad, ...	40	961	693	...	961	...	730	231	...
Cawnpore, ...	50	871	871	...	871	...	555	316	...
Hamirpur, ...	5	102	95	...	102	...	89	13	...
Total, ...	102	2,050	1,798	...	2,050	...	1,430	620	...
3rd Circle.									
Banda, ...	4	85	78	...	85	...	68	17	...
Benares, ...	4	203	169·21	...	203	...	...	203	...
Total, ...	8	288	247·21	...	288	...	68	220	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...	420	9,087	7,970 21	...	9,087	...	5,774	3,313	...

General Education for the year 1874-75—(continued.)

UNAIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Receipts.						Expended.	Cost per head.
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Income from land or endowment.	Subscriptions and donations.	Fees or free gifts from parents.	Other sources.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
100 0 0	...	...	1,697 15 0	...	1,797 15 0	1,797 15 0	3·89
1 4 0	...	...	2,658 12 0	...	2,660 0 0	2,660 0 0	2 74
14 0 0	...	...	965 0 0	...	979 0 0	979 0 0	4 77
80 0 0	312 0 0	...	1,897 8 0	...	2,289 8 0	2,289 8 0	6·26
..	...	...	2,280 0 0	...	2,230 0 0	2,230 0 0	4·38
...	...	...	965 0 0	...	965 0 0	965 0 0	3 60
6 9 3	967 0 0	...	336 0 0	...	1,309 9 3	1,309 9 3	4 98
14 0 0	...	...	86 0 0	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	2·22
215 13 3	1,279 0 0	...	10,836 3 0	...	12,331 0 3	12,331 0 3	3·87
...	...	...	2,013 0 0	...	2,013 0 0	2,013 0 0	3 13
48 0 0	...	...	2,804 0 0	...	2,852 0 0	2,852 0 0	2·25
...	...	...	2,151 0 0	...	2,151 0 0	2,151 0 0	·92
360 0 0	...	...	198 0 0	...	558 0 0	558 0 0	4 29
...	...	...	107 0 0	...	107 0 0	107 0 0	·54
...	600 0 0	...	264 0 0	...	864 0 0	864 0 0	1 75
33 0 0	...	...	732 0 0	...	765 0 0	765 0 0	4·53
441 0 0	600 0 0	...	8,269 0 0	...	9,310 0 0	9,310 0 0	1·92
...	...	...	161 8 0	...	161 8 0	161 8 0	1·38
1,228 13 3	3,045 0 0	...	38,755 10 0	...	43,029 7 3	43,029 7 3	3·01
...	...	...	4,115 4 0	...	4,115 4 0	4,115 4 0	2·28
...	...	...	1,716 13 0	...	1,716 13 0	1,716 13 0	2·79
...	...	...	2,412 0 0	...	2,412 0 0	2,412 0 0	2 50
...	...	...	1,204 0 0	...	1,204 0 0	1,204 0 0	3 22
...	...	...	1,116 0 0	...	1,116 0 0	1,116 0 0	2 34
...	...	...	1,680 0 0	...	1,680 0 0	1,680 0 0	2·13
...	...	...	394 7 0	...	394 7 0	394 7 0	3·95
...	...	...	378 0 0	...	378 0 0	378 0 0	1 93
...	464 0 0	...	774 0 0	...	1,238 0 0	1,238 0 0	2·72
.	...	...	648 0 0	...	648 0 0	648 0 0	3·35
...	464 0 0	...	14,438 8 0	...	14,902 8 0	14,902 8 0	2 51
...	...	...	372 0 0	..	372 0 0	372 0 0	4·37
...	...	...	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	120 0 0	2 22
...	...	...	4,025 4 0	..	4,025 4 0	4,025 4 0	5·30
...	...	...	2,838 0 0	...	2,838 0 0	2,838 0 0	3·25
...	...	...	610 8 0	...	610 8 0	610 8 0	6 42
...	...	...	7,965 12 0	...	7,965 12 0	7,965 12 0	4 43
...	...	...	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	3 07
...	1,703 10 0	...	...	...	1,703 10 0	1,703 10 0	16 82
...	1,703 10 0	...	240 0 0	...	1,943 10 0	1,943 10 0	7 46
...	2,167 10 0	...	22,644 4 0	...	24,811 14 0	24,811 14 0	3·11

TABLE No. XVIII.—*Institutions for*

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (INDIGENOUS OR

District.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through.		Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.			
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
Schools at which the attendance is less than 15.									
1st Circle.									
Dehra Dun, ...	6	79	51	...	79	...	38	41	...
Saharanpur, ...	91	689	504	...	689	...	376	313	...
Muzaffarnagar, ...	257	2,379	2,119	...	2,379	...	1,337	1,042	.
Meerut, ...	114	898	753	...	898	...	585	313	...
Bulandshahr, ...	119	914	759	...	914	...	417	497	...
Aligarh, ...	107	806	718	...	806	...	509	297	...
Bijnor, ...	173	1,522	731	...	1,522	...	761	761	...
Moradabad, ...	172	1,378	1,152	...	1,378	...	510	868	...
Budaun, ...	163	1,090	930	...	1,090	...	631	459	...
Bareilly, ...	310	2,388	1,840	...	2,388	...	1,331	1,057	...
Shahjahanpur, ...	153	919	919	...	919	...	581	338	...
Total, ...	1,665	13,062	10,476	...	13,062	...	7,076	5,986	...
2nd Circle.									
Muttra, ...	66	889	453	...	888	...	763	126	...
Agra, ...	181	1,694	1,325	...	1,694	...	1,260	434	...
Etawah, ...	80	440	440	...	440	...	378	62	...
Etah, ...	54	606	557	...	606	...	324	282	...
Mainpuri, ...	116	786	626	...	786	...	636	150	...
Farukhabad, ...	183	1,290	980	...	1,290	...	940	350	...
Cawnpore, ...	160	1,064	1,064	...	1,064	...	810	254	...
Hamirpur, ...	49	322	309	...	322	...	280	42	...
Jalaun, ...	54	390	319·15	...	390	...	330	60	...
Jhansi, ...	52	354	268·87	...	354	...	336	18	...
Lalitpur, ...	5	23	17	...	23	...	22	1	...
Total, ...	1,000	7,858	6,354·02	...	7,858	...	6,079	1,779	...
3rd Circle.									
Allahabad, ...	182	1,177	972·58	...	1,177	...	745	432	...
Banda, ...	27	154	132·0	...	154	...	109	45	...
Fatehpur, ...	135	1,577	1,284·0	...	1,577	...	980	597	...
Jaunpur, ...	67	561	427·29	...	561	...	339	222	...
Azamgarh, ...	5	58	38·0	...	58	...	25	33	...
Benares, ...	180	1,499	937·35	...	1,499	...	1,167	332	...
Basti, ...	67	334	334·0	...	334	...	273	61	...
Ghazipur, ...	33	188	105·50	...	188	...	70	118	...
Gorakhpur, ...	171	1,197	1,012·21	...	1,197	...	898	299	...
Mirzapur, ...	33	306	246·05	...	306	...	249	57	...
Total, ...	900	7,051	5,538·98	...	7,051	...	4,855	2,196	...
4th Circle.									
Tarai, ...	8	111	84	...	111	...	52	59	...
Grand Total, ...	3,573	28,082	22,453·00	...	28,082	...	18,062	10,020	...
Female Schools									
1st Circle.									
Muzaffarnagar, ...	16	104	65	...	104	...	...	104	...
Middle A., ...	16	429	386·58	429	...	...	234	195	...
Middle B., ...	120	3,545	3,039·98	...	3,545	...	1,369	2,176	...
Lower Schools, ...	740	18,765	14,282·13	...	18,765	...	13,870	4,895	...
Special Schools, ...	420	9,087	7,970·21	...	9,087	...	5,774	3,313	...
Schools at which attendance is less than, ...	3,573	28,082	22,453·00	...	28,082	...	18,062	10,020	...
Female schools, ...	16	104	65·00	...	104	...	...	104	...
Great Grand Total, ...	4,875	60,012	48,746·90	429	59,583	...	39,309	20,703	...

Office of Director of Public Instruction,
North-Western Provinces:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

General Education for the year 1874-75—(concluded).

UNAIDED) OPEN TO GOVERNMENT INPECTION.

Receipts.						Expended.	Cost per head.
Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Income from land or endowment.	Subscriptions and donations.	Fees or free gifts from parents.	Other sources	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.	
...	...	...	288 0 0	...	288 0 0	288 0 0	5·65
...	...	...	3,394 8 0	...	3,394 8 0	3,394 8 0	6·73
...	...	...	11,114 4 0	...	11,114 4 0	11,114 4 0	5·24
...	...	...	5,598 0 0	...	5,598 0 0	5,598 0 0	7·00
...	...	...	5,313 12 0	...	5,313 12 0	5,313 12 0	7·00
...	...	...	5,056 8 0	...	5,056 8 0	5,056 8 0	7 00
...	...	...	7,337 4 0	...	7,337 4 0	7,337 4 0	10·00
...	...	...	8,700 9 0	...	8,700 9 0	8,700 9 0	7·55
...	...	...	8,881 8 0	...	8,881 8 0	8,881 8 0	9·55
...	11,644 0 0	...	5,548 0 0	...	17,192 0 0	17,192 0 0	9·34
...	...	...	2,442 12 0	...	2,442 12 0	2,442 12 0	2·65
...	11,644 0 0	...	63,675 1 0	...	75,319 1 0	75,319 1 0	7 19
...	...	...	3,961 12 0	...	3,961 12 0	3,961 12 0	8·74
..	...	...	12,860 0 0	...	12,860 0 0	12,860 0 0	9 70
30 0 0	...	...	3,654 0 0	...	3,684 0 0	3,684 0 0	8 37
...	...	...	2,566 0 0	...	2,566 0 0	2,566 0 0	4·60
...	...	...	6,484 4 0	...	6,484 4 0	6,484 4 0	10·35
...	302 0 0	...	8,282 0 0	...	8,584 0 0	8,584 0 0	8 76
...	...	...	1,549 0 0	...	1,549 0 0	1,549 0 0	1·45
...	...	...	2,186 8 0	...	2,186 8 0	2,186 8 0	7·00
...	...	...	1,820 0 0	...	1,820 0 0	1,820 0 0	5·70
...	..	...	1,981 8 0	...	1,981 8 0	1,981 8 0	7·50
6 0 0	...	...	180 0 0	...	186 0 0	186 0 0	11·00
36 0 0	302 0 0	...	45,525 0 0	...	45,863 0 0	45,863 0 0	7·21
...	...	...	9,487 12 0	...	9,487 12 0	9,487 12 0	9·75
...	...	...	1,248 0 0	...	1,248 0 0	1,248 0 0	9 53
...	..	...	6,020 0 0	...	6,020 0 0	6,020 0 0	4 69
...	2,864 0 0	...	72 0 0	...	2,936 0 0	2,936 0 0	7·00
12 0 0	...	...	52 0 0	...	64 0 0	64 0 0	1·70
...	...	...	2,190 0 0	...	2,190 0 0	2,190 0 0	2 21
...	...	...	2,658 0 0	...	2,658 0 0	2,658 0 0	8 00
...	...	...	162 8 0	...	162 8 0	162 8 0	1·53
...	...	...	1,788 10 0	...	1,788 10 0	1,788 10 0	1·76
3 0 0	...	...	999 0 0	...	1,002 0 0	1,002 0 0	4 07
15 0 0	2,864 0 0	...	24,677 14 0	...	27,556 14 0	27,556 14 0	5·60
...	...	...	288 8 0	...	288 8 0	288 8 0	3·43
51 0 0	14,810 0 0	...	1,34,166 7 0	...	1,49,027 7 0	1,49,027 7 0	6·63
...	...	...	222 0 0	...	222 0 0	222 0 0	3·41
...	4,28[illegible] 0 0	..	1,071 8 0	...	5,352 8 0	5,352 8 0	15 88
576 0 0	8,064 2 6	..	13,055 15 0	...	21,696 1 6	21,696 1 6	7·07
1,228 13 3	3,045 0 0	..	38,755 10 0	...	43,029 7 3	43,029 7 2	3·01
...	2,167 10 0	...	22,644 4 0	...	24,811 14 0	24,811 14 0	3 11
51 0 0	14,810 0 0	...	1,34,166 7 0	...	1,49,027 7 0	1,49,027 7 0	6·63
...	...	...	222 0 0	...	222 0 0	222 0 0	3·41
1,855 13 3	32,367 12 6	...	2,09,915 12 0	...	2,44,139 5 9	2,44,139 5 9	5 07

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XIX.—*Abstract of Attendance at the Government and Private Institutions during the year* 1874-75.

Institutions.		Number attending.					Remarks.
		Colleges.	Higher Class	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total.	
General Education, ...	Government, ...	503	3,291	17,807	1,54,162	1,75,763	
	Special, ...	11	5,903	23,752	46,201	75,867	
Special Education,	Government, ...	396	...	270	...	666	
	Special, ...	...	...	203	9,183	9,386	
	Total, ...	910	9,194	42,032	2,09,546	2,61,682	

Office of Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XX.—*Abstract of Receipts and Charges at the Government and Private (Aided) Institutions, during the year* 1874-75.

Institutions.		Receipts.					Charges.				
		Colleges.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total.	Colleges.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Education, ...	Government, ...	1,58,784	1,96,430	1,34,666	4,90,315	9,80,195	1,51,286	1,82,831	1,21,949	4,90,266	9,46,332
	Private, ...	9,484	1,79,825	2,44,618	42,479	4,76,406	9,628	1,76,865	2,35,432	42,401	4,64,326
Special ditto, ...	Government, ...	1,54,357	...	38,627	...	1,92,984	1,46,561	...	38,627	...	1,85,188
	Private, ...	...	...	23,574	1,927	25,501	...	...	22,543	2,060	24,603
Total, ...		3,22,625	3,76,255	4,41,485	5,34,721	16,75,086	3,07,475	3,59,696	4,18,551	5,34,727	16,20,449

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.:
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XXI.—*Abstracts of grants-in-aid received by Private Institutions during the year* 1874-75.

Institutions	Colleges.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
General Education, ...	3,600	73,690	89,130	17,894	1,84,314	Rs. 2,998 undetailed should be added to this item. *Vide* Section V. of Part I.
Special Education, ...	...	...	6,204	720	6,924	
Total, ...	3,600	73,690	95,334	18,614	1,91,238	

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875.

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. XXII.—*General Statement of amount expended by Government on Education during the year* 1874-75.

		Salaries.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Contingencies	Grant-in aid.	Total	Remarks.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
General Establishment,...		1,81,615	...	...	69,004	...	2,50,619	
Government Colleges and Schools,	General, ...	7,65,939	20,284	41,900	74,339	...	9,02,462	Halkabandi school, rent and repairs.
	Special, ...	1,84,273	250	...	...	...	1,84,523	
Private Colleges and Schools, ...	General, ...	...	1,338	12,425	2,840	1,86,256	2,02,859	
	Special, ...	...	...	...	...	6,924	6,924	
	Total, ...	11,31,827	21,872	54,325	1,46,183	1,93,180	15,47,387	

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, N.-W. P.
Dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1875

M. KEMPSON,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P.